Vol. 180
China

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
MAR 2 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1906
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State,
MAR 6 1906

From Peking

Received March 2nd, 1906.

12:05 P. M.

CHIEF CLERK
MAR 6
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

March 2, 6 P. M. In an interview with Prince Ching this afternoon I handed him the President's message and left a copy with him. He replied at once to first demand that grave and disturbing rumors were in circulation, but originating with revolutionists and students; the great mass of the people thoroughly loyal; Government would take effective measures, as any renewal events 1900 would prove fatal to dynasty. To second, recognized obligation to deal sternly with any anti-foreign sympathizers. To the third, recognized obligation. To the fourth, thought conditions were improving. Promised to reply in a few days adding that relations between the two countries had been more disturbed during the last year than ever before to the great sorrow of the Government which was very desirous of strengthening friendly relations.

ROCKHILL.

Deciphered by C.R.D.
S.H.Q.

INDEX BUREAU
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
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Mr. Denby
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CHIEF CLERK
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DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

No. 245. March 4, 1906.

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Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Standard Oil difficulty at Nanking. Enclosing correspondence relating to same.

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AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 245.
P.

March 4, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cipher telegram of the 24th ultimo with regard to the Standard Oil difficulty at Nanking, and to confirm my reply of the same date, as follows:

"Rockhill,
Peking.

Standard Oil Company represents Chinese officials (?demand) the surrender of land purchased by them at Nanking year and half ago and improved by them at great expense. Ascertain the reason for this apparently extraordinary and unfriendly action and insist upon due recognition of rights of these American citizens as you ascertain them to be.

Root."

"Secstate,
Washington,

February twenty-fourth, five P.M. Your telegram received. I fully instructed Consul at Nanking November sixth on lines your telegram received November fifth. Chinese authorities then conciliatory Standard Oil also. Consul assured me November twenty-seventh was

carrying out instructions with prospect success. I will take up question again at once but suggest company try to do something jointly with Consul at Nanking, although company objects to him as weak and not presenting their side of the question.

Rockhill."

On December 2nd Mr. Haynes, the Consul at Nanking, informed me that he was sending to the Department copies of his No. 11 of October 10th to this Legation, together with a letter to Mr. Hunt, the Agent of the Standard Oil Company, of October 17th, and added that his despatch would perfectly present the situation to the Department. A few days before this I had received word from Mr. Haynes in a despatch dated November 27th, (Enclosure No. 1) that the oil question was being solved according to my directions. I had therefore good reason to believe that the matter was on the road to adjustment and accordingly I waited for the final settlement before sending the Department the details of the case.

A letter from Mr. Hunt of February 12th, together with your telegram of the 24th, showed me that the settlement was not progressing as I had been led to believe. It seems, therefore, advisable at this point to inform the Department of some of the more important steps taken by the Legation in its endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement of the case.

On October 3rd I received a note from the Foreign Office (Enclosure No. 2) bringing to my attention the controversy between the company and the local officials and presenting the Chinese view of the situation, which claims that the land

on which the Company's godown has been built was secretly obtained last year by a Mr. Newman, who bought and secured the deed in his Chinese name and thus led the officials to believe that the vendee was a native; that upon learning the land had really come into the hands of a foreigner the Taot'ai and District Magistrate repeatedly forbade the sale; that in spite of this the godown was built; that the storing of oil in such a place was not only outside the limits of the treaty port but was, by reason of its situation, dangerous to human life.

I replied to the above note on October 5th (Enclosure No. 3) saying that I had ordered an investigation of the matter; accordingly I telegraphed to Mr. Haynes as follows:

"Governor General Nanking telegraphed Foreign Office agent Standard Oil Company had stored over 20,000 cases oil in crowded district outside west gate asks he be directed remove it elsewhere. Proper authorities must be consulted about site."

Mr. Haynes replied in a despatch dated October 16th, (Enclosure No. 4) informing me that he had ordered the company to remove the oil pending the settlement of the dispute in regard to the land; the substance of his letters showed that there was reason to believe that the local officials had a fairly strong case against the Company.

A note from Prince Ch'ing (Enclosure 5) dated October 20th, read with the above despatch from Mr. Haynes, showed me that my instructions had been misunderstood, as I had not intended to order the oil removed without a further investigation of the matter. I therefore telegraphed on November 7th (See Enclosure No. 6), requesting Mr. Haynes to make it

clear to all parties that I had never ordered the removal of the oil, but only an amicable settlement.

On October 26th in a despatch to Nanking (Enclosure No. 7) I had expressed variousobservations in regard to the whole difficulty, to which Mr. Haynes replied on November 15th (Enclosure No. 8).

Having learned that the Boycott was playing an active part in increasing the difficulties at Nanking, I addressed two notes to the Foreign Office (1) dated October 25th (enclosure No. 9) and again (2) on November 8th (Enclosure No. 10), having received on the 5th the Department's telegram giving me definite instructions to be followed in the matter. To these two notes I received a reply on November 23rd (Enclosure No. 11). On receipt of the Department's instructions I again wrote to Mr. Haynes on November 6th, (Enclosure No. 12) bringing to his attention the Department's telegram and declaring that in cases like the present one the benefit of the doubt should be given to our own people, and the burden of proof should lay with the local authorities. Mr. Haynes replied on November 15th (Enclosure No. 13) adding that he was doing everything possible to settle the matter along the line of my instructions, and, as I have already mentioned (see Enclosure 1) on the 27th he wrote me that the difficulty was being solved.

Until I received the Department's telegram of February 24th, which arrived almost at the same time with a letter from Mr. Hunt dated February 12th (Enclosure No. 14) I had assumed that progress was being made toward a final adjustment, but from the tone of Mr. Hunt's letter, which made an appeal direct to the Legation, I gathered that a settlement

was as far off as ever. I was nevertheless of opinion, and am still, that the matter should be settled locally, if possible, because, as I informed Mr. Haynes, any representations made to the Foreign Office will only be referred to the Viceroy at Nanking. I therefore wrote to Mr. Haynes (Enclosure No. 15) requesting him to act vigorously and to assume the position of arbitrator, and at the same time requested Mr. Hunt to submit the matter again to Nanking.

Since the receipt of the Department's last telegram I have discussed the situation with the Wai-wu Pu, saying that I did not consider the Viceroy's offer to buy back the land a proper settlement of the difficulty, and requesting it to obtain from the Viceroy a report of the entire situation, which I shall forward to the Department as soon as received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Haynes to Mr. Rockhill, November 27, 1905.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, October 3, 1905.
3. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, October 5, 1905.
4. Mr. Haynes to Mr. Rockhill, October 16, 1905.
5. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, October 20, 1905.
6. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Haynes, November 7, 1905.
7. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Haynes, October 26, 1905.
8. Mr. Haynes to Mr. Rockhill, November 15, 1905.
9. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, October 25, 1905.
10. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, November 8, 1905.
11. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, November 23, 1905.
12. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Haynes, November 6, 1905.
13. Mr. Haynes to Mr. Rockhill, November 15, 1905.
14. Mr. Hunt to Mr. Rockhill, February 12, 1906.
15. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Haynes, February 24, 1906.

Enclosure No. 1 in Desp. No. 245.

Consul Haynes to Mr. Rockhill.

Nanking, November 27, 1906.

S i r :

It affords me pleasure to have the honor to report that the oil question is being solved according to your directions, as, perhaps, you already know.

The Chinese merchants are taking delivery under the protection of the Chinese officials.

(signed) THORNWELL HAYNES.

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2

Enclosure No. 2 in Desp. No. 245.

Enclosure No. in Despatch No.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

W.

(Translation)

Foreign Office,

October 3, 1905.

Your Excellency:

My Board has received a telegram from the Superintendent of Trade for the South saying that Mr. J.F.Newman, an American, last year at a place outside the Han-hsi Men, Nanking, at a spot not designated as within the limits of the commercial port, secretly bought a piece of ground to be used for oil godowns; that at the time it was not clearly stated that the property was bought by a foreigner, and as it was taken in the name simply of Liu Hai-ju (Newman's Chinese name) by this deception a stamped deed was secured; that although the Taot'ai and District Magistrate repeatedly forbade it, the matter could not be arranged, and that now the said American merchant had finally brought in and stored there 20,000 and more cases of oil, which had excited the fears of the people of the neighborhood, and that really there was cause to fear that trouble might be stirred up involving international complications, and that he had ordered the Taot'ai and District Magistrate to prevent trouble and give protection; but that kerosine is an article very dangerous to human life, and its storing either within or without the limits of the settlement could only be allowed after consultation with the officials, and their permission secured; that the population at Han-hsi Men is very dense, and how could storing it there be allowed! He earnestly hoped that I would consult with the

Enclosure No. 2 in Desp. No. 245.

Enclosure No. in Despatch No.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

W.

(Translation)

Foreign Office,

October 3, 1905.

Your Excellency:

My Board has received a telegram from the Superintendent of Trade for the South saying that Mr. J.I.Newman, an American, last year at a place outside the Han-hai Men, Hanking, at a spot not designated as within the limits of the commercial port, secretly bought a piece of ground to be used for oil godowns; that at the time it was not clearly stated that the property was bought by a foreigner, and as it was taken in the name simply of Lin Hai-ju (Newman's Chinese name) by this deception a stamped deed was secured; that although the Tsot'ai and District Magistrate repeatedly forbade it, the matter could not be arranged, and that now the said American merchant had finally brought in and stored there 20,000 and more cases of oil, which had excited the fears of the people of the neighborhood, and that really there was cause to fear that trouble might be stirred up involving international complications, and that he had ordered the Tsot'ai and District Magistrate to prevent trouble and give protection; but that kerosine is an article very dangerous to human life, and its storing either within or without the limits of the settlement could only be allowed after consultation with the officials, and their permission secured; that the population at Han-hai Men is very dense, and how could storing it there be allowed! He earnestly hoped that I would consult with the

American Minister at Peking, and have him at once issue instructions that the kerosine should be removed to some other place so as to avoid trouble.

My Board finds that the purchase of ground by the said J.F. Newman outside the Han-hsi Men at Nanking, at a spot not designated as within the limits of the commercial port, and the building of godowns thereon is not in accordance with the provisions of Article III. of the new Commercial Treaty negotiated between China and the United States in the XXIX.Year of Kuanghsü (1903) which definitely arranges as to the locations for the residence of foreigners at the open ports.

The neglect to state clearly at the same time that the deeds were stamped, that the property was purchased by a foreigner seems to have been intentional, to conceal the facts. Moreover, as kerosine is an article which may very easily become a danger to human life, there is real reason to fear that the hasty storing of more than 20,000 cases in a densely populated district without waiting for the permission of the authorities may be a menace to the life and peace of the people. It becomes my duty therefore to send this despatch and request Your Excellency to at once telegraph to the American Consul at Nanking and instruct him to promptly order the said merchant to first of all remove the oil to some other place, and direct (the Consul) to make some amicable arrangement with the local authorities as to the land which was secretly purchased, and the deeds for which were stamped owing to a misrepresentation of the facts, that the case may be settled.

A necessary despatch.

(SEAL)

American Minister at Peking, and have him at once issue instructions that the kerosene should be removed to some other place so as to avoid trouble.

My Board finds that the purchase of ground by the said J.F. Newman outside the Han-kai Men at Nanking, at a spot not designated as within the limits of the commercial port, and the building of godowns thereon is not in accordance with the provisions of Article III. of the new Commercial Treaty negotiated between China and the United States in the XXIX.Year of Kuanghsü (1903) which definitely arranges as to the locations for the residence of foreigners at the open ports.

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A necessary despatch.

(SEAL)

Encl. No. 3 in Desp. No. 245.

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ching.

Peking, October 5, 1905.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' dispatch of the 3rd instant, saying that Your Board had received a telegram from the Superintendent of Trade for the South to the effect that an American by the name of Neuman had secretly bought a piece of ground outside the Han Si Men, Nanking, which land he proposed to use for oil godowns; that he had stored there already over twenty thousand cases of oil, and this had so excited the people in the neighborhood that there was cause to fear the stirring up of serious trouble involving international complications; would I therefore see that orders be given to the above mentioned merchant immediately, directing him to remove the oil to another place, etc. etc.

In reply I have to state that I have carefully noted the contents of Your Highness' despatch, and in compliance with your request I have already telegraphed to the American Consul in Nanking directing him to investigate the matter and see to it that the municipal regulations are strictly obeyed.

I seize the opportunity etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Encl. No. 3 in Desp. No. 243.

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ching.

Peking, October 5, 1908.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' dispatch of the 3rd instant, saying that Your Board had received a telegram from the Superintendent of Trade for the South to the effect that an American by the name of Newman had secretly bought a piece of ground outside the Han Si Men, Nanking, which land he proposed to use for oil godowns; that he had stored there already over twenty thousand cases of oil, and this had so excited the people in the neighborhood that there was cause to fear the stirring up of serious trouble involving international complications; would I therefore see that orders be given to the above mentioned merchant immediately, directing him to remove the oil to another place, etc. etc.

In reply I have to state that I have carefully noted the contents of Your Highness' despatch, and in compliance with your request I have already telegraphed to the American Consul in Nanking directing him to investigate the matter and see to it that the municipal regulations are strictly obeyed.

I seize the opportunity etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Encl. No. 4 in Desp. No. 245.

Consul Haynes to Mr. Rockhill.

Nanking, October 16, 1905.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 328 of October 7, 1905, concerning the oil stored by the Agent of the Standard Oil Company in a district disapproved of by the Chinese Officials.

I have to say that I today directed Mr. Newman, the Agent of the Standard Oil Company, to store his petroleum elsewhere until the land question is settled. He gave me no definite answer but went over to the godown with the Standard Oil Agent from Shanghai, who came up from Shanghai this morning bringing a lawyer with him.

From the very first day the Chinese officials learned that the piece of property was purchased by a foreigner (for you will remember that the deeds bore Mr. Newman's Chinese name and were stamped by the Magistrate under the impression that the land was being bought by a Chinese) they have contended against it, and stopped the workmen once or twice, but Mr. Gracey, my predecessor, took the stand that the property was within the treaty limits, and ordered the Taotai, rather peremptorily, to stop all such interference. I cannot see the matter exactly as Mr. Gracey did, for granted that Han Si Men, the location of the godown, is within the limits of the treaty port, it is certainly a violation of the treaty to put up such buildings without the local authorities of the two governments selecting in concert the site for it, having regard for the feelings of the people in the immediate

Encl. No. 4 in Desp. No. 248.

Consul Haynes to Mr. Rockhill.

Nanking, October 16, 1905.

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I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 328 of October 7, 1905, concerning the oil stored by the Agent of the Standard Oil Company in a district disapproved of by the Chinese Officials.

I have to say that I today directed Mr. Newman, the Agent of the Standard Oil Company, to store his petroleum elsewhere until the land question is settled. He gave me no definite answer but went over to the godown with the Standard Oil Agent from Shanghai, who came up from Shanghai this morning bringing a lawyer with him.

From the very first day the Chinese officials learned that the piece of property was purchased by a foreigner (for you will remember that the deeds bore Mr. Newman's Chinese name and were stamped by the Magistrate under the impression that the land was being bought by a Chinese) they have contended against it, and stopped the workmen once or twice, but Mr. Greacy, my predecessor, took the stand that the property was within the treaty limits, and ordered the Taotai, rather peremptorily, to stop all such interference. I cannot see the matter exactly as Mr. Greacy did, for granted that Han Si Men, the location of the godown, is within the limits of the treaty port, it is certainly a violation of the treaty to put up such buildings without the local authorities of the two governments assenting in concert the site for it, having regard for the feelings of the people in the immediate

vicinity (Art. XVII, Treaty of Wanghai, 1844). If such a stand as this had been taken in the beginning all these complications and difficulties would never have presented themselves.

I presume our treaties with China were made to abide by. Your message concerning the removal of the oil certainly coincides with my view of the matter.

I shall see Mr. Newman again tomorrow and press him once more for a definite answer as to whether he intends to remove the petroleum or not.

My opinion is that Mr. Newman, for several months past, has carried things in rather a high-handed way in this district -- at Chingkiang, Wuhu, and Nanking, and even though it has to do with a Chinaman, justice is justice.

I may add that the lawyer employed by the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Jernigan, former American Consul General at Shanghai, dined with me this evening. He expressed himself as agreeing with me in regard to the removal of the oil, and says he will so inform the Agent, Mr. Newman.

I enclose despatches received from the liken Bureau and the Customs Taotai in regard to the affair, as well as a despatch from the Viceroy in answer to mine quoted to you in my despatch No. 11, Of October 10, 1905.

I shall be writing you again tomorrow.

(Signed) THORNWELL HAYNES.

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I shall be writing you again tomorrow.

(Signed) THOMAS J. HAYNES.

5 6 43

Enclosure No 5 in despatch No?

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

(Translation)

Foreign Office,

October 20, 1905.

Your Excellency:

With regard to the matter of the storing of some oil outside the Han-hsi Gate in Nanking by Mr. Newman, the records show that on the 3rd inst. this Board requested Your Excellency to send orders to the American Consul at Nanking directing him to order the above named merchant to move his oil to another place, and to come to a just understanding with the local officials about his land; which request Your Excellency granted.

This Board has now received a communication from the Superintendent of Trade for the South saying that in a letter received from Consul Haynes, he (Mr.Haynes) says that having received instructions from the American Minister at Peking to order Mr.Newman to remove his oil to another place, and come to an understanding with the local officials with regard to the matter of the land and the building thereon, said merchant had already been so notified. Upon receipt of this news the people had been informed of the matter immediately, and one and all were deeply gratified for the just action taken in the matter by Your Excellency and the American Consul, and would we inform the American Minister that the merchants and others wish to express their thanks to him.

We, Prince and Ministers, having read this communication realize the great justice of Your Excellency's action in the matter, and our respect for you is increased. Consul Haynes of Nanking also acted very fairly. It is therefore with great pleasure that we transmit the thanks of the people to you both, at the same time wishing you the compliments of the season.

Enclosure No.3 in despatch No.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

(Translation)

Foreign Office,

October 20, 1905.

Your Excellency:

With regard to the matter of the storing of some oil outside the Han-hai Gate in Nanking by Mr. Newman, the records show that on the 3rd inst. this Board requested Your Excellency to send orders to the American Consul at Nanking directing him to order the above named merchant to move his oil to another place, and to come to a just understanding with the local officials about his land; which request Your Excellency granted.

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6

Encl. No. 6 in Desp. No. 245.

Mr. Rockhill to Consul Haynes.

Peking, November 7, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 18 of October 25th, in which you give a summary of the minutes of two meetings held at your Consulate of the Agent of the Standard Oil Company and the Chinese officials.

I note in these minutes that the Taot'ai several times stated that the American Minister had given orders for the removal of the oil from the premises now occupied by the Standard Oil Company. This is, as you know, quite erroneous. My telegram to you of October 7th cannot be made, I think, even remotely to convey that idea, nor does the note I wrote to the Wai-wu Pu in reply to its original complaint in the matter, copy of which I send you for your information. I think you should make this point perfectly clear to the Chinese authorities, if you have not already done so.

I confirm as follows the telegram I sent you today on this point:

"American Consul,

Nanking.

Seventh. Your despatch eighteen. Make it clear to all parties I never ordered removal of oil but only amicable settlement.

Rockhill."

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Encl. No. 6 in Desp. No. 245.

Mr. Rockhill to Consul Haynes.

Peking, November 7, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 18 of October 25th, in which you give a summary of the minutes of two meetings held at your Consulate of the Agent of the Standard Oil Company and the Chinese officials.

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Rockhill."

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Encl. No. 7 in Desp. No. 245.

7

Mr. Rockhill to Consul Haynes.

Peking, October 26, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No.'s 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17, relating to the difficulty between the Chinese officials and the Standard Oil Company in regard to the purchase of land outside the Han Si Men, Nanking, the erections of godowns thereon and the storage in them of a large quantity of oil. With regard to this matter I have to make the following observations:

1. At first sight the purchase by Mr. Newman appears to have been unobjectionable, since the Magistrate held the deeds ten days and then stamped them, and since the same Magistrate, on complaint being made, took steps to protect the purchaser from annoying importunities of runners.

But the fact that Mr. Newman bought in his own Chinese name and without stating in the deed that he was a foreign merchant, and did not buy in the Chinese name of the Company, which is well known, gives color to the suspicion that he meant to conceal the real destination of the property until the deeds should be stamped.

This Legation does not seem to have received a copy of the notification of the Viceroy that Foreigners would not be allowed to purchase land at Han Si Men. If Americans were notified, it would be no more than proper to observe the prohibition until the Consular authorities could settle the point. But it would seem that a protest ought to have been made, as Han Si Men is less than four miles from any possible

Encl. No. 7 in Desp. No. 245.

Mr. Rockhill to Consul Haynes.

Peking, October 26, 1908.

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I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No.'s 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17, relating to the difficulty between the Chinese officials and the Standard Oil Company in regard to the purchase of land outside the Han Si Men, Nanking, the erections of godowns thereon and the storage in them of a large quantity of oil. With regard to this matter I have to make the following observations:

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boundary of a foreign settlement at Hsia Kuan and on the only waterway connecting with the business quarter of the city.

If in the interest of harmony the purchase is allowed to be cancelled, it would seem that it should be based on the fact that kerosene is a combustible article, dangerous to a crowded district, but that all rights as to purchase of land at Han Si Men by Americans should be reserved.

If the sale be cancelled, the Chinese Government must of course supply an equally convenient site and reimburse for outlay in filling, bunding and building.

2. The land can hardly be held to belong to the Chinese Government after the Magistrate has stamped the deed approving the transfer.

3. As to the limits of the port, these have not been defined. Since the subsidence of the river bank at Hsia Kuan, which resulted in serious loss of life and destruction of property, it is reported that there has been talk of locating the foreign settlement nearer Han Si Men, and it may be that the prohibition to sell to foreigners in that vicinity was due to a desire of the Chinese officials to have the first opportunity to speculate in land there.

It is not certain, as claimed by the Taot'ai that only the village of Hsia Kuan and not the city of Nanking was opened by treaty. The port of Nanking was opened by French treaty in 1858, but owing to the Tai-ping rebellion, foreigners did not and could not avail themselves of right to trade there, and the place remained closed until 1899.

There can be but little doubt that when the first Chinese ports were opened to trade, the understanding was that the walled cities were opened, and therefore the first for-

boundary of a foreign settlement at Hsia Kuan and on the only waterway connecting with the business quarter of the city.

If in the interest of harmony the purchase is allowed to be cancelled, it would seem that it should be based on the fact that kerosene is a combustible article, dangerous to a crowded district, but that all rights as to purchase of land at Han Si Men by Americans should be reserved.

If the sale be cancelled, the Chinese Government must of course supply an equally convenient site and reimburse for outlay in filling, bunding and building.

2. The land can hardly be held to belong to the Chinese Government after the Magistrate has stamped the deed approving the transfer.

3. As to the limits of the port, these have not been defined. Since the subsidence of the river bank at Hsia Kuan, which resulted in serious loss of life and destruction of property, it is reported that there has been talk of locating the foreign settlement nearer Han Si Men, and it may be that the prohibition to sell to foreigners in that vicinity was due to a desire of the Chinese officials to have the first opportunity to speculate in land there.

It is not certain, as claimed by the Taot'ai that only the village of Hsia Kuan and not the city of Nanking was opened by treaty. The port of Nanking was opened by French treaty in 1858, but owing to the Tai-ping rebellion, foreigners did not and could not avail themselves of right to trade there, and the place remained closed until 1899.

There can be but little doubt that when the first Chinese ports were opened to trade, the understanding was that the walled cities were opened, and therefore the first for-

eigners to go to Foochow lived and did business inside that city. But foreigners as a rule prefer to live outside a walled city, and it was evidently an afterthought of the Chinese officials to claim that the cities were not opened, in order to levy taxes on goods going through the gates.

The fact that other foreigners do business inside Nanking (if it be a fact) would seem to show that the city itself is open to foreign residence and trade. It is said the British Government has secured an interpretation to this effect with respect to the Walled City at Chang-sha, Hunan. In any case the purchase of the Standard Oil Company is not inside the city and is not more than three or four miles from any possible limits of a foreign settlement at Hsia Kuan, and ought not to be objected to unless on grounds mentioned above i.e., that the storage of kerosene constitutes a menace to life and property.

4. I do not think Article XVII of the treaty of Wang-hsia should be insisted upon. Our last treaty (1903) does not require a consultation with Chinese neighbors or authorities before purchasing land, and the requirement has long been obsolete.

5. It is true that it is customary to send deeds thro' the Consulate to be stamped, but there appears to be no requirement to that effect and it is not always done. Missionaries I believe, usually send their deeds directly to Chinese officials for stamping.

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6. As for the storage of the kerosene, it would seem that even if no regulations exist at Nanking consultation

ought to have been had with the Chinese authorities, otherwise the company would be liable to prosecution for maintaining a nuisance. If the authorities so direct it certainly ought to be moved.

7. But, if sold to Chinese, the latter should be required to take delivery and remove it.

In this connection it is important to learn whether the sale was a bona fide sale or merely a contract for future sale, contingent upon certain conditions being fulfilled. If the latter, the company should be held responsible for the removal of the oil. If the oil belongs to the Chinese the company has no right to allow its property to be used in a way to menace life and property of its neighbors, and should insist on delivery being taken. If the Chinese refuse to take delivery the responsibility for removal would seem to rest with the company.

But, if the Chinese are willing to take delivery, but are prevented by boycotters, the responsibility rests with local authorities who ought to protect freedom of trade.

8. As to the charge of having evaded the payment of likin on the oil, this Legation is not in possession of the facts in the case and can express no opinion on the subject until further details are submitted; but it is earnestly hoped that the question may be settled locally.

I enclose for your information a copy of a note which I sent today to the Wai-wu Pu respecting the case.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

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8 9

Encl. No. 8 in Desp. No. 245.

Consul Haynes to Mr. Rockhill.

Nanking, November 15, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 356 of October 26, 1905, which in consequence of what is involved has taken some time to answer.

In regard to the first of your observations I have to say that I find in the records of this Consulate that after Mr. Newman bought the property he transferred it, with all his claims, to the Standard Oil Company. Why should he not have bought in the Chinese name of the Standard Oil Company? Mr. Jernigan's expression: "whether the land was obtained rightly or wrongly, we have the deeds for it and it is ours" lends color to the fact that Mr. Newman wished to obtain the property under false pretenses.

Concerning the third paragraph of your first observation, I may say that so far as the records of this Consulate show the Viceroy has never issued any notification that foreigners would not be allowed to purchase land at Han Si Men. But Mr. Newman's seeming wish to conceal the fact that a foreigner was buying the property indicates that he was aware of official objection.

Referring to the first sentence, on page second, of your despatch I may say that in the records of this Consulate the Chinese officials entered a protest as soon as the work on the godown commenced. Mr. Newman writes in a letter of June the 10th last, to Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey, then in charge of this office: "The troubles in regard to the property arose because a certain bad character was not paid part of the middle-men's fee. He therefore brought action against the

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middle men, and the original owners, saying that it was a secret sale, but he afterwards admitted his error and wrote a statement to that effect."

Regarding the first paragraph on page second of your despatch: I shall insist on this point in the settlement of this perplexing question.

Concerning the contents of the paragraph preceeding your second observation, the Customs Taotai wrote this office on October 13th, last, to the following effect: "As to the houses built on the lot at Han Si Men I request that you have the cost estimated so that it may be reimbursed and the sale cancelled, which I believe will be a fair settlement of this case."

The correctness of the assertion contained in your second observation depends entirely upon whether the stamped deed to the property was rightly or wrongly applied for.

The question contained in your third observation is one which I am afraid may have to be transferred to Peking for final settlement. I may say, however, that I visited Hsia Kuan, looked over the place from one end to the other, and find it hardly fit for a foreign settlement, unless it is filled up as the Chinese promise.

The fact referred to in the last paragraph of your third observation is doubtless true, but combustible articles are dealt with?

With regard to your fifth observation it is a fact so far as I have learned since arriving in China, that missionaries enjoy special privileges, such as the right to buy land in the interior, etc., but foreign merchants are not only

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not allowed to buy land in the interior but are required by the Chinese authorities to send their deeds, for whatever purchase of land, through the consulate to be stamped.

I entirely agree with your sixth observation.

Your seventh observation is one which I am doing all in my power to settle amicably.

As regards your eighth observation I may say that no liken tax has been paid on the oil.

(Signed) THORNWELL HAYNES.

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9

Encl. No. 9 in Desp. No. 245.

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ching.

Peking, October 25, 1905.

Your Imperial Highness:

With reference to the matter of the storage of a large quantity of Kerosene by Mr. J.F.Newman, Agent of the Standard Oil Company, in a godown outside the Han Si Men, Nanking, and which Your Highness requested to have removed to some less crowded district, I had the honor to write to Your Imperial Highness on the 5th instant that I had already telegraphed to the American Consul at Nanking, directing him to investigate the matter and to see that the municipal regulations were obeyed.

I have now the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of a despatch from the Consul at Nanking, saying that he had directed Mr. Newman to store the oil elsewhere, but that Mr. Newman had replied that the oil in question had all been sold to native dealers, and was no longer his property, and that the owners of the oil were unable to move it because of the boycott instituted against the purchase of American goods; that not one of the purchasers would dare to take delivery of the goods, nor any native cargo boat approach the place for fear of the boycotters.

In this connection it appears that the Consul had already complained to the Viceroy of the reappearance of the boycott in Nanking and had called attention to the fact that a large meeting had been held a few days previous with the purpose of furthering the agitation. The Viceroy in his reply to the American Consul admits that such a meeting was held and states that it was because American merchants

Encl. No. 9 in Desp. No. 248.

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ching.

Peking, October 25, 1905.

Your Imperial Highness:

With reference to the matter of the storage of a large quantity of Kerosene by Mr. J.P.Newman, Agent of the Standard Oil Company, in a godown outside the Han-Si Men, Nanking, and which Your Highness requested to have removed to some less crowded district, I had the honor to write to Your Imperial Highness on the 5th instant that I had already telegraphed to the American Consul at Nanking, directing him to investigate the matter and to see that the municipal regulations were obeyed.

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had shipped kerosene into the interior, but he declares that he had instructed the educational Bureau and the Customs Taot'ai to take precautionary measures.

Mr. Newman states further in his communication to the Consul that on the 17th of October one of his employees, engaged in delivering kerosene to the American Consulate, was arrested and confined in the yamen of the Magistrate for no other reason than that he was in possession of American goods, and that when the Magistrate learned that the kerosene was intended for the American Consulate he apologized to the Consul saying that he did not know that it was intended forhim.

It thus appears that there exists in Nanking a conspiracy against American merchants and American goods, and that this conspiracy is winked at, if not openly encouraged by some of the officials. It appears furthermore that the kerosene which Your Highness desires to have removed to a place less dangerous to the community, belongs to Chinese merchants, and should be removed by them, and that, if the boycotters prevent them doing so, the local authorities have only themselves to blame, since they confine their efforts with respect to the boycott to mere mild exhortations, instead of punishing those who have conspired in restraint of trade and who threaten the peace of the city.

I trust that Your Imperial Highness will take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Viceroy at Nanking to act more vigorously in suppressing the anti-American agitation and in giving due protection to those who desire to trade in American goods. I have to request further that Your Highness will inform the Viceroy at Nanking that Mr. Newman, the Agent of the Standard Oil Company, denies the ownership of

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the oil stored in the godown at Han Si Men, and that, if he would have the Chinese owners remove it, it will be necessary to protect them against the intimidations and threats of boycotters both in taking delivery of the kerosene and in their subsequent trade in it.

I avail myself eyc. etc.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

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(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

Encl. No. 10 in Desp. No. 245. 10

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ching.

Peking, November 8, 1905.

Your Imperial Highness:

On the 25th ult. I had the honor to address a communication to Your Imperial Highness with regard to the storage by the Standard Oil Company of a large quantity of kerosene outside the Han Si Men at Nanking, in which I stated to your Highness that the Agent of the Standard Oil Company had declared that all the oil which he had been asked to remove had been sold to Chinese merchants who were prevented taking delivery by the threats of anti-American boycotters.

Two weeks have now passed since I requested Your Highness to take measures to induce the Viceroy at Nanking to suppress this anti-American agitation and protect those desirous of trading in American goods, and as yet I have received no reply to my despatch.

The Standard Oil Company claims that this attack upon its trade at Nanking is but a part of the general movement to boycott American goods, and the fact that Chinese purchasers of the oil are not allowed to take possession of it and that the local authorities, so far from suppressing the boycott and protecting the Chinese dealers in taking delivery of the oil refuse to allow them to do so, seems to support the claim made.

My Government informs me by telegraph that it is constrained to regard the action of the authorities at Nanking as an encouragement of the boycott, and in compliance with my instructions I must again insist that the Viceroy at Nanking be required to take prompt action in accordance with

Encl. No. 10 in Desp. No. 248.

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Peking, November 8, 1905.

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My Government informs me by telegraph that it is constrained to regard the action of the authorities at Nanking as an encouragement of the boycott, and in compliance with my instructions I must again insist that the Viceroy at Nanking be required to take prompt action in accordance with

the commands of the recent Imperial Edict by suppressing this anti-American agitation and protecting Americans in the full enjoyment of their commercial privileges.

Trusting that Your Imperial Highness will favor me with an early reply assuring me that no further interference with American trade at Nanking by boycott agitators will be permitted, I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance etc. etc.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

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(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

From F.O. No. 85

H.

11

Encl. No. 11 in Desp. No. 245.

Nov. 23 1905

Despatch from Prince Ch'ing to Hon. W.W. Rockhill, American Minister, in re the Standard Oil case at Nanking.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communications dated October 25th and November 9th relating to the storing of large quantities of oil outside the Han Hsi Gate at Nanking by Mr. Neuman, Agent of the Standard Oil Company. The contents of these despatches was transmitted by my Board to the Viceroy of Liang Kiang for his information and reply, and the following telegram was subsequently received from him in the matter:

"The oil is a menace to the residences of the people, and the general feeling is aroused. This, however is owing to the danger, and has nothing to do with the boycott; Mr. Neuman has trumped up this story and brought the two things together, relying thereon to disobey the directions of Minister Rockhill. As to what you say regarding the Consul's despatchto me, and my reply admitting that there was such a movement, I have to state that no such reply was sent from this office. Moreover, as regards the statement that Mr. Neuman sent a man with some oil for the American Consulate and that he was arrested in the middle of his journey, this also is untrue. The bearer of this oil was frightened on account of the general talk of trouble, and was himself unwilling to carry the oil, so the District Magistrate sent it on. Mr. Neuman invented the story of the arrest hoping to excite attention. The regulations of the Foreign Concession at Shanghai do not permit anyone to store more than ten cases of oil, and the Police Department of Nanking also acts according to the same regulations. The neighborhood of the Han Hsi Gate is very thickly settled, and the nationals of allcountries are forbidden to store oil there, the Chinese merchants also being included in this rule. It is not by any means a rule specially directed against American goods. Mr. Neuman says he has sold all the oil to Chinese merchants, and as it is now their oil, it is their duty to remove it. But then Mr. Neuman suddenly goes to Shanghai, and there is no one here at the godown who can assume any responsibility! The American Consul has again written me requesting that any action in the matter be postponed for the present pending the arrival of a despatch from the Minister. Another letter from the Consul says that Mr. Neuman is willing to let the Chinese merchants take delivery, but that the Chinese officials must pay the expenses of hauling. But since it is the Chinese merchants who want to take delivery of the oil, why must the Chinese officials pay the expenses?
This oil questionncould have been easily settled originally, and without loss to Mr. Neuman, but he has put so many obstructions in the way, that it has been impossible to settle it up quickly. I hope that you will explain it all to His Excellency Mr. Rockhill, and request that he immediately order Mr. Neuman to return to Nanking without delay, that

From F.O. No. 65

H.

Encl. No. 11 in Desp. No. 245.

Nov. 3 1915

Despatch from Prince Ch'ing to Hon.
W.W. Rockhill, American Minister, in
re the Standard Oil case at Yunking.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communications dated October 29th and November 7th relating to the storing of large quantities of oil outside the Han Hsi Gate at Yunking by Mr. Neuman, Agent of the Standard Oil Company. The contents of these despatches was transmitted by my Board to the Viceroy of Liang Kiang for his information and reply, and the following telegram was subsequently received from him in the matter:

"The oil is a menace to the residences of the people, and the general feeling is aroused. This, however is owing to the danger, and has nothing to do with the boycott; Mr. Neuman has trumped up this story and brought the thing together, relying thereon to disobey the direction of Minister Rockhill. As to what you say regarding the Consul's despatch to me, and my reply admitting that there was such a movement, I have to state that no such reply was sent from this office. Moreover, as regards the statement that Mr. Neuman sent a man with some oil for the American Consul's and that he was arrested in the middle of his journey, this also is untrue. The bearer of this oil was frightened on account of the general talk of trouble, and was himself unwilling to carry the oil, so the District Magistrate sent it on. Mr. Neuman invented the story of the arrest hoping to excite attention. The regulations of the Foreign Concession at Shanghai do not permit anyone to store more than ten cases of oil, and the Police Department of Yunking also acts according to the same regulations. The neighborhood of the Han Hsi Gate is very thickly settled, and the stations of all countries are forbidden to store oil there, the Chinese merchants also being included in this rule. It is not by any means a rule specially directed against American goods. Mr. Neuman says he has sold all the oil to Chinese merchants, and as it is now their oil, it is their duty to remove it. But then Mr. Neuman suddenly goes to Shanghai, and there is no one here at the godown who can assume any responsibility! The American Consul has again written me requesting that any action in the matter be postponed for the present pending the arrival of a despatch from the Minister. Another letter from the Consul says that Mr. Neuman is willing to let the Chinese merchants take delivery, but that the Chinese officials must pay the expenses of hauling. But since it is the Chinese merchants who want to take delivery of the oil, why must the Chinese officials pay the expenses?

This oil question could have been easily settled originally, and without loss to Mr. Neuman, but he has put so many obstructions in the way, that it has been impossible to settle it up quickly. I hope that you will explain it all to His Excellency Mr. Rockhill, and request that he immediately order Mr. Neuman to return to Yunking without delay,

that

the Chinese merchants may take delivery of the goods, and that the danger may be thereby removed."

I have the honor to state in regard to this matter that that Your Excellency recently directed Mr. Neuman through the American Consul at Nanking to remove the oil to another place, and that when the merchants and others living in Nanking heard of it they immediately joined together in expressing their deep sense of gratitude. Your Excellency was informed of this by my Board at the request of the Viceroy on October 19th. Mr. Neuman, however, decided to disregard your directions, since he said that he had already sold all the oil to Chinese merchants, and then took himself off to Shanghai, and left no one in charge at the godown, so the buyers of the oil had no way to get their oil and remove it elsewhere. Then, moreover, he claimed that the Chinese merchants were intimidated by fear of the boycotters, and did not dare to take delivery. Then later he demanded that the Chinese officials pay the expenses of hauling before the oil could be removed. It is he (Mr. Neuman) who has purposely put obstructions in the way. This is apparent throughout.

Wit regard to the various statements of the American Consul at Nanking as transmitted to us in your recent letter, I fear it must be that the Consul has only listened to Mr. Neuman's side of the case. Finally, in requesting Your Excellency to settle this case without delay, we wish to point out that the important point is that orders be given for the <u>removal</u> of the oil, that all danger may be avoided. If, accordingly, the above-mentioned merchant will remove the goods at an early date, the people of Nanking will be deeply grateful to Your Excellency for your just action in the matter; and it is certain that there will not be any organized opposition to trade in American goods. It becomes my duty, therefore, to request Your Excellency

the Chinese merchants may take delivery of the goods, and that the danger may be thereby removed."

I have the honor to state in regard to this matter that that Your Excellency recently directed Mr. Yeiman through the American Consul at Nanking to remove the oil to another place, and that when the merchants and others living in Nanking heard of it they immediately joined together in expressing their deep sense of gratitude. Your Excellency was informed of this by my Board at the request of the Viceroy on October 19th. Mr. Newman, however, decided to disregard your direction, since he said that he had already sold all the oil to Chinese merchants, and then took himself off to Shanghai, and left no one in charge at the godown; so the buyers of the oil had no way to get their oil and remove it elsewhere. Then, moreover, he claimed that the Chinese merchants were intimidated by fear of the boycotters, and did not dare to take delivery. Then later he demanded that the Chinese officials pay the expenses of hauling before the oil could be removed. It is he (Mr. Newman) who has purposely put obstructions in the way. This is apparent throughout.

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From F.O. No. (3)

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A necessary despatch.

Kuanghsü XXXI. Year, Tenth Moon, 27th Day.

(Nov. 23rd, 1905)

(SEAL.)

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A messenger departed.

Hundred XXXI. "Wan", Tenth Moon, 27th Day.
(Nov. 28th, 1900)

(SEAL)

Enclosure No. 12 in Despatch No. 245.

Mr. Rockhill to Consul Haynes.

Peking, November 6, 1906.

S i r :

In further reference to the subject matter of your despatches No. 11, 13, 16 and 17th, relating to the Standard Oil Company's property and interests at Nanking, and to my despatch to you No. 356 of the 26th ultimo, I would say that from the presentation of the Company's case enclosed in your despatch No. 16, it appears to me that it offers a very strong case in favor of the Company's contentions.

The fact that the deeds for the property were registered by the Magistrate appears to be unquestionable, and the bona fide of the Company beyond doubt. That the Magistrate thought it was a transaction between two Chinese parties and that the deeds did not reach him through the American Consulate does not effect this, so far as the Standard Oil Company is concerned. It seems to me also that it was clearly the duty of the Magistrate who stamped the deeds to ascertain the purposes to which the property was to be put. There is also the fact, to be borne in mind and given due weight to, that the Company has not only been in possession of this property for some time, but has improved it for the purposes of trade. The local authorities cannot have been ignorant of this. Mr. Cheshire, when in charge of your Consulate less than a year ago, seems to have advised the Company to proceed with its plans and utilize the property in the Company's interests, since it held it by a stamped and registered act.

Enclosure No. 12 in Despatch No. 248.

Mr. Rockhill to Consul Haynes.

Peking, November 6, 1906.

Sir:

In further reference to the subject matter of your despatches No. 11, 13, 16 and 17th, relating to the Standard Oil Company's property and interests at Nanking, and to my despatch to you No. 356 of the 26th ultimo, I would say that from the presentation of the Company's case enclosed in your despatch No. 16, it appears to me that it offers a very strong case in favor of the Company's contentions.

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I think I should submit Mr. Newman's presentation to the Viceroy and state that it establishes to your satisfaction and that of this Legation the bona fide of the purchase which the Viceroy now seeks to have cancelled.

I think it is our duty in cases like the present one to give the benefit of the doubt to our own people and put the burden of proof upon the local authorities, who are not always thoroughly reliable.

In your despatch No. 11 of October 10th, you quote a note you addressed on the same date to the Viceroy urging him to suppress boycotting meetings which have recently been taking place. I regret that you did not see your way in this note to refer to the fact that you had just been told by Mr. Newman that it was on account of the intense feeling of hostility to Americans that his oil, all of which was sold, could not be taken delivery of. You should, I think, have asked the Viceroy to take strong measures to insure our merchants in the enjoyment of their commercial rights, and to have informed him of the grave responsibility he took upon himself and placed upon his Government for failing in any way to do so.

In this connection I refer you for guidance to the note which I addressed on October 25th to the President of the Wai-wu Pu, the Prince of Ch'ing, a copy of which was transmitted to you in my No. 356 of October 26th last.

I have further to inform you that I am in receipt of cable instructions from the Secretary of State, which reads as follows:

"Standard Oil asserts that property at Nanking bought in perfect good faith and deeds approved by competent authority.

I think I should submit Mr. Newman's presentation to the Viceroy and state that it establishes to your satisfaction and that of this Legation the bona fide of the purchase which the Viceroy now seeks to have cancelled.

I think it is our duty in cases like the present one to give the benefit of the doubt to our own people and put the burden of proof upon the local authorities, who are not always thoroughly reliable.

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In this connection I refer you for guidance to the note which I addressed on October 25th to the President of the Wai-wu Pu, the Prince of Ch'ing, a copy of which was transmitted to you in my No. 556 of October 26th last.

I have further to inform you that I am in receipt of cable instructions from the Secretary of State, which reads as follows:

"Standard Oil asserts that property at Nanking bought in perfect good faith and deeds approved by competent authority.

Oil stored there already sold, boycott prevents deliveries at Yangtse ports. You will promptly and strongly move Chinese Government to cause vigorous action by the local authorities to remove obstructions to these legitimate trade operations. The demand by the Nanking Viceroy for the removal of oil appears to us an action in aid of boycott."

You should conform strictly in further dealing with this matter, to these instructions.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Encl. No. 13 in Desp. No. 245. 13

Consul Haynes to Mr. Rockhill.

Nanking, November 15, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches dated November 6th and 7th, relating to the Standard Oil Company's property and interests at Nanking. In reply to your despatch of November 6th, I beg to say that, with regard to the bona fide of the purchase claimed by the Standard Oil Company, both Mr. Gracey and I have made it as clear as possible to the Chinese authorities but they still contend that the land was illegally purchased by Mr. Newman for the reasons that I mentioned in my previous despatches when submitting to you the Chinese side of the question.

With referance to the boycott, I enclose you the copies of two despatches received from the Viceroy, which are self-explanitory. Itake this opportunity to assure you that I have not only communicated with the Viceroy regarding this question, and its relation to the case of the Standard Oil Company, but I also called on him after Mr. Newman sent me a copy of the placard against the sale of the kerosene oil, and I also referred to the Viceroy the editorial in the North China Daily News of October 24th on Boycott. The Viceroy's first despatch answers the points I brought up during the interview, and his second despatch is in reply to my despatch of October 28th, in which I point out to him the existence of boycott along the Yangtze, and in the interior cities under his jurisdiction.

With regard to your despatch of November 7th in which

Encl. No. 13 in Desp. No. 248.

Consul Haynes to Mr. Rockhill.

Nanking, November 15, 1906.

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With regard to your despatch of November 7th in which

you refer to the Taot'ai's mentioning your "orders" for the removal of the oil, I am endeavoring to make this point clear.

I am now doing all possible to settle the matter along the line of your instructions.

(Signed) THORNWELL HAYNES.

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(Signed) THOMAS HAYNES.

Encl. No. 14 in Desp. No. 245.

Robert H. Hunt, Agent, to Mr. Rockhill.

Shanghai, February 12, 1906.

S i r :

We are informed by Mr. J. F. Newman, our Manager in Chinkiang, that he has received a despatch from Consul Haynes of Nanking reading as follows:

"I have received a despatch from the Customs Taotai of this port, saying that the oil stored at the Han Si Men godown has been removed. He asks me to write you for the deed to the property at Han Si Men so that it may be sent to the Magistrate to have the bargain cancelled; as to the godown built thereon, the despatch says, you may either sell it yourself or the local authorities will undertake to sell it for you in order to settle the case at an early date. He also asks me to notify you that hereafter you should store oil or other goods in the godown at Hsia Kuan, and pay rent for the use of it.

"Awaiting an early reply, I am, Yours very truly, Th. Haynes, Consul."

You have had the complete history of the Nanking difficulty laid before you in previous correspondence. It is apparently a waste of time and effort to ask Consul Haynes to protect our interests in any conceivable way or manner. His whole attitude in this case has been extremely weak and it seems he is simply serving as a medium for transferring communications between the Chinese and ourselves. With such a representative of our country in Nanking we are obliged to communicate direct with yourself, although we feel that with a strong Consul at Nanking there would be little neces-

Encl. No. 14 in Desp. No. 245.

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sity for troubling you. The cool effrontery of the Chinese officials in asking us to deliver up our title deeds to the Magistrate so that the bargain may be cancelled is certainly striking evidence that aAmerican prestige in Nanking is figuratively speaking gasping for breath.

We now respectfully call your attention to the following points and ask your aid in procuring for us the rights of trade under the treaty.

1. Our business at Nanking has been hampered and obstructed while other foreigners have been doing business in the city of Nanking without hindrance. We demand the same rights.

2. Our location is a perfectly safe one for all concerned.

3. We intend (and we desire you to so inform the Chinese officials at Nanking) that we propose to make a shipment of our goods within one month to be stored in our own godown, and that any further obstruction will be deemed sufficient grounds for us to claim an indemnity for loss of trade where trade rights are due.

The Standard Oil Company own its site in Nanking by an indisputable title that is recognized by China and foreign countries alike, viz: a stamped deed, properly registered in the American Consulate, and we decidedly refuse to deliver it up.

Your prompt and firm action in this matter will be much appreciated.

(Signed) STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Robert H. Hunt, Attorney.

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Your prompt and firm action in this matter will be much appreciated.

(Signed) STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Robert H. Hunt, Attorney.

P.S. - It is not necessary to remind you that Nanking is a treaty port and that our Company is entitled to all the privileges guaranteed by the treaties at such ports. We ask for nothing more and we shall expect nothing less. It seems to us that this question has now become somewhat international in character and we submit that you have it settled once for all in order to avoid any future friction.

R.H.H.

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E.H.H.

15

Encl. No. 15 in Desp. No. 245.

Mr. Rockhill to Consul Haynes.

Peking, February 24, 1906.

S i r :

I enclose herewith an extract from a letter just received from Mr. Hunt, together with a copy of my reply thereto, with further reference to the Standard Oil difficulty at Nanking. Mr. Hunt quotes from your despatch informing him that the oil, having been removed from the Han Si Men godown, the Customs Taot'ai demands "the deed to the property at Han Si Men so that it may be sent to the Magistrate to have the bargain cancelled."

I must call your attention again to my No's. 356 and 364 of October 26th and November 6th last, especially the latter, giving you certain definite instructions to be followed and informing you of a cable despatch received from the Department setting forth the Department's views in the matter.

In your No. 24 of November 7th you conveyed to me the impression that the difficulty was being solved according to my instructions, and I believed therefore that the matter was on the road to a final adjustment.

The notes from the Foreign Office, copies of which have been sent you, show a desire on the part of the Government to have the matter settled amicably, and a decided willingness to come to terms immediately after the removal of the oil. The Viceroy shows an equal readiness to reach an amicable settlement, as does Mr. Hunt in his letter to me of December 12th, in which he says: "the larger question

Encl. No. 15 in Desp. No. 248.

Mr. Rockhill to General Heyman.

Peking, February 24, 1906.

Sir:

I enclose herewith an extract from a letter just received from Mr. Hunt, together with a copy of my reply thereto, with further reference to the Standard Oil difficulty at Nanking. Mr. Hunt quotes from your despatch informing him that the oil, having been removed from the Han Si Men godown, the Customs Taot'ai demands "the deed to the property at Han Si Men so that it may be sent to the Magistrate to have the bargain cancelled."

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as to the locationof our godowns, I hope will be amicably settled in due course."

Since the oil has been removed, now is the time for you to act. As I have pointed out to Mr. Hunt, I shall endeavor to help matters on as much as possible from here, but I am convinced that a local discussion and settlement would be more rational and expeditious. The Chinese Foreign Office will only refer back to the Viceroy any representations made to it by this Legation; therefore it devolves upon you to bring the parties to an understanding without delay, remembering that the Legation will gladly give you its advice on any point where you feel the need of assistance. But you should not continue to act merely as a medium for the parties; you should attempt to arbitrate the difficulty while the parties show a willingness to settle amicably.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

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(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

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INDEX BUREAU
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APR
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 19 1906

CHIEF CLERK
APR
18
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

No. 246. March 5, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The general situation in China. Confirming Department telegram of February 26th, 1906, and reply thereto of March 2nd, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
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AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 246.
R.

March 5, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to confirm as follows your telegraphic instruction of February 26th, which was received at this Legation on the evening of the 28th: *

"Amlegation,
Peking.

February twenty-sixth. It appears to be imperatively necessary that governments should understand the true attitude of the Chinese Government toward the United States and toward Americans pursuing their lawful business and calling in China under the protection of treaty rights and international law. Period. Evidence is accumulating from many independent sources to show that a feeling of antagonism toward American citizens and interests in China is spreading without effective check by the Government; indeed the indications are that the apathy if not the indirect encouragement of the Imperial Government is behind the indifferent or unfriendly course of the provincial and local authorities. Period. Injuries to life and property of Americans are not prevented and when they occur are ineffectively redressed. Period. The Imperial

* Supra.

authority has not been exerted upon the locally responsible provincial and municipal authorities to constrain them to do their duty or to punish them for neglect or wrong doing. Period. Unlawful combinations in restraint of the free commerce stipulated by treaties and professedly designed to coerce the action of the Government of the United States thrive unchecked or are merely deprecated by proclamations of dubious sincerity and obvious futility. Period. The spirit of anti-foreign unrest is active in its manifestations. Period. Today we learn attacks on foreign missions at Nanchang. Period. From every quarter of China come disquieting reports foreshadowing an outbreak. Period. In the presence of all this the Imperial Government appears to be inert apparently forgetful of the lessons of the Boxer rebellion. Period. Now, as then, high officials are notoriously in sympathy with the anti-foreign movement. Period The time has come when China should declare her policy and live up to it. Period. The United States feels that it has a perfect right to demand, first: that efficient measures be taken to prevent a renewal of the outrages of nineteen hundred; secondly: that all sympathizers with the anti-foreign movement whether in high or low places be sternly dealt with; thirdly: that ample indemnity be given for the murder of American citizens to all sufferers who claim it, and that the provincial and municipal officers who have failed in their duty to protect them be punished; fourthly: that effective steps be taken to suppress combinations in restraint of lawful trade and that the responsible delegates of sovereign power be punished for dereliction in executing the pro-

claimed Imperial will. Period. It is for the Imperial Government to dictate repressive or remedial measures. Period. It is for the agents or representatives to execute these orders. Period. We ask that such orders be issued, that the responsible Viceroys be held to their fulfillment under pain of removal and that the lesser authorities feel the full force of Imperial displeasure if they fail to do so at the earliest possible moment. In these ways alone can China give tangible assurance of that frank amity which is the sole basis of intercourse between the two nations. Period. The President directs that you bring this message most urgently to the attention of the Imperial Government. Period. Root."

The following morning I addressed a note to the Prince of Ch'ing and asked for an interview at his earliest convenience. He replied saying that he would see me on the 2nd instant at 3 P.M., at his residence.

I read to the Prince the President's message and, at his request, left him a copy of it.

The Prince said that there were indeed many disturbing rumors afloat which had caused the Government grave anxiety. The present attempt to create an anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese was due to revolutionists and to certain "students of shallow learning" recently returned from abroad, who hoped thereby to further their particular ends. The great mass of the people were, however, thoroughly loyal, and had no sympathy with the revolutionary movement. The recent missionary riots and murders at points far remote the one from the other were most lamentable, and he realized the gravity

which these occurrences lent, to the eyes of the outside world, to the general situation in China. The Government must adopt the necessary measures to re-establish foreign confidence.

He then re-read the four demands of the United States, and replied to them seriatim, as follows:

1. "The Government will of course do all in its power to prevent a renewal of the troubles of 1900. The Court and the members of the Government endured great suffering as a result of those troubles, and we could not survive another such experience. Such an occurrence would be utterly disastrous to the Government, and we are therefore much more concerned than any foreign Government to prevent any renewal of such disturbances.

2. "I do not know of any officials in sympathy with an anti-foreign movement. Their interests are bound up with those of the Government, and they know that it is to the interest of the Government to maintain friendly relations with all the foreign powers. However, if any such officials are found, they will be punished.

3. "The Chinese Government hears with profound regret of the murder of any foreigner in China, and, as it has always done when such unhappy affairs have occurred, it will make generous compensation to the families of the sufferers. It is our duty to protect foreign residents of China, just as foreign states protect their Chinese residents.

4. "The only combinations affecting trade, so far as I know, are those connected with the boycott, instituted last year in protest against the Immigration Treaty with the United

States. Your Excellency knows that the situation in this respect has greatly improved."

The Prince promised to send me in a few days a written reply to the President's message. During the interview he seemed deeply impressed with the urgent necessity for his Government meeting the demands of our Government. On the fourth demand only was he non-committal as to what could be done, though recognizing fully the evil effects of the boycott on the relations between the two countries.

He stated that while China wished to live in friendship with all Powers, it wished and hoped to cultivate particularly cordial relations with the United States. Nothing had ever disturbed these relations as had the ill-feeling aroused last year in connection with the negotiations looking to a new Immigration Treaty. He regretted it deeply. It was the earnest desire of the Government to restore good feeling and strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

On my return to the Legation I sent you the following cablegram:

"Secstate,

Washington.

March second, six P.M. In an interview with Prince Ch'ing this afternoon I handed him the President's message and left copy with him. He replied at once to first demand that grave and disturbing rumors were in circulation but originating with revolutionists and students. The great mass of the people thoroughly loyal. Government would take

effective measures, as any renewal events nineteen hundred would prove fatal to dynasty. Period. To second recognized obligation to deal sternly with any anti-foreign sympathizers. Period. To third recognized obligation. Period. To fourth thought conditions were improving. Period. Promised written reply in a few days adding that relations between the two countries had been more disturbed during the last year than ever before to the great sorrow of the Government which was very desirous of strengthening friendly relations.

Rockhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. APR 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, APR 19 1906

CHIEF CLERK APR 18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

No. 247. March 5, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Russo-Chinese negotiations. Enclosing article entitled "The Peking Conference", taken from the China Times of Tientsin, issue of March 5, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU APR 27 1906 FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 247.
R.

March 5, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to the subject of the negotiations now being conducted between the Russian Minister at this Capital and the Chinese Wai-wu Pu, I Have the honor to enclose herewith what purports to be a synopsis of the Russian demands. I have little doubt that most of the points mentioned therein are being or will be discussed, but I have been unable to ascertain anything definite on the subject, the utmost secrecy being observed by both parties to the negotiations.

The demands as herein given are much more comprehensive than those which I forwarded to you in my despatch No. 192 of January 10th, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

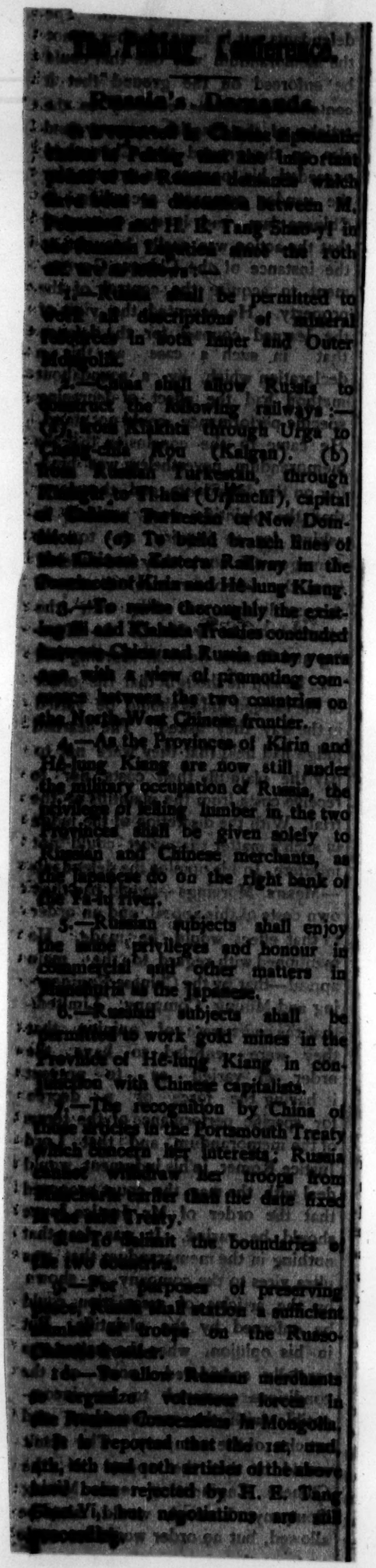
Enclosure:

1."The Peking Conference",China Times, Tientsin, March 5, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 247.

China Times (Tientsin) March 5. 1906

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.



The Peking Conference.

Russia's Demands.

It is reported in Chinese political circles in Peking that the important points of the Russian demands which have been in discussion between M. Pokotilow and H. E. Tang Shao-yi in the Russian Legation since the 10th ult. are as follows:—

1.—Russia shall be permitted to work all descriptions of mineral products in both Inner and Outer Mongolia.

2.—China shall allow Russia to construct the following railways:—(a) from Kiachta through Urga to Chang-chia Kou (Kalgan). (b) from Russian Turkestan, through Hami, to Ti-hua (Urumchi), capital of Chinese Turkestan or New Dominion. (c) To build branch lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the Provinces of Kirin and Hei-lung Kiang.

3.—To settle thoroughly the existing Ili and Kiakhta Treaties concluded between China and Russia sixty years ago, with a view of promoting commerce between the two countries on the North-West Chinese frontier.

4.—As the Provinces of Kirin and Hei-lung Kiang are now still under the military occupation of Russia, the privilege of felling lumber in the two Provinces shall be given solely to Russian and Chinese merchants, as the Japanese do on the right bank of the Ya-lu River.

5.—Russian subjects shall enjoy the same privileges and honour in commercial and other matters in Manchuria as the Japanese.

6.—Russian subjects shall be permitted to work gold mines in the Provinces of Hei-lung Kiang in connection with Chinese capitalists.

7.—The recognition by China of those articles in the Portsmouth Treaty which concern her interests. Russia should withdraw her troops from Manchuria earlier than the date fixed by the said Treaty.

8.—To delimit the boundaries of the two countries.

9.—For purposes of preserving peace Russia shall station a sufficient number of troops on the Russo-Chinese frontier.

10.—To allow Russian merchants to organize volunteer forces in the Russian Concessions in Mongolia.

It is reported that the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 10th articles of the above have been rejected by H. E. Tang Shao-yi, but negotiations are still proceeding.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
18
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

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APR 18 1906
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APR
18
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

No. 248. March 5, 1906.

Confidential.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The general situation in China. Instructions received by the British Minister to report on same, and the nature of his reply.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 27 1906
FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 248.
R.
Confidential.

March 5, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to inform you that within the last week the British Minister has informed me confidentially that he had received telegraphic instructions from his Government to report on the general situation in China and particularly on the reported anti-foreignism of the Chinese Government and official classes generally.

The reply of Sir Ernest Satow was practically the same as that which I had the honor of submitting to you as my views on the present situation in my despatch No. 238 of February 26th last. He added, however, that he had reached the conclusion after repeated discussions of the subject with Prince Ch'ing and the Vice Presidents of the Foreign Office, that the Central Government was not strong enough to give emphatic, categorical orders to the Provinces. In fact, the Ministers to whom he had spoken frankly admitted as much, and said that they must adopt with the Provincial authorities a temporizing policy as the only one which could produce any satisfactory results.

Sir Ernest told me that he feared if the Central Government was crowded to the wall it would throw itself, however unwillingly, (and he believed it sincere in its friendly

intentions) into the arms of the reactionary provincial opposition, the China-for-the-Chinese-at-all-cost party, as it may be called.

In this belief he was advising his Government to increase its naval forces on the China station with more ships of the cruiser class, but of such size as could ascend the Yang-tze River as far as Hankow. He thought that if such ships were present at any given point where trouble was either feared or was occurring, the Chinese Government would accept their presence as a support, not as a threat, and would be more ready to take strong action to restore order and to punish guilty officials. He deemed some such measure as that which he suggested very necessary at the present juncture, in view of the admitted weakness of the Peking Government and the wish of all the Powers to increase its strength and ability to satisfactorily discharge its international obligations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

RECEIVED APR 26 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. APR 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, APR 19 1906

CHIEF CLERK APR 18 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 249. March 5, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The prohibition of the importation into China of morphia and instruments for its injection. Enclosing note of the British Minister at Peking, dated March 1, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU MAY 8 1906 FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 249.
P.

March 5, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of
1/ a note from His Excellency the British Minister together with a letter which he has addressed to the Representatives of the Powers in Peking informing them that His Majesty's Government is desirous of hastening the adoption of the measure contemplated by Article XI of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902 for the prohibition of the general entry of Morphia into China.

His Excellency adds that the co-operation of the United States in this matter would give much satisfaction to His Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

1. Sir Ernest Satow to Mr. Rockhill, March 3, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 249.

Sir Ernest Satow to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, March 3, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to all my Colleagues informing them that His Majesty's Government are desirous of hastening the adoption of the measure contemplated by Article XI of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902 for the prohibition of the general entry of morphia into China, which is supplemented as regards instruments for injection by Art. XVI of the American Treaty of 1903.

You will observe that I have already addressed a note to the Chinese Government informing them of the conditions on which His Brittanic Majesty's Government are willing to consent to the adoption of measures for preventing the importation of morphia except for medical purposes.

It would undoubtedly give much satisfaction to His Majesty's Government if the Government of the United States should see their way to giving their support to these proposals.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc. etc.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

TYPEWRITER PAPER

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure No. 1, Despatch No. 249.

Sir Ernest Satow to the Representatives
at Peking of Foreign Powers.

Peking, March 1, 1906.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

In the month of July last the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs issued a notification declaring that the General importation of morphia and of the needles or instruments for hypodermic injection was now prohibited, with the exception that physicians and druggists were at liberty to procure supplies for medical purposes, on payment of duty, under special permit. Such special permits would be granted to all qualified importers on their signing bonds before their Consul guaranteeing that their intended importations of morphia or of instruments for its injection were either for the use of hospitals, or if for sale, were to be sold only in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner.

The notification was evidently based on Article XI of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902 and Article XVI of the United States Treaty for the Extension of Commercial Relations of October 8, 1903, but it ignored the further stipulation contained in the former of these that the article would not come into operation until all other treaty powers had agreed to its conditions, and that the Chinese Government on their side would, at once adopt means to prevent the manufacture of morphia in China.

In order to maintain the respect due to Treaty engagements, it became my duty to point out to the Chinese Government the irregularity committed by the Imperial Maritime Cus-

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure No. 1, Despatch No. 249.

Sir Ernest Satow to the Representatives
at Peking of Foreign Powers.

Peking, March 1, 1908.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

In the month of July last the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs issued a notification declaring that the General importation of morphia and of the needles or instruments for hypodermic injection was now prohibited, with the exception that physicians and druggists were at liberty to procure supplies for medical purposes, on payment of duty, under special permit. Such special permits would be granted to all qualified importers on their signing bonds before their Consul guaranteeing that their intended importations of morphia or of instruments for its injection were either for the use of hospitals, or if for sale, were to be sold only in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner.

The notification was evidently based on Article XI of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902 and Article XVI of the United States Treaty for the Extension of Commercial Relations of October 8, 1903, but it ignored the further stipulation contained in the former of these that the article would not come into operation until all other treaty powers had agreed to its conditions, and that the Chinese Government on their side would, at once adopt means to prevent the manufacture of morphia in China.

In order to maintain the respect due to Treaty engagements, it became my duty to point out to the Chinese Government the irregularity committed by the Imperial Maritime Cus-

toms, and in consequence of my representations they agreed to withdraw the notification.

His Majesty's Government having thus obtained satisfaction on the point of procedure, are nevertheless desirous of hastening the adoption of the measure contemplated by Article XI of the British Treaty of 1902, which is supplemented as regards the means of hypodermic administration by Article XVI of the American Treaty of 1903, and they have authorized me to inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government would be willing to consent to the prohibition of the entry of morphia and of instruments for its injection into China on the following conditions:

1. That the Chinese Government should in the first place obtain the consent of all the treaty Powers.

2. That they should take effective measures to prevent the manufacture in China of morphia and of instruments for its injection.

3. That sufficient notice should be given beforehand before the prohibition comes into force in order that the importers of the drug may be protected from the injury which would result from the measure being sprung upon them.

4. That provisions should be made for the importation into China of morphia for medicinal purposes and of instruments for its administration, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article XI of the British Treaty, and that on such morphia and instruments a duty not exceeding 5 per cent ad valorem should be imposed.

I take the liberty of observing with regard to condition 2 that the Chinese Government cannot effectively prevent the manufacture of morphia and instruments for its injection be-

toms, and in consequence of my representations they agreed to withdraw the notification.

His Majesty's Government having thus obtained satisfaction on the point of procedure, are nevertheless desirous of hastening the adoption of the measure contemplated by Article XI of the British Treaty of 1902, which is supplemented as regards the means of hypodermic administration by Article XVI of the American Treaty of 1903, and they have authorized me to inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government would be willing to consent to the prohibition of the entry of morphia and of instruments for its injection into China on the following conditions:

1. That the Chinese Government should in the first place obtain the consent of all the treaty Powers.

2. That they should take effective measures to prevent the manufacture in China of morphia and of instruments for its injection.

3. That sufficient notice should be given beforehand before the prohibition comes into force in order that the importers of the drug may be protected from the injury which would result from the measure being sprung upon them.

4. That provisions should be made for the importation into China of morphia for medicinal purposes and of instruments for its administration, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article XI of the British Treaty, and that on such morphia and instruments a duty not exceeding 5 per cent ad valorem should be imposed.

I take the liberty of observing with regard to condition 2 that the Chinese Government cannot effectively prevent the manufacture of morphia and instruments for its injection be-

ing carried on in China unless the powers are willing to forbid their manufacture in this country by their respective subjects or citizens, and on the part of His Majecty's government I beg to assure you, Sir and Dear Colleague, that in the event of an agreement on the part of the Treaty Powers to co-operate for the end contemplated, no time will be lost in enacting such a ~~provision~~ prohibition as regards His Britannic Majesty's subjects.

With respect to the proposed duty of 5 per cent ad valorem I may observe that the duty imposed on morphia by the import tariff now in force is 3 haikwan taels an ounce, which amounts roughly to 200 per cent ad valorem, and that the high rate of duty is believed to lead to smuggling on a very considerable scale. By reducing the duty the temptation to frauds on the Customs will be removed, and the prevention of smuggling will no doubt be facilitated.

In bringing the foregoing to your notice, I have the honour to state that I have addressed the Chinese Government an official note informing them of the conditions on which His Britannic Majesty's Government will be willing to consent to the adoption of measures for preventing the importation of morphia except for medical purposes.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

ing carried on in China unless the powers are willing to forbid their manufacture in this country by their respective subjects or citizens, and on the part of His Majesty's government I beg to assure you, Sir and Dear Colleague, that in the event of an agreement on the part of the Treaty Powers to co-operate for the end contemplated, no time will be lost in enacting such a prohibition as regards His Britannic Majesty's subjects.

With respect to the proposed duty of 5 per cent ad valorem I may observe that the duty imposed on morphia by the import tariff now in force is 3 haikwan taels an ounce, which amounts roughly to 200 per cent ad valorem, and that the high rate of duty is believed to lead to smuggling on a very considerable scale. By reducing the duty the temptation to frauds on the Customs will be removed, and the prevention of smuggling will no doubt be facilitated.

In bringing the foregoing to your notice, I have the honour to state that I have addressed the Chinese Government an official note informing them of the conditions on which His Britannic Majesty's Government will be willing to consent to the adoption of measures for preventing the importation of morphia except for medical purposes.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Signed) HERBERT BATOW.

B CC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Morphia in China. April 23, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

Article XI of the British Treaty with China of 1902, and Article XVI of the American Treaty of 1903 authorize the Chinese Government to prohibit the importation of morphia, the American treaty also covering instruments for its injection.

Under the system of extraterritoriality existing in China prohibitions of the Chinese Government, even when in accordance with treaty stipulations, have no effect on foreigners until laws enforcing such prohibitions are enacted by the governments of the foreigners to be affected thereby. For instance, by the Treaty of 1880, Article II, the United States agreed that "citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China" or to buy, sell or transport opium.

This prohibition remained practically inoperative against Americans until, after some correspondence on the subject between Secretary Bayard and Minister Denby at Peking, an Act approved the 23rd Feb 1887 made it a misdemeanor for Americans to engage in the opium trade and provided for punishment on con-

viction thereof. On the 7th Jan. 1888, Mr. Denby addressed a circular to all United States Consuls (For. Rel. 1888, Part I, p. 244) instructing them as to their jurisdiction and procedure under the above Act.

In the case of morphia the procedure will be in effect the same. It will only be necessary to instruct Mr. Rockhill to advise the Chinese Government that this Department will take steps to secure the enactment of laws to carry out the obligations of the treaty, as far as regards American citizens, as soon as China shall have complied with the necessary conditions precedent thereto, which are those stated by the British Minister. The first of these conditions is covered by Article XVI of the American Treaty of ~~1894~~ 1903, which provides "This prohibition shall be uniformly applied to such importation from all countries." While, therefore, this Government may announce its willingness to act, it will not be in order to take further steps until China shall have arranged with all other Treaty Powers for similar legislation.

This is the extent of present cooperation.

Edwin. Denby.

To Peking. [47.

I have ~~the honor~~ to
ask the receipt of your despatch
№ 249, of the 5th ~~March~~ January, informing
this ~~Dept that this Govt is~~
~~desirous of hastening the adoption~~
~~of the measure~~
concerning the ~~proposed~~ prohibition
of the importation of morphia into
China, as contemplated by Art XI
of the British Commercial Treaty
of 1902, in which you ~~communicate~~
state that the co-operation of the U.S.
in this matter would give much
satisfaction to His Britannic Majesty's Govt.

You will inform
~~are requested to address~~
the Chinese Govt, as well as H.M.'s
Minister, that this Dept will take
steps to secure the enactment of

law to carry out the obligation of ~~the~~ Art ~~XVII~~ 3 of the American Treaty of 1904 as soon as China shall have complied with the necessary conditions precedent thereto, which, in the case of the United States, ~~would be~~ are in effect the same as those stated by H. B. M. ~~Minister~~ Acting Minister in the sub enclosure to your despatch under acknowledgment

~~Upon receipt of your advice that~~ the Chinese Govt has ~~satisfactorily~~ ~~fulfilled~~ performed their duties in this respect Congress will be asked to enact the desired ~~repeat~~ legislation

~~You are requested~~ You will please keep this Legn advised of the further action in this matter and, if possible, forward a copy of the draft of ~~the~~ legislation proposed by the British Govt.

Yours

The Assistant Secretary.

April 25 190

Dear Mr. Smith:

Please prepare an instruction to Mr. Rockhill in accordance with the substance of Mr. Denby's memo.

See Mr. Denby's memo. R.B.?
draft of instruction
which follows
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RECEIVED
APR
27
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
18
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 19 1906

CHIEF CLERK
APR
18
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

No. 250. March 7, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Imperial Edict issued under date of March 5, 1906, concerning recent rumors of trouble impending in China.

INDEX BUREAU
FILED
MAY 1 1906

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 250.
C.

March 7, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

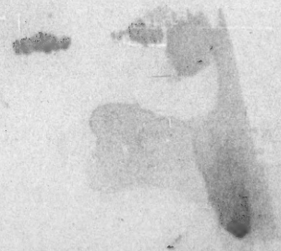
S i r :

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of an Imperial Edict issued yesterday as a result of the sensational reports which have recently been circulated both here and abroad.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Imperial Edict of March 5th, 1906.



Enclosure in Despatch No. 250.

(Translation)

Imperial Edict of March 5, 1906.

In the strengthening of our foreign relations the first step has always been to cultivate confidence and friendship. The Court in entering into treaties of commerce with the foreign nations east and west has acted in good faith and with a view to the general interest. As a matter of fact the cordial relations and friendly intercourse established have secured confidence and nothing has occurred to lessen it. All nations, indeed, have expressed their satisfaction in it and these relations are constantly growing more intimate, so that China and foreign nations are enjoying mutual peace, as all the world knows.

Yet recently false reports have been maliciously circulated. Whenever some unforeseen outrage occurs, all at once rumors are spread abroad of an anti-foreign movement, which, like the story of the tiger in the market place or that of the serpent in the wine-cup, gradually come to be believed and excite the fears of the multitude.

If we seek the origin of these rumors we shall find that they have been started by treacherous persons, and that lawless people fan the suspicions aroused, either with a view to separating us from those who are our friends or with a desire to fill the hearts of our people with anger. Such base plots and secret conspiracies are beyond the reach of investigation, but the damage done by them to the public interests is certainly not slight. WE can not but publish, therefore, a plain proclamation in order to at once dispel

the

the whole crowd of suspicions. In the present situation of affairs which is full of difficulties our dependence is really in maintaining agreement with all the Powers so as to some extent to secure union and harmony throughout the world, and how then can we ourselves create suspicion and violate the very principle by which peace is to be preserved!

We, Ruler, and Ministers, high and low, must strive against a mere following of old ruts, and earnestly plan for good government, so that with true hearts we may secure an efficient administration, in the hope that we may gradually attain to prosperity and strength. Students every-where ought more than ever to understand the principles of a loyal devotion (to the State), and should vie with one another in their efforts to perfect themselves by a careful attention to their own duties, so that, when their education is completed, they may await employment by the Government which may find support in their accumulated talents. They must comply with the orders and prohibitions of the Eduwational Regulations, which have been approved by the Throne. They must practice self-control and be careful of their conduct, and more than all else they must not interfere with the foreign relations of the Government by recklessly putting forth wild proposals. In one word it is perfectly proper that we should make ourselves strong by union as in one body, but this by no means implies that we should cherish enmity toward foreigners. The sovereignty of China and the interests of her people ought to be thoroughly safeguarded, but on no account may any action be taken in violation of the Treaties. If the officials do not understand

these

the whole crowd of complaints. In the present situation of affairs which is full of difficulties our dependence is really in maintaining agreement with all the Powers so as to some extent to secure union and harmony throughout the world, and how then can we ourselves create suspicion and violate the very principle by which peace is to be preserved?

We, Ruler, and Minister, high and low, must strive against a mere following of old rule, and earnestly plan for good government, so that with true hearts we may secure an efficient administration. In the hope that we may gradually attain to prosperity and strength. Students everywhere ought more than ever to understand the principles of a loyal devotion (to the State), and should vie with one another in their efforts to perfect themselves by a careful attention to their own duties, so that, when their education is completed, they may await employment by the Government which may find support in their accumulated talents. They must comply with the orders and prohibitions of the Educational Regulations, which have been approved by the Throne. They must practice self-control and be careful of their conduct, and more than all else they must not interfere with the foreign relations of the Government by recklessly putting forth wild proposals. To one sort it is perfectly proper that we should make ourselves strong by union as in one body, but this by no means implies that we should cherish enmity toward foreigners. The sovereignty of China and the interests of her people ought to be thoroughly safeguarded, but on no account may any action be taken in violation of the Treaties. If the officials do not understand these

these general principles, by what method can they guide the uninstructed populace! And, if lawless persons take advantage of such a situation to stir up trouble, it must result that (such officials) will bring calamity upon the districts concerned. From the publication of this Edict henceforth let the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of the provinces strictly order the civil and military officials in their jurisdictions to earnestly give heed and take every precaution. The lives and property of all foreigners in their districts and all missions must be uniformly given thorough and efficient protection. If any disturbance of the peace should occur, its settlement must be left to the officials. Should any one of his own sweet will recklessly fabricate rumors and stir up trouble, it is evident that he is not a law-abiding person attending to his own business, and he must be at once arrested and tried and punished without delay. Should the measures taken for protection prove to be inefficient, ~~thexfarxkxxxkkarxkixxxxxxk~~ and serious trouble result, the local authorities must be severely punished; on no account may any leniency be shown.

The Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors must at once issue stringent proclamations, and as occasion may require restrain the people. Let them, blaming themselves for the past, be on their guard against future trouble, and prevent disorder before it arises. Thus they may assist the State in its purpose to live in harmony with friendly neighbors, and to protect the black-haired people in the enjoyment of peace.

Respect This.

these general principles, by what method can they guide the uninstructed populace! And, if lawless persons take advantage of such a situation to stir up trouble, it must result that (such officials) will bring calamity upon the districts concerned. From the publication of this Edict henceforth let the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of the provinces strictly order the civil and military officials in their jurisdictions to earnestly give heed and take every precaution. The lives and property of all foreigners in their districts and all missions must be uniformly given thorough and efficient protection. If any disturbance of the peace should occur, its settlement must be left to the officials. Should any one of his own accord will recklessly fabricate rumors and stir up trouble, it is evident that he is not a law-abiding person attending to his own business, and he must be at once arrested and tried and punished without delay. Should the measures taken for protection prove to be inefficient, ~~thereby occasioning~~ and serious trouble result, the local authorities must be severely punished; on no account ~~may~~ any leniency be shown.

The Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors must at once issue stringent proclamations, and as occasion may require restrain the people. Let them, by using themselves for the past, be on their guard against future trouble, and prevent disorder before it arises. Thus they may assist the State in its purpose to live in harmony with friendly neighbors, and to protect the black-haired people in the enjoyment of peace.

Respect This.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
18
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 19 1906

CHIEF CLERK
APR
18
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

No. 251.
R.

March 7, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Continuing No. 228 of February 14th, 1906, regarding missionary disturbances in China.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 26 1906
FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 251.
R.

March 7, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In continuation of my No. 228 of February 14th* in regard to the destruction of missions at Changpoo, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information copies of the correspondence I have exchanged within the last six weeks with the Wai-wu Pu concerning missionary outrages or apprehended troubles at Lao-ho-k'ou in the Province of Hu-pei, and Nanchang in the Province of Kiang-hsi. Americans, I am glad to say, do not appear to have suffered materially at any of these localities.

[It would seem, by the report I have received from our Consul at Amoy, that the riot at Changpoo had for its immediate cause "the foolish interference on the part of a priest of the Catholic mission in a native quarrel."] omit this

The direct cause of the massacre at Nan-chang was unquestionably a fracas between the Catholic missionaries in that city and the local officials in connection with affairs of their missions; the protestant missionaries and their families fell victims to the blind fury of the mob.

Complete reports on the riots at Changpoo and Nanchang have not yet been received here, but little doubt is entertained that the direct causes of these outrages are as I have stated.

The only missionary cases now pending before the Legation are:

(1) The ownership of certain land in Mongolia by a Mr. Friedstrom, of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission. I think this matter is in a fair way of being adjusted.

(2) One involving the ownership of land at Huchau, in Chekiang Province, in which missionaries of the Southern Methodist Mission are involved. This, though so far I have been unable to bring the parties to an amicable settlement, does not seem to be one which could bring about serious trouble in the locality.

(3) A similar dispute about some land purchased for a school house by the Cumberland Presbyterian Mission at Changteh, Hunan. This is still in the hands of the Consul General at Hankow, and I am awaiting his report.

The Legation is not aware that any other of our missionaries have at present litigations of a serious nature either with the local authorities at their places of residence or with natives.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, Feb. 21, 1906.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 5, 1906.
3. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, Feb. 28, 1906.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 5, 1906.

1

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 251.

Mr. Rockhill to Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, China,

February 21, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of a despatch from the American Consul General at Hankow inclosing a copy of a letter from American missionaries at Lao-ho-k'ou, Hupeh, reporting a very serious state of affairs in that region.

It appears from the letter mentioned that a society, calling itself the "Kiang-hu Hui" has been openly enrolling members for some time past with a view to raising a rebellion, looting the towns, murdering the officials opposed to them, and destroying the mission stations. The Magistrate is reported to be lacking in courage, and the people through the villages have been terrorized into joining the society in order to save their property. One leader named Liu was captured last year, but escaped. More recently another leader named Ma was arrested, and on January 23 the local military authorities raided the head-quarters of the society and captured five men and a number of swords pistols, etc. Two of the men arrested, it is said, have since been executed. The place is quiet at present but the situation is a dangerous one. The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are spoken of as being very energetic in their efforts to suppress the society, but they are very poorly supported with soldiers, there being only about one hundred altogether, so that it would be impossible for them to afford adequate protection in case of trouble. Lao-ho-k'ou is an important commercial center, the largest place on the Han River above Hankow, and there are several missionary societies that

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 251.

Mr. Rockhill to Prince of Ch'ing.

Pekin, China,

February 21, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

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It appears from the letter mentioned that a society, calling itself the "Hsiang-hu Hui" has been openly enrolling members for some time past with a view to raising a rebellion, looting the towns, murdering the officials opposed to them, and destroying the mission stations. The Magistrate is reported to be lacking in courage, and the people through the villages have been terrorized into joining the society in order to save their property. One leader named Lin was captured last year, but escaped. More recently another leader named Ma was arrested, and on January 23 the local military authorities raided the head-quarters of the society and captured five men and a number of swords pistols, etc. Two of the men arrested, it is said, have since been executed. The place is quiet at present but the situation is a dangerous one. The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are spoken of as being very energetic in their efforts to suppress the society, but they are very poorly supported with soldiers, there being only about one hundred altogether, so that it would be impossible for them to afford adequate protection in case of trouble. Lao-ho-k'ou is an important commercial center, the largest place on the Han River above Hankow, and there are several missionary societies that

have stations there and in the neighboring towns.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of preventing such disturbances as are being planned by this rebellious society, but it is my duty to urge Your Imperial Highness to instruct the local authorities to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the safety of the lives and property of the missionaries living at Lao-ho-k'ou and in that region.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W.W. Rockhill.

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It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of preventing such disturbances as are being planned by this rebellious society, but it is my duty to urge Your Imperial Highness to instruct the local authorities to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the safety of the lives and property of the missionaries living at Lao-ho-k'ou and in that region.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W.W. Rockhill.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 251.

(Translation)

From F.O. No.119.

W.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, March 5, 1906.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 29 of the First Moon (Feb.22,1906) of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that American missionaries in Lao-ho-k'ou, Hupeh, had reported that disaffected people in that region had established a society called the Kiang-hu Hui (River and Lake Society) and were inviting people to join, with the purpose of raising a rebellion, and destroying the mission stations; that the local officials were frightened and lacking in courage, and that they would probably not give efficient protection. Your Excellency requested that orders might be sent to the officials of the region to take measures to protect the lives and property of the missionaries at Lao-ho-k'ou and that vicinity.

My Board at once telegraphed to the Viceroy of the Hu-kuang Provinces and yesterday received his reply, saying that two members of the rebellious society, K'o Liao-fan, and Sun Ming-hsi, had secretly plotted to stir up trouble at Lao-ho-k'ou, but that the Magistrate of Kuang-hua Hsien on the 28 of the Twelfth Moon of last year (Jan.22,1906) had already taken steps to arrest K'o Liao-fan and Sun Ming-hsi with some of their followers, six persons in all, and had seized some membership tickets, and rifles; that the two men, K'o and Sun, had already been beheaded, and the rest

had

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 251.

(Translation)

From F.O. No.119.

W.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, March 3, 1906.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 29 of the First Moon (Feb.22,1906) of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that American missionaries in Iao-ho-k'ou, Hupeh, had reported that disaffected people in that region had established a society called the Kiang-hu Hui (River and Lake Society) and were inviting people to join, with the purpose of raising a rebellion, and destroying the mission stations; that the local officials were frightened and lacking in courage, and that they would probably not give efficient protection. Your Excellency requested that orders might be sent to the officials of the region to take measures to protect the lives and property of the missionaries at Iao-ho-k'ou and that vicinity.

My Board at once telegraphed to the Viceroy of the Hu-kuang Provinces and yesterday received his reply, saying that two members of the rebellious society, K'o Iiao-fan, and Sun Ming-hai, had secretly plotted to stir up trouble at Iao-ho-k'ou, but that the Magistrate of Kuang-hua Hsien on the 28 of the Twelfth Moon of last year (Jan.22,1906) had already taken steps to arrest K'o Iiao-fan and Sun Ming-hai with some of their followers, six persons in all, and had seized some membership tickets, and rifles; that the two men, K'o and Sun, had already been beheaded, and the rest had

had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. He reported further that he had sent additional troops, consisting of two companies of the Siang-yang Defence infantry, and two companies of the new forces under the command of the Provincial Commander-in-chief, to be stationed at Lao-ho-k'ou, to assist the local civil and military officials in policing the district and in protecting the mission stations; and that the district at present was perfectly quiet.

As in duty bound, I send the above for Your Excellency's information.

A Necessary Despatch.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing (SEAL)

had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. He reported further that he had sent additional troops, consisting of two companies of the Siang-yang Defence Infantry, and two companies of the new forces under the command of the Provincial Commander-in-chief, to be stationed at Lao-ho-k'ou, to assist the local civil and military officials in policing the district and in protecting the mission stations; and that the district at present was perfectly quiet.

As in duty bound, I send the above for Your Excellency's information.

A Necessary Despatch.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing (SEAL)

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 251.

Mr. Rockhill to Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, China.

February 28, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that yesterday I received several telegrams from the American Consul General at Shanghai, telling me that news had been received by him of a serious riot at Nan-ch'ang Fu, in Kiangsi, in which six French missionaries and several British missionaries had been killed, and much property destroyed, and that the American missionaries had been compelled to leave the place and were on their way to Kiukiang.

It becomes my duty therefore to request Your Imperial Highness to instruct the provincial authorities of Kiangsi to take prompt and efficient measures to protect the lives and property of all Americans in their jurisdiction especially the property of the missionaries in Nan-ch'ang Fu, and to endeavor to restore order as soon as possible that these Americans may be enabled to return to their homes.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W.W. Rockhill.

Enclosure No.3 in Despatch No. 221.

Mr. Rockhill to Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, China.

February 28, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that yesterday I received several telegrams from the American Consul-General at Shanghai, telling me that news had been received by him of a serious riot at Yan-ch'ang Fu, in Hunan, in which six French missionaries and several British missionaries had been killed, and much property destroyed, and that the American missionaries had been compelled to leave the place, and were on their way to Kiukiang.

It becomes my duty therefore to request Your Imperial Highness to instruct the provincial authorities of Hunan to take prompt and efficient measures to protect the lives and property of all Americans in their jurisdiction especially the property of the missionaries in Yan-ch'ang Fu, and to endeavor to restore order as soon as possible that these Americans may be enabled to return to their homes.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. Rockhill.

Enclosure No. 4 in Desp. 251.

From F.O. No. 118

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

(Translation)

Foreign Office,

March 5, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 28th ult. informing me that you had received several telegrams from the American Consul General at Shanghai telling you that he had received news of a serious riot at Nan-ch'ang Fu in Kiangsi, and that the American missionaries there had been compelled to leave the place, and were on their way to Kiukiang. In view of this you felt it your duty to request that orders be given to the provincial authorities of Kiangsi directing them to take prompt and efficient measures to protect the lives and property of all Americans in their jurisdiction, especially the property of the missionaries in Nan-ch'ang Fu.

In reply I have the honor to state that Deputies have been sent to the place mentioned to investigate and deal with the affair; that besides this my Board sent several telegrams to the Governor of Kiangsi directing him to afford efficient protection, from whom the following reply was soon received:-

"I have already sent a boat and a deputy to escort the the survivors to Kiukiang."

As to the missionary property in other provinces, telegraphic instructions have also been sent to the various military and civil authorities ordering them to be especially careful to afford due protection.

It becomes my duty therefore to send this despatch for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary despatch.

(SEAL)

Enclosure No. 4 in Desp. 851.

From F.O. No. 18

FILED

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

(Translation)

Foreign Office,

March 5, 1900.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 28th ult., informing me that you had received several telegrams from the American Consul General at Chungking notifying you that he had received news of a serious riot at Tan-yang Hsien in Kiangsu, and that the American missionaries there had been compelled to leave the place, and were on their way to Nanking. In view of this you felt it your duty to request that orders be given to the provincial authorities of Kiangsu [illegible] to take prompt and efficient measures to protect the lives and property of all Americans in their jurisdiction, especially the property of the missionaries in Tan-yang Hsien.

In reply I have the honor to state that Deputies have been sent to the place mentioned to investigate and deal with the affair; that besides this My Board has several telegrams to the Governor of Kiangsu directing him to afford efficient protection, from whom the following reply was soon received:-

"I have already sent a boat and a deputy to escort the the survivors to Nanking."

As to the missionary property in other provinces, telegraphic instructions have also been sent to the various military and civil authorities ordering them to be especially careful to afford due protection.

It becomes my duty therefore to send this despatch for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary despatch.

(SEAL)

INDEX BUREAU
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1906
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CHIEF
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OF STATE

Copy sent from Library Sept. 4-1906

No. 252.

March 7, 1906.

Sept. 4-1906

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Requisition for card cabinet and cards.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 18 1906
FILED

Bureau of Accounts.

MEMORANDUM.

Col Bldg

Mr. Adee

Mr. Rockhill requests that his Legation be furnished with one six-drawer card cabinet, with 5,000 Index and 500 Guide cards for same, 3" x 5", as per sample annexed.

Desires a cabinet like the one sent by the Library Bureau in November, last.

It will cost about $4.00.

Shall I order it for him.

Respy T. H.

AUG 20 1906

Approved

Acting Secretary.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 252.
P.

March 7, 1906.

Ordered from Library Bureau, Sept. 4-1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to request the Department to cause this Legation to be furnished with one six-drawer card cabinet for 3" x 5" cards, the same as that sent in November last by the Library Bureau; also 5,000 cards, 3" x 5", weight and rule as per sample, and 500 guide cards.

-2/

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Sample of index card required.
2. Sample of guide card required.

RECEIVED STATE DEPT. MAR 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Copy for the Congressional Library

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS MAR 8 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

From Peking

Secretary of State. MAR 8 1906.

Received March 8, 1906.

9:30 A. M.

Ack. March 12

FOREIGN MAIL BUREAU MAR 12 1906 FILED

Secretary of State,

Washington.

March 8th, 2 P. M. The reply of Prince Ching. Your telegram of the 26th February received to-day. He says in substance ever since 1900 Chinese Government conscious of its past errors and desirous of safeguarding future; has never failed pursuit maintenance cordial relations with all the countries, and those with the United States have been specially friendly. ~~To make a report~~ In reply to the President's telegram he desires to say that any suspicion existing Chinese Government forgets international obligations and fosters spirit hostility in people toward Americans, or encourages anti-foreign movements has origin in unfounded rumors circulating in foreign countries and is not worthy of credence. Chinese people know the declaration of the Government are not empty talk. The country is quiet and there is no such thing as anti-foreign movements. An officer of the Government has been sent to investigate Nachang riot, and take action. Cause of trouble quite other than anti-foreign feeling. As to boycott, the Government took stringent and prompt action forbidding it from the first, and as a result the situation for some time past has been quiet. The Government has conscientiously performed its duty and local authorities have been earnest in carrying out

C. R. D.
O. G. S.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From

orders. The Emperor now publishes edict stating present situation is full of difficulty for the Government, and maintenance most friendly relations with the foreign powers most essential; all authorities must take every precaution to protect lives and property foreigners; if protection inadequate local authorities will be severely punished. Students warned against interference in foreign questions, and people called to union, and absolute respect of treaties. Edict sent you by mail yesterday. Opinion general that edict is satisfactory so far as it goes.

ROCKHILL.

C. R. D.
O. G. S.

Secretary of State.
RECEIVED
MAY 26 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 10 1906

INDEXING BUREAU
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DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

File

Acknowledged
June 25

No. 253. March 8, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Recent disturbing rumors regarding the situation in China. Continuing No. 246 of March 5th, and enclosing reply of Prince Ch'ing to the President's telegram of February 26, 1906.

INDEXING BUREAU
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APR 28 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 253.
R.

March 8, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In continuation of my No. 246 of March 5th and No. 250 of March 7th, I have now the honor to transmit to you in translation copy of the note received yesterday from the Prince of Ch'ing which he had promised me in the interview I had with him on the 3rd instant.

The Imperial Edict referred to in the Prince's note was that which I sent you in my despatch No. 250 of the 7th instant.

I beg leave also to confirm as follows my cablegram sent you today, giving the synopsis of the Prince's written reply: *

"Secstate,
Washington.

March 8th, 2 P.M. The reply of the Prince Ching your telegram of the twenty-sixth February received today. He says in substance: Ever since nineteen hundred Chinese Government conscious of its past errors and desirous of safe-guarding future; has never failed pursuit maintenance cordial relations all countries and those with the United States have been specially friendly. Period. In reply to the President's telegram he desires to say that any sus-

* not printed

picion existing Chinese Government forgets international obligations and fosters spirit hostility in people toward Americans or encourages anti-foreign movements has origin in foreign countries and is not worthy of credence. Period. Chinese people know the declarations of the Government are not empty talk. The country is quiet and there is no such thing as anti-foreign movement. An officer of the Government has been sent to investigate Nanchang riot and take action cause of trouble quite other than anti-foreign feeling. Period. As to boycott the Government took stringent and prompt action forbidding it from the first and as a result the situation for sometime past has been quiet. The Government has conscieniously performed its duty and local authorities have been earnest in carrying out orders. Period. The Emperor now publishes edict stating present situation full of difficulty for the Government and maintenance most friendly relations with the foreign Powers most essential. All authorities must take every precaustion to protect lives and property foreigners if protection inadequate local authorities will be severely punished. Students warned against interference in foreign questions and people called to union and absolute respect of treaties. Period. Edict sent you by mail yesterday. Opinion general that edict is satisfactory so far as it goes.

Rockhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 7, 1906.

(C) Copy.

Secretary of State.
MAY 26 1906

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

Received March 8, 1906.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

March 8th, 2 P. M. The reply of Prince Ching. Your telegram of the 26th February received today. He says in substance ever since 1900 Chinese Government conscious of its past errors and desirous of safeguarding future; has never failed pursuit maintenance cordial relations with all the countries and those with the United States have been specially friendly. In reply to the President's telegram he desires to say that any suspicion existing Chinese Government forgets international obligations and fosters spirit hostility in people toward Americans, or encourages anti-foreign movements has origin in unfounded rumors circulating in foreign countries and is not worthy of credence. Chinese people know the declaration of the Government are not empty talk. The country is quiet and there is no such thing as anti-foreign movements. An officer of the Govern- ment has been sent to investigate Nanchang riot, and take action. Cause of trouble quite other than anti-foreign feeling. As to boycott, the Government took stringent and prompt action forbidding it from the first, and as a result the situation for some time past has been quiet. The Government has conscientiously performed its duty and local authorities have been earnest in carrying out orders. The Emperor now publishes edict stating present situation is full of difficulty for the Government, and maintenance most

friendly

MAY 1 1908

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ROCKHILL.

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ROCKHILL.

a

From F.O. No.

W. (Translation)

Foreign Office to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, March 7, 1906.

On the 8th. of the Second Moon XXXII Year of Kuanghsü (March 2,1906) Your Excellency did us the honor in a personal interview to hand us the full text of a telegram from the President of the United States to Your Excellency, setting forth that it was necessary to have a clear understanding of the attitude of the Chinese Government towards the United States and towards American citizens in China pursuing their commercial and other callings, saying further that the matter was one of serious concern, and directing you to communicate to the Chinese Government the statements contained in the telegram and request urgent attention thereto.

Ever since the year 1900 our Government, high and low, united in one fixed purpose, blaming ourselves for the past and seeking to safe-guard the future, has never failed for one instant in its steadfast pursuit of one great aim, the maintainance of cordial relations with all countries, and our relations with the United States have been especially friendly. Since the very beginning of our commercial relations with each other there has never been a case of international concern which has not been amicably settled; there has never been heretofore any matter which has failed of adjustment to our mutual satisfaction.

Now

From P.O. No.

W. (Translation)

Foreign Office to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, March 7, 1908.

On the 8th. of the Second Moon XXXII Year of Kuangsu (March 8,1908) Your Excellency did us the honor in a personal interview to hand us the full text of a telegram from the President of the United States to Your Excellency, setting forth that it was necessary to have a clear understanding of the attitude of the Chinese Government towards the United States and towards American citizens in China pursuing their commercial and other callings, saying further that the matter was one of serious concern, and directing you to communicate to the Chinese Government the statements contained in the telegram and request urgent attention thereto.

Ever since the year 1900 our Government, high and low, united in one fixed purpose, blazing ourselves for the past and seeking to safe-guard the future, has never failed for one instant in its steadfast pursuit of one great aim, the maintenance of cordial relations with all countries, and our relations with the United States have been especially friendly. Since the very beginning of our commercial relations with each other there has never been a case of international concern which has not been amicably settled; there has never been heretofore any matter which has failed of adjustment to our mutual satisfaction.

Now

Now, on reading the President's telegram, we desire to say that, if there is a suspicion that our Government is at present unmindful of its international relations thus causing the Chinese people to entertain hostile feelings towards Americans, and encouraging an anti-foreign movement, such suspicion doubtless has its origin in the unfounded rumors which are in circulation in foreign countries. But such rumors may on no account be believed.

Our Government has already repeatedly issued strict orders to the local authorities in all the provinces to issue proclamations for the information of all, and to take measures to investigate and prohibit (such conduct). All our people know well that the purpose of the Imperial Court to accord favorable treatment to neighboring states is not mere empty talk, and therefore for some time past China has everywhere, it may be said, enjoyed peace and quiet. There has been no such thing as an antiforeign movement.

As to the attack upon the mission at Nan-ch'ang a few days ago, an officer has just been appointed to make a searching investigation of the matter and take the necessary action. This trouble arose in fact from other causes, not from any feeling of hostility towards foreigners. So much is absolutely certain. Last year the mercantile classes at all the ports met together in crowds to consult about the exclusion of Chinese laborers by your country, but it was only to urge the amendment of the Exclusion Treaty. When the matter came to the knowledge of our Government stringent orders were at once issued forbidding such action,

and

From T.C. Now, on reading the President's telegram, we desire to say that, if there is a suspicion that our Government is at present unmindful of its international relations thus causing the Chinese people to entertain hostile feelings towards Americans, and encouraging an anti-foreign movement, such suspicion doubtless has its origin in the unfounded rumors which are in circulation in foreign countries. But such rumors may on no account be believed.

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and

and the local authorities were directed to issue proclamations for general information and by all means to guide the people and prevent trouble before it took shape. As a result the situation for some time past has been quiet and peaceful, and one may see from this that our Government has been conscientious in its efforts to direct the local authorities and that these latter have been earnest in carrying out their orders.

Their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, have been strong in Their determination to administer the Government wisely, and have again issued an Imperial Edict, directing all the provincial authorities to be earnest in devising measures of protection, so as to strengthen friendly relations with all nations east and west especially with the United States, that all together may enjoy the blessings of peace. All friendly Powers therefore ought to have confidence in the profound concern of Their Majesties for the General welfare.

As Your Excellency is residing in China, you ought to have a comparatively correct knowledge of the situation, and you are doubtless thoroughly acquainted with the principles which guide our country in its relations with foreign states; we hope therefore that you will telegraph to the President and dispel his suspicions, assuring him that our prayer and hope is that the friendship between our countries may be perpetual.

We avail ourselves of the occasion to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed:- Prince of Ch'ing, Na-t'ung, Ch'i Hung-chi, Lien-fang, T'ang Shao-i.

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We avail ourselves of the occasion to wish you the compliments of the day.

Card. inclosed:- Prince of Ch'ing, Ma-t'sun, Ch'i Hsing-chi, Kien-kang, T'ang Chao-i.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. APR 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, APR 19 1906

CHIEF CLERK APR 18 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU MAY 8 1906 FILED

No. 284. March 9, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Revision of the Mixed Court Rules. Enclosing reply of the Diplomatic Representatives to the Chinese Counter Amendments.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 254.
C.

March 9, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Continuing the subject of my despatches No. 178 of December 23rd last, and No. 213 of February 5th, with regard to the affairs of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, I have the honor to report that on March 5th the Foreign Representatives concerned in the revision of the Rules sent a joint note in reply to Prince Ch'ing's note of December 4th, 1905, which presented the Chinese Counter Amendments. (Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 178). This joint note was accompanied by a new draft made after consideration of the Chinese Counter Amendments. (Enclosure No. 1). I am in hopes that an agreement will be reached before long.

I also enclose a translation of the reply of the Consular Corps at Shanghai to the note of January 6th from the Diplomatic Corps, (Enclosure No. 13 in Despatch No. 178 as corrected in Despatch No. 188) commenting on their action at the Consular meeting of July 26th, 1905, when, according to the minutes of the meeting, they directed that female prisoners in Mixed Court cases should be imprisoned in the jail of the Municipal Council. This reply (Enclosure No. 2) is, I regret to say, unconvincing.

On February 7th Mr. Rodgers wrote to me (Enclosure No. 3) in a manner which seemed to indicate that the Consular Corps and the Municipal Council did not even at this late date, in spite of all that has been written on the subject, realize that it does not lie with them to make changes in the conditions of the Mixed Court, and once more I have endeavored to make this clear to him. (Enclosure No. 4.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Joint note of the Foreign Representatives at Peking to Prince Ch'ing, March 5, 1906.
2. Senior Consul, Shanghai, to Baron Mumm, February 3, 1906.
3. Mr. Rodgers to Mr. Rockhill, February 7, 1906.
4. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Rogers, February 19, 1906.

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C

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 254.

Peking, China,

March 5th, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

On December 4th of last year, Your Imperial Highness addressed a note to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body on the subject of the Supplementary Rules for the Mixed Court at Shanghai, transmitting the amendments proposed by the High Commissioner for Southern Trade to the draft which we had the honor to place before Your Highness on January 5, 1905.

These amendments have now been carefully considered, and we have the honor to enclose herewith a revised draft, respecting the alterations in which we desire to make the following observations.

Article I. deals with the Court records, and it has seemed to us injurious to the reputation of the Court that while in police cases and in mixed civil cases there should be a complete record open to the inspection of the parties materially interested, for the remaining civil cases brought directly to the Court no record should be kept. We have therefore omitted the word "mixed" in clause (a) of this article, and substituted the wording of the original draft for clause (c). As regards clause (b) which defines the class of crimes with which the Court has competence to deal, we have added a note explaining that the punishment of beating must now be commuted to a fine, and we have omitted the words "not exceeding three years" as it seems to us that they unduly limit the powers of the Court.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

etc. etc. etc.

In Article II. we accept the emendation of the Board.

In Article III. dealing with the rank of the Magistrate, is of great importance. Ever since the foundation of the Court one of its principal difficulties has been the subordinate position of the Magistrate, and in considering the proposal now made, we trust it may be borne in mind that the Magistrate's functions differ from those of territorial officials in being purely judicial, and it is essential that he should have a rank which will command respect to exercise these functions in a proper manner. It is with the object of assuring this result that we propose this change in the wording of the article. In deference to the wishes of the Chinese Government, we have however for the present given way with regard to our original proposition that the Court should have power to try civil cases against all Chinese, no matter of what rank.

In Article IV. we have changed the words "no foreigner" into "no foreign interest" for the sake of greater clearness, but with this exception we have accepted the Board's text, with the addition of the words "last paragraph" at the end of clause (a), since certain other portions of Section II. of the Chefoo Convention do not appear applicable to the matter in hand, as may be seen by reference to the whole of that section.

The first paragraph of Article V. has been slightly amended, the provision as to the Municipal Health Authorities cooperating in keeping the Court Jail in a sanitary condition having already been agreed upon locally.

As regards the final paragraph of this article, it appears to us invidious to say: "If in the future the Court gets a proper jail", as this clearly implies that after existing for more than thirty years the court jail is still in an unsatisfactory condition. We have therefore considered that this sentence should be omitted.

In Article II, we accept the alteration of the Board.

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As regards the final paragraph of this Article, it appears to be invidious to say "If in the future the Court gets a proper jail", as this clearly implies that after existing for more than thirty years the court jail is still in an unsatisfactory condition. We have therefore considered that this sentence should be omitted.

We accept the Board's amendment of Article VI. with the addition of a clause providing that prisoners be brought up for trial within twenty-four hours of their arrest, and with the insertion of the date of the Imperial Decree abolishing the use of torture in hearing cases.

In Articles VII. and XI. slight verbal alterations have been made in order to render the meaning more clear. In Article IX. we think it is advisable to omit the word "Chinese" before "commercial custom and equity", because it seems probable that local usages have grown up at Shanghai which are not universally recognized in China, and that the insertion of the word "Chinese" might act therefore as a limitation not in correspondence with actual practice.

Articles VIII. and X. remain unchanged.

Your Highness will thus observe that for the most part we have agreed to the emendations proposed by the High Commissioners for Southern Trade. We now trust that those points upon which we have not been able to agree may receive the Board's serious consideration.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity, Your Highness, to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

A. v. Mumm,
Ernest Satow,
Y. Uchida,
C. Baroli,
M. de Carcer,
W. W. Rockhill
D. Pokotilow,
G. d'Almeida,
A. Rosthorn,
Edm. de Prelle,
Ignacio Altamira,
W.J.Oudendijk.

We accept the Board's amendment of Article VI. with the addition of a clause providing that prisoners be brought up for trial within twenty-four hours of their arrest, and with the insertion of the date of the Imperial Decree abolishing the use of torture in hearing cases.

In Articles VII. and XI. slight verbal alterations have been made in order to render the meaning more clear. In Article IX. we think it is advisable to omit the word "Chinese" before "commercial custom and equity", because it seems probable that local usages have grown up at Shanghai which are not universally recognized in China, and that the insertion of the word "Chinese" might act therefore as a limitation not in correspondence with actual practice.

Articles VIII. and X. remain unchanged.

Your Highness will observe that for the most part we have agreed to the amendations proposed by the High Commissioners for Southern Trade. We now trust that those points upon which we have not been able to agree may receive the Board's serious consideration.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity, Your Highness, to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

A. V. Mumm,
Ernest Satow,
Y. Uchida,
C. Baroli,
M. de Cercer,
W. W. Rockhill

D. Pokotilow,
G. d'Almeida,
A. Rosthorn,
Bdm. de Prelle,
Ignacio Altamira,
W.J.Oudendijk.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure No. 1, Despatch No. 254.

MIXED COURT RULES. Foreign Draft, after consideration of the Chinese Counter-Amendments.

I. a) The Mixed Court at Shanghai shall keep separate dockets, in Chinese of all Police and civil cases, entering each case separately, numbering it consecutively, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the thing claimed, with the minutes and dates of all orders, decrees, continuances, appeals, and proceedings until final judgment, and a sufficient minute of the final judgment.

b) The Mixed Court shall have power to deal with all criminal cases punishable by cangue or beating with the bamboo or by imprisonment, and shall keep a separate docket thereof as above provided.

Note. Beating with bamboo is to be commuted into a fine by the Imperial Decree of the 21st day of the 3rd moon of the 31st year of Kuang Hsu.

c) The dockets shall be open at all times for inspection by parties materially interested.

II. All trials and proceedings in the Mixed Court at Shanghai shall be open to the public, unless the Assessor and Magistrate agree that for confidential reasons and for public morals the case should be private.

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c) The dockets shall be open at all times for inspection by parties materially interested.

II. All trials and proceedings in the Mixed Court at Shanghai shall be open to the public, unless the Assessor and Magistrate agree that for confidential reasons and for public morals the case should be private.

III. The post of Magistrate of the Mixed Court shall carry with it all the rights, powers and privileges of a prefect. He shall be eligible from among the Prefects, Subprefects, or Independent Departmental Magistrates of the Province of Kiangsu, or from officials of the same rank from other provinces, if none cane be found qualified for the position in the Province of Kiangsu.

In all cases the appointment and removal of the Magistrate of the Mixed Court shall be made by the Governor General at Nanking.

Assistant Magistrates of the Mixed Court shall be selected from among the above mentioned classes of officials of the Province of Kiangsu, or of other provinces, and shall be appointed and removed likewise by the Governor-General at Nanking.

The date of the Magistrate's taking over and handing over charge shall be reported to the Board of Civil Office.

IV. a) In all cases except where both parties are Chinese and in which no foreign interest is involved, a foreign official shall sit as assessor. The powers of these foreign Assessors who shall be appointed by the respective Consular Representatives, subject to the treaty rights of each nationality of foreigners, shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of Section II of the Chefoo convention.

b) If the Magistrate and Assessor fail to agree after consideration upon the decision in any case, it shall be referred

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b) If the Magistrate and Assessor fail to agree after consideration upon the decision in any case, it shall be referred

to the Taotai and Consul or Consul General concerned, as the case may be.

V. The Mixed Court Goal shall be kept under the best foreign sanitary conditions with the cooperation of the health authorities of the Municipality. An experienced and capable Chinese medical officer shall be engaged by the Court itself to carry out this work, and the Shanghai Taotai shall set aside funds for this purpose.

VI. No warrants and summons of the Mixed Court against Chinese in the Foreign Settlement North of the Yang-king Pang shall be enforced unless countersigned by the Senior Consul. In the case of respectable persons, and when the circumstances of the case are not really grave, a summons should only be issued and warrants must not be used unnecessarily. If a party fails to appear when summoned more than once he may then be arrested under a warrant.

If the defendant is in the employ of a foreigner, such warrants must also be countersigned by the Consul of the nationality of the employer of the defendant.

Every person arrested shall be brought before the Court within twenty-four hours of his arrest, and if the case is not disposed of, he shall be remanded until the next sitting of the Court, and so de die in diem until the case is finally decided.

In Chinese cases where the parties are summoned by the Chinese Magistrate, they are to be released on bail if the

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hearing of the case is not at once impending, so as to avoid detention in custody.

Now that no torture is employed in hearing cases, the new regulations sanctioned by the Imperial Decree of the 21st day of the 3rd moon of the 31st year of Kuang Hsu shall be followed.

VII. In all cases civil or criminal which come before the court where a foreign Assessor is sitting, and either party is represented by Counsel, before an attorney or counsel is admitted to practice in the Mixed Court he must satisfy the Court that he is admitted to practice in the Consular Court of his own nationality at Shanghai.

VIII. Should an attorney in any case be adjudged by the Chinese Magistrate and Foreign Assessor sitting in that case guilty of any refusal to obey their lawful summons or order, he may be suspended from practice in that Court for a period not exceeding one month, or, with the consent of the Consul of the nationality of the attorney concerned, for a time not to exceed six months.

IX. In cases involving principles where no precedents exist in Chinese law, the Court shall be governed by commercial custom and equity.

X. All parties to proceedings before the Mixed Court shall observe such rules of procedure as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe subject to the consent of the Consular Body.

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XI. All parts of the present rules and regulations for the Mixed Court of Shanghai, not in conflict with these supplementary amendments are hereby continued in full force, and the Chinese and Foreign Officials shall faithfully carry out the same.

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Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 254.

Senior Consul, Shanghai, to Baron Mumm.

Shanghai, February 3, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 6th, 1906, concerning the resolution of the Consular Body, erroneously represented as (definitive) in the minutes of the meeting of July 26th last, with regard to Chinese women sentenced by the International Mixed Court. The Consular Corps was not ignorant of the fact that this resolution, which had but a provisional and temporary bearing, was contrary to the letter of the Regulations of 1869, but it was adopted to cover the initiative taken without our approval by the Municipal Council of the International concession, and because it was of common knowledge that the Mixed Court jail had no suitable cells for female prisoners.

Furthermore, in the eleven articles which were submitted to your deliberation some four years ago and which have remained without definite answer to this day, the Consular Corps had already touched upon the principle underlying this question.

By a letter dated December 11th, 1905, His Excellency the Taot'ai informed the Doyen of the Consular Corps at Shanghai that the Mixed Court Prison for Chinese women was completed. By a telegram dated December 13, 1905, you notified us that Chinese women were no longer to be sent to the Municipal jail, and instructions to this effect were given to the Assessors.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 264.

Senior Consul, Shanghai, to Baron Mumm.

Shanghai, February 3, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 8th, 1906, concerning the resolution of the Consular Body, erroneously represented as (definitive) in the minutes of the meeting of July 26th last, with regard to Chinese women sentenced by the International Mixed Court. The Consular Corps was not ignorant of the fact that this resolution, which had but a provisional and temporary bearing, was contrary to the letter of the Regulations of 1869, but it was adopted to cover the initiative taken without our approval by the Municipal Council of the International concession, and because it was of common knowledge that the Mixed Court jail had no suitable cells for female prisoners.

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The resolution of the 26th of July of the Consular Corps was thus virtually repealed on the latter date.

It is clear from the correspondence exchanged between the Consular Corps and the Taot'ai, and between the Consular Corps and the Municipal Council, that the attention of the Chinese authorities has been called to the point that it is for the immediate interest of foreigners and of Chinese residing in the International Consession that prisoners, male or female, who are to appear or have appeared before the Mixed Court, should be lodged in prisons which are suitable from a sanitary and consequently from a humane point of view. The Consular Body having this object in view, unless prevented by formal instructions to the contrary from the Diplomatic Corps, will take the necessary steps with the Taot'ai in order that a certain control overthe woman's prison may be left to the foreign assessors at the Mixed Court and to the Doctor of the International Municipality.

It is to be noted that this is not the first time that the Consular Body, even by direction of the Diplomatic Corps, has been constrained to depart in a certain measure from the Mixed Court Rules of 1869 in the interests of the good administration of this International Concession.

I beg your Excellencies to accept the renewed assurance of my high consideration and profound respect.

(Signed) D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

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(Signed) D. SITTKET,
Senior Consul.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 254.

Mr. Rodgers to Mr. Rockhill.

Shanghai, February 7th, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Kleimenow, Consul General for Russia, has relinquished the Senior Consulship of the Consular Body at Shanghai in favor of Mr. Siffert, Consul General for Belgium, who stood next in seniority. The succession to the Senior Consulship after Mr. Siffert lies with Sir Pelham Warren, Consul General for Great Britain.

Since Mr. Siffert assumed the duties of Senior Consul, the Consular Body has had several meetings at which various matters, left undone by reason of the confusion attending the riots, etc., were taken up and disposed of. There has been a good deal of discussion of Mixed Court affairs but the majority has maintained that nothing should be done in this matter until the Diplomatic Body reaches its conclusions upon the new rules of the court. The Municipal Council has been urging and advocating reforms or the maintenance of the conditions which were largely responsible for the trouble but no new action upon such matters has been agreed to. If there should be any divergence from this policy in favor of the Municipal Council, it would take very little to cause a repitition of the conditions in the Mixed Court which obtained in the week subsequent to December 8th.

I will greatly appreciate any information which you may be able to give me as to the consideration of these Mixed Court questions by the Diplomatic Body.

(Signed) JAMES L. RODGERS.

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(Signed) JAMES L. RODGERS.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 254.

Extract.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Rodgers.

February 19, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 200 of February 7th, and in reply to state that the Diplomatic Body will submit to the Chinese Government, within the next few days, a series of amendments to the Mixed Court Rules, based on the provisional draft accepted by the Governments interested, as stated to you in my No. 504 of January 10th, last, and on the recent suggestions submitted by the Chinese Government. It is hoped that an early agreement will be concluded with the Chinese Foreign Office. I will forward you copies of the notes exchanged between the Diplomatic Body and the Wai-wu Pu as soon as they are received by me.

I fear from what you say as to the majority of the Consular Body having "maintained that nothing should be done in the matter (i.e. Mixed Court affairs) until the Diplomatic Body reaches its conclusions upon the new rules of the Court" that the question is not even yet thoroughly understood by the Consular Body. I must repeat that not only is it necessary that the Diplomatic Corps should reach a conclusion in the matter, but a condition sine qua non is that such conclusion reached by the Diplomatic Corps must be accepted by the Chinese Government. I would also call your attention to the fact that the Consular Body would be exceeding its authority if it presumed to take action in this matter or any other matter by a majority vote; unanimity must exist, as it must in deliberations of the Diplomatic Body. The

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 284.

Secret.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Rodgers.

February 19, 1906.

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Senior Consul cannot act except with the full and unanimous approval of the whole Consular Body.

I cannot impress too strongly upon you the vital importance of bearing this in mind, and you should on all occasions emphatically protest against any action of the Senior Consul or the Consular Body which does not strictly conform with it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL

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Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W.W. ROCKHILL

OFFICE OF
CHIEF CLERK.
B

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 24 1906

Shanghai Mixed Court Rules. April 21, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

I recommend that Mr. Rockhill's No. 254, of March 9, be acknowledged with a statement that the new draft of the Shanghai Mixed Court Rules made by the Diplomatic Body after consideration of the Chinese counter amendments commends itself to this Department, and that it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will accede thereto.

Chas. Denby.

The Assistant Secretary.

April 25 190

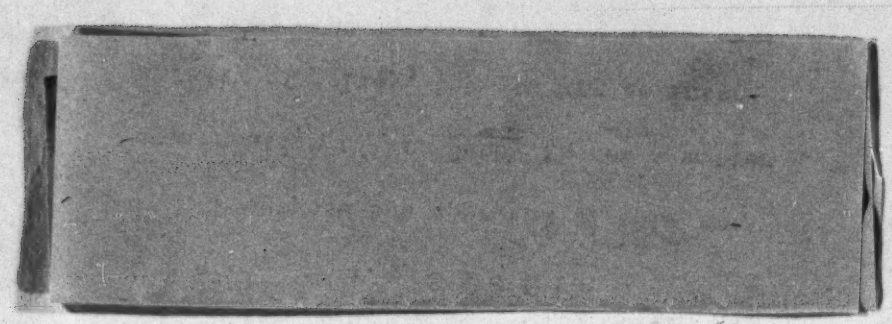
Dear Mr. Scott:

I suppose the approval of this recommendation of Mr. Denby is now a matter chiefly of policy, but you may be interested to look over these Mixed Court rules.

I shall be glad of any comments that suggest themselves, in case you disagree.

R. B.

I do not disagree; on the contrary, I concur. F.B.K.



The Assistant Secretary.

April 27 , 190 .

Dear Mr. Denby:

If this suggestion of yours of April 21 is entirely consistent with your memo. of April 17, which was approved by the Secretary, I think we had better send it in.

R. B.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State.
MAR 12 1906

Aug Mch 12/06

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
MAR 9 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

From Peking,

March 10, 1906,

Received 7:17 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

March 10, 11 A.M. Your instructions 91 received same day as your cable instructions February 26th. Shall I carry out instructions now?

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 14 1906
FILED

91-Jan. 22

S.H.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MEMORANDUM.

MAR 12 1906

Dear Mr. Bacon:

The sealed instruction No. 91 and the telegram of Feb. 26 touch on one point in common — the eventual punishment of the viceroy if found derelict.

No. 91 said that we did not now demand immediate dismissal of the Canton viceroy, but that we held under consideration a demand for his degradation. Our telegram of Feb. 26 demands "that the responsible viceroys be held to" fulfilment of repressive and remedial measures "under pain of removal."

The two come to much the same thing. The telegram is more general than the despatch which related only to the past conduct of the Canton Viceroy.

Do you see any objection to answering Mr. Rockhill's inquiry

by

by saying:

You may supplement your communication of the telegram of twenty-sixth ~~specific~~ by oral statement of our great dissatisfaction with the course of the Canton Viceroy and our reservation of ~~right to specific~~ final demand in his case. ~~effective~~ ~~the course~~ the ~~peremptory~~ course indicated in ~~our~~ that telegram be followed

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

RECEIVED MAR 14 1906 LOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS MAR 13 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State. MAR 13 1906 CHIEF CLERK MAR 13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

From Peking,

March 13, 1906,

Received 6:18 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Telegram from J. A. Morley, Mch. 14

acknowledged March 14

Nothing to add my telegram of February 4th. Have asked Catholic missionaries eastern Mongolia. Not yet received reply.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU MAR 19 1906 FILED

C.R.D.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 255. March 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 93 enclosing certified copy of Certificate of appointment of Stuart K. Lupton as Vice and Deputy Consul at Amoy.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 288.
P.

March 13, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's number 93 of January 20th last, enclosing a certified copy of the certificate of Stuart K. Lupton as American Vice and Deputy Consul at Amoy, and informing me that as the original was signed by Mr. Francis B. Loomis it is not possible to send the Legation a duplicate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. APR 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY, APR 19 1906
CHIEF CLERK APR 18 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE APR 21 1906 REC'D

No. 256. March 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing article from the North China Times on "The Trend of Chinese Policy".

INDEX BUREAU APR 28 1906 FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 256.
R.

March 14, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I enclose herewith a paper recently published in the Shanghai North China Daily News by a well-known English resident, Mr. Edward S. Little, on the Trend of Chinese Policy.

Mr. Little has in the past written some excellent papers on Chinese revenue and commercial questions generally. The present article contains much of interest, and the facts are quite correctly stated. As a general review of the situation I have deemed these articles of sufficient interest to forward them to you, without, however, agreeing with all the conclusions of the writer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

"The Trend of Chinese Policy", by Edward S. Little, in the North China Daily News, Shanghai, February 26th and 27th, 1906.

Enclosure in Des. #256.
North China Daily News, Feb. 26th & 27th 1906.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

THE TREND OF CHINESE POLICY.

A GRAVE DANGER.

By Edward S. Little.

The Writer's Friendly Attitude.

I approach the discussion of this subject as a Britisher in full accord with the national policy of my country, viz: that of friendship to China. A residence of twenty years and a knowledge of the language have brought me into contact with all classes of Chinese, from the highest officials to the poorest coolie class. Such a close acquaintance has given me a high estimate of the inherent possibilities of the Chinese character. This sentiment pervades all the remarks I may have to make in this article. I have no hostility towards China, and any criticisms I make are made with the view of assisting in some small way the development and progress of the land in which the best part of my life has been spent, and in which there is every prospect of the rest of it being passed.

Chinese and Foreign Relations.

China and the West have rubbed shoulders for something like a century. Previous to that date, the whole of the traditions of China had been of an exclusive nature. The gateways of entrance have been opened, not by the friendly hand of a native Government voluntarily throwing open its gates to Western guests, but have been violently battered down in order to force an entrance for the progressive foreigner. This proceeding has been a result of that ardent spirit of enterprise which has taken Western nations into every part of the habitable and even uninhabitable portions of the globe, and which desired an entrance into the land of Sinim. The countries of the world are for the human race, and the day has long since gone by when any section of that race can draw a ring fence around a considerable portion of it, denying access to others. There is apparent at the moment the presence amongst the Chinese of an attempt to revert to the old order of things. The cry of "China for the Chinese" in the sense in which it is applied, namely, exclusion of foreigners from this country, is a scheme absolutely impossible of attainment. Continued attempt to carry out this policy will bring the country face to face with serious risks.

Very great changes are taking place here, and the China of to-day is totally different from the China of ten years ago. Officials and the people alike are at length persuaded of the wealth, knowledge, and consequent power of Western nations. China need to be satisfied that she had reached the acme of civilisation, and that other nations were simply "outside barbarians." A wider experience and several lessons have shown her that idea was totally wrong. She has now set herself the task of changing her methods of government and trade, which is a veritable revolution. All this is most satisfactory, but there seems to have been evolved in the process a spirit of bitter animosity to foreigners, which is regrettable from every standpoint. Chinese patriots should clearly understand that a reform of their system is not incompatible with the most cordial relations with Foreign Powers.

For the first time in the modern history of China, a national spirit has been awakened, and the people are learning something of the meaning of the word "patriotism." Many unfortunately interpret this new-born feeling into an expression of violence against foreigners, the logical outcome of which is bloodshed and massacre, such as we have recently seen at Lienchou.

China at this stage of her development requires the friendly guidance and assistance of her Western neighbours, and if she were wisely advised, she would seek every possible effort of showing her friendliness. For some unaccountable reason, she is pursuing an opposite path, which will certainly turn out to her disadvantage. We have been treated recently to a series of proclamations and edicts which carry on their face and in their words openly expressed hostility to foreigners. It seems to be the aim of high officials to rigorously exclude foreigners from any share in the trade and development of this Empire and to ignore altogether the rights which have been solemnly pledged in International Treaties.

When two men meet together and discuss the terms of a contract, finally witnessing their agreement in a binding compact bearing the signatures of both parties, they expect to carry out the provisions of the same. All men of honour are bound to the terms of such an agreement, whatever the cultimate results of the same may be. If any one party to such a document wilfully breaks the terms of the same, the power of the law is invoked and the offending party is compelled to meet his obligations. The same code of honour binds the members of the family of nations to the terms of their contracts. If China fails to carry out the terms of her Treaties, she loses that honour and "face" which surely she prizes, and ultimately she will assuredly be brought to the bar of the nations and be compelled to carry them out. If China wishes to secure the respect of the world, she will show that she can be trusted as an honourable partner to a compact to carry out her obligations. As a result of this failure the financial world has no confidence in her good faith and her credit is naturally impaired; surely this is a deplorable situation, calling for the immediate attention of her rulers. Her friends everywhere look to the Government to establish her character for honourable dealing.

It has been said that the terms of previous Treaties were extorted from China by force, and she was therefore under no obligation to carry them out. Allowing for the moment the statement to pass uncontroverted, this excuse cannot possibly be urged against the recent Treaties, into the engagement of which she has solemnly entered of her own free will and without military pressure. In the very forefront of the Treaties it is said that the Rulers of these Powers and China desire to enter into friendly relationships to promote the interests of all concerned and to this end have ratified the same; the articles which follow have been framed with a view to promote the commercial interests of both contracting parties. Such being the spirit in which the Treaties have been made, one naturally expects they will be carried out in a friendly way by all parties. Let us look for a moment or two at some of their leading features.

Currency.

It is recognised in all nations that the financial credit and stability of the country depend upon a uniform and stable currency. Great Britain has long derived advantage from such a state of affairs and, in the interests of China and British commerce, Britain desired the same stability to obtain in this country. The Emperor of China, recognising the value of such a provision, guaranteed to adopt a uniform coinage. In three short years the rulers of this country have departed widely from their agreement. No effort whatever has been made to unify the coinage, on the contrary some score of additional coins, heretofore unknown, have been thrust upon the country. The people have been bled to the extent of millions of taels by provincial treasuries, to their heavy loss and without compensating gain. The provinces have legislated against each other with a view to the restriction within their bounds of their own coins. Instead of establishing a coin common to the whole Empire, we see various sections of the country fighting against each other to obtain the largest share of plunder from the people, to the obvious detriment of the national credit and honour. In this particular the clause of the Treaty has been entirely ignored. China is herself the chief loser by this breach of the laws of political economy.

Mining.

China, recognising that her mineral wealth had remained practically untouched through all these generations, expressed her desire to develop

the same and granted to the citizens of the Treaty Powers the right to take a hand in the development of her resources on equal terms with own subjects. The "solemn engagement" of the Treaty witnessed that China would, within one year from the signing of the same, conclude a series of regulations based on the very best Western procedure. All the experience of other lands was at her service, and an opportunity was given her of drawing up an ideal set of mining regulations which might not only serve as a model to the world, but would be in her own highest and best interests. It was particularly stipulated that these regulations should operate upon all, both Chinese and foreigners alike; all comers were to be on an absolutely identical footing of equality as to the opening of mines, the obtaining of mineral land, and payment of royalties. So far so good. It was hoped that at length a new era had dawned upon China. The carrying out of this Article of the Treaty would have insured the sovereignty of China; would have invited the employment of unlimited Western capital in China; would have secured employment for vast numbers of her native population; would have enriched the people and brought an ever-increasing stream of wealth into the national and provincial exchequers. The Government has disappointed these hopes and failed to rise to the opportunity. It has sought by every possible way to nullify this important provision of the Treaty. More than three years have now elapsed and the required ragulations are still not forthcoming. Instead of treating all alike, the Government has issued proclamations forbidding foreigners to have any share or interest in mines in the country. Chinese applications for permits to mine have been granted with a distinct provision that no foreign capital is to be admitted, either as shares or as a loan. Within the last few days another edict is reported forbidding the selling of land to foreigners and ordering the cancellation of all land already transferred. This unblushing violation of a contract entered into by China with Great Britain, the United States, and Japan must reflect the gravest discredit upon her. She has made no attempt whatever to carry out either the letter or the spirit of her obligation. Such an attitude, if persisted in, will certainly bring her into conflict with Western Powers.

Certain so-called regulations ingeniously framed in such a way as to debar the employment of Western capital have been issued but have not been recognised by the Ministers. These rules are not in accordance with the Treaty, but in violation of its articles. A new set are promised. It is feared this new attempt will be of a similar character to the previous code, and if such is the case China may be assured the same will not be acceptable. There seems to be a mistaken notion on the part of China that her sovereignty is imperilled by allowing the citizens of Western nations to own land and work mines in this country. Such an idea is entirely erroneous. The sovereignty of China is in no wise affected. In the civilised lands of the earth men of other nations may own lands, work mines, and engage in manufacturing and commercial enterprises; the sovereignty of each country being in no wise affected by this procedure. China cannot be an exception and stand aloof from the rest of the world. It will be unwise in the extreme for her to persist in an obstructive attitude of open opposition to the engagements to which she is pledged.

Taxation Reforms.

China engaged to reform her system of taxation; there is no apparent evidence of this responsibility being met. It is needless to argue the point at length; China as a nation has everything to gain and positively nothing whatever to lose by the institution of reforms in her taxation. When she refuses to recognise the rights of British commerce by the imposition upon foreign goods of taxes not contemplated by Treaty, she takes a step which is bound to be resented even by her friends.

Extraterritoriality.

This I think is at the moment the uppermost thought in the minds of the Chinese Government. It is desired to cause all Westerners residing in this country to be subject to her laws. Great Britain, America, and Japan have shown their recognition of this desire by promising to take the same into their careful consideration as soon as China has so reformed her judicial procedure as to permit a reasonable hope of the administration of pure justice. China by her open disregard of international treaties, instead of bringing nearer the day of the abolition of extraterritoriality, is pushing that date further off into the remote distance. A Government which is guilty of evading its national obligations is certainly not preparing the way for the revision of this clause of the treaty in her favour. It is therefore in every sense of the term in the interest of China to show her sense of justice and responsibility by a faithful discharge of her treaty contracts. Before this clause can possibly be seriously considered by Western Powers, the whole system of Chinese laws and judicial procedure will require to undergo a radical reformation. Furthermore, she requires to satisfy foreigners that she possesses men competent to administer justice pure and simple, and this will of necessity take long years to effect.

The whole attitude of China, it appears to me, is a mistaken one. She seems to imagine that Western Powers are all at enmity with her, and are to be treated as such. But this is not the case. There have been mistakes on both sides in the history of the past intercourse between China and the nations of the West, but speaking as a Britisher China may be satisfied that Great Britain has no ulterior designs of any sort or kind upon this country. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, with which the United States is also in sympathy, provides for the integrity of China and gives an unmistakable evidence of the sincerity of these countries in their good wishes for the development of the Empire. These countries do not desire to obtain control of any portion of the Empire, or to interfere in any way whatever with the sovereignty of China within her own borders. The Chinese Government, if it were wisely advised, would recognise this act of friendship and accept the extended hand. Unfortunately, encouraged by this security, a bitter wave of hostile and anti-foreign feeling, now sweeping over the country, and apparently fostered by the Imperial Government, spurns these offers of friendship. If the present policy is continued China will stand alone amongst the nations of the earth, isolated, distrusted by all, the friend of none. No nation in the world can with safety maintain such a position, least of all China. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance referred to above has given to China an opportunity she has never had before. She no longer needs to be anxious about the defence of her coasts, and can give her whole time and attention to the improvement of her laws and domestic conditions.

Great Britain desires to see China powerful, wealthy, and highly civilised. The attainment of these ideals will be of advantage to Great Britain, America, Japan, and the trading nations of the West. These countries seek to extend their relations with the Chinese market. They wish to bring their goods in ever-increasing quantities to be sold here. They desire this country to be developed to the highest possible extent, so that they may bring their gold and silver to buy the products of this country for transportation to the West. By such means the prosperity of East and West will be increased and the interests of both developed to the highest possible pitch. All commercial success is bound up in a reciprocity of advantages. There must be give and take on both sides. One can obtain no wealth from an impoverished neighbour. The commercial man does not seek to buy from or sell to a pauper without resources, but seeks to enter into negotiations with the most wealthy and most powerful. What is true of corporations and

individuals is also true of nations. Many Chinese mistakenly imagine that foreigners wish to keep China weak and impoverished, but even a slight consideration of the principles involved will show that this cannot be true.

This country needs at the present time unlimited supplies of capital. Without money there can be no development of the natural advantages of the country. Manufacturing enterprises, mining schemes, railways, and other forms of industrial development, require capital. Such capital is available, and is ready to be poured into the country the moment China establishes confidence in her integrity, good faith, and honesty of purpose. The Chinese Government may be assured that at the present moment there is no confidence in financial circles in the world in either the integrity or honesty of China. The movement on the part of the Government to cancel concessions already made and to involve the concessionaires in all kinds of difficulties is damaging in the extreme to hinese reputation and credit. It is to be hoped the ruling classes will immediately see the force of this contention, and seek at once to re-establish her right to the confidence of the world by the honourable discharge of her contracts, and by giving the fullest and most liberal protection to foreign capital now invested within her borders. Western capital is flowing freely into Japan. The result is, that country is advancing by leaps and bounds. Japan has entered the Western family of nations, and is respected and trusted. China will be trusted on the same terms; but she must give evidence that she is worthy of confidence.

The Government is now sending some of her highest representatives to study Western methods. These men will be received with all honour, and a cordial reception awaits them. Every effort will be made to let them see our methods of government, municipal and national, to give them such assistance and information as they require. This certainly is a sign of our friendship. Surely China will not reciprocate this cordial friendship by a continuation of her anti-foreign spirit evidenced by hostile acts directed against the citizens of friendly Powers domiciled within her borders.

An instance of the friendship of Great Britain and the absolute justice of her methods is given, I think, in the Kaiping case. Many officials have expressed fears that foreigners would seize the power if allowed full sway in this country, and some have pointed to the Kaiping case as an instance in point. Mr. Chang Yen-mao proceeded to England and laid his case against a British Company, before British Courts. There was no demonstration of war-vessels, and no threats of military pressure, even if such had been possible. The case was heard and a verdict given in England by an English judge against an English company. Not only so, but courtesy was extended to the plaintiff, a visitor from Chinese shores, by according him a seat upon the bench. I would ask the Chinese to compare this treatment with the difficulty experienced in all parts of China in obtaining any kind of hearing in cases of dispute. One could adduce cases without number in which Chinese officials deny any kind of consideration to British interests and rights in China.

The Chinese are seeking Western education, and there is a large number of the student class who have imbibed certain Western ideas totally at variance with their former education. These men have obtained a certain amount of information which has been only partially assimilated and is but ill-digested. They have developed into hotheaded irresponsible patriots of the most violent type. Many of them would sweep away the dynasty and foreigners at one stroke. In a word they are ill-balanced revolutionaries.

I am persuaded that a considerable amount of the present hostile anti-foreign spirit is due to this partially-trained class of men. It behoves the Government to carry out its scheme of reform with prudence and discretion, and to keep public agitation within well-defined bounds. The masses of China are not yet sufficiently well developed or instructed to be permitted the freedom of public agitation such as is common in Western lands, nor are these men safe guides. They must not be trusted to instruct the people.

I wish to emphasise that the criticisms which I have here expressed are prompted by a friendly spirit, and have their origin in the desire to see China developed to the highest possible degree. I have stated my opinions freely in the hope that they will be received in the same spirit as that in which they are written. They are intended to be the expression of opinion of the present political situation as viewed by an ordinary British citizen whose interests are wholly in China, and who regards with sympathy all genuine efforts on the part of China to establish a national identity. But I must frankly confess that I view the anti-foreign and exclusive policy, as pursued by China at the present moment, with fear and trembling. There is only one logical conclusion and that is a state of impasse which will conceivably result in an appeal to arms. Such an appeal can only spell disaster and ruin for China. The friendship of the West will be turned into enmity by a continuation of the present hostile policy. China will be well advised without further delay to enter upon a course of action which will show that she is disposed to welcome in a friendly manner the advancement of foreigners and Western capital, and that she will institute wise laws and administer the same justly. Above all things she must immediately enter upon the carrying out of her Treaty obligation as a first step to the restoration of that confidence which she has largely forfeited. She may be assured that she will receive every assistance from friendly Powers in such an effort. The anti-foreign attitude she has assumed is putting an undue pressure upon the patience and temper of the countries which sincerely desire to be in the most friendly and cordial relationship with her. China cannot expect powerful nations to meekly submit to the tearing up of their Treaties, without vigorous protest, and her Government should most carefully consider the outcome of her present adventure of exclusion. These continued evidences of China's intention to disregard the rights of foreigners produce an irritation which may rapidly develop dangerous symptoms so as to stop a continuance of friendly relations and involve a most serious loss to both foreign and Chinese interests. These words are in no sense to be construed as a threat. A true friend is he who endeavours to change the course of one walking along a path which leads over a dangerous precipice. A warning of the impending calamity is in no sense a threat but a statement of fact, and would in ordinary circumstances be received with gratitude. My remarks in this paper are to be taken in this sense. I only trust the danger is not as great as it appears to me.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

RECEIVED DIPLOMATIC BUR. APR 25
INDEX BUREAU REC'D APR 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY, APR 19 1906
CHIEF CLERK APR 18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 257. March 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing Foreign Office note regarding the proposed visit of Prince P'a-la-ta to America.

INDEX BUREAU APR 23 1906 FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 257.
P.

March 14, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Department, a copy of a note received from the Wai-wu Pu with reference to the expected visit to America of Prince P'a-la-ta of Chiu-t'u-erh-pa-t'e.

In reply I have asked the Foreign Office to request the Prince to notify the American Consul General at Yokohama of the date of his sailing for Japan. I have also written the Consul General at Yokohama requesting him, on learning the Prince's movements, to cable the Department the date and name of the ship on which the Prince will proceed to America.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 12, 1906.

Encl. in Desp. 57

From F.O. No. 125

H.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office,

March 12, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I recently informed Your Excellency that Prince P'a-la-ta of Chiu-t'u-erh-pa-t'e expected to visit the United States, and you asked me to let you know by what boat the Prince would sail, what port he would enter, and what servants etc. he would take with him.

I therefore communicated with the Colonial Office, and have been informed by them that the Prince will take with him an officer of his First Body-guard named Kan-tan; that he will first go south to Shanghai, and from there to Japan where he will make a special study of military matters; that when he has finished these studies he will go to America, crossing the Pacific Ocean. When the time comes he will cable the Board of Foreign Affairs telling them the name of the boat upon which he will travel and the port by which he will enter the United States, that the American Minister may be duly informed by them.

Having received this information I transmit it herewith as in duty bound, for Your Excellency's information.

Cards of Prince Ch'ing and other members of Board of Foreign Affairs.

Encl. No. 1 in No. 521

From F.O. No. 1275

No.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office,

March 12, 1904.

Your Excellency:

I recently informed Your Excellency that Prince P'u-lun of Chün-t'ung-pu-ts'e expected to visit the United States, and you asked me to let you know by what boat the Prince would sail, what port he would enter, and what servants he would take with him.

I therefore communicated with the Colonial Office, and have been informed by them that the Prince will take with him an officer of his First Body-guard named Kan-tsan; that he will first go south to Shanghai, and from there to Japan where he will make a special study of military matters; that when he finishes these studies he will go to America, crossing the Pacific Ocean. When the time comes he will cable the Board of Foreign Affairs telling them the name of the boat upon which he will travel and the port by which he will enter the United States, that the American Minister may be duly informed by them.

Having received this information I transmit it herewith as in duty bound, for Your Excellency's information.

Yards of Prince Ch'ing and other members of Board of Foreign Affairs.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKING, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE
APR 30 1906

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
APR 18 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 19 1906

CHIEF CLERK
APR 18 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 258. March 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

New bond conforming to existing conditions governing payments on account of the Chinese Indemnity of 1900.

FILED
MAY 7 1906
INDEX BUREAU

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 258.
R.

March 14, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Referring to my No. 134 of October 27th last, I have the honor to call to your attention the fact that the bond signed by the Chinese Government for the payment of the United States share of the indemnity of 1900, specifies certain methods to be followed by China in making the various payments.

The agreement signed on the 2nd of July, 1905, by the various interested Powers, including the United States, and China, a translation of which was forwarded to the Department as an enclosure in my despatch No. 113 of October 4th, 1905, introduces certain changes in these methods which may necessitate requesting the Government of China to sign a new bond conforming to the existing conditions governing these payments.

I would be greatly obliged if you would kindly instruct me whether I shall ask the Chinese Government to sign a bond identic in tenor with those it has recently given the other Powers receiving payments on account of the same indemnity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

RECEIVED
APR 30 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
REG'D.
APR 23 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 24 1906

CHIEF CLERK
APR 23
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 288.

March 17, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Department's cabled instructions of March 13th. Interview with His Excellency N'a-tung, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, regarding the dissatisfaction of the Government of the United States with the course of the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang Provinces.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 2 1906
FILED

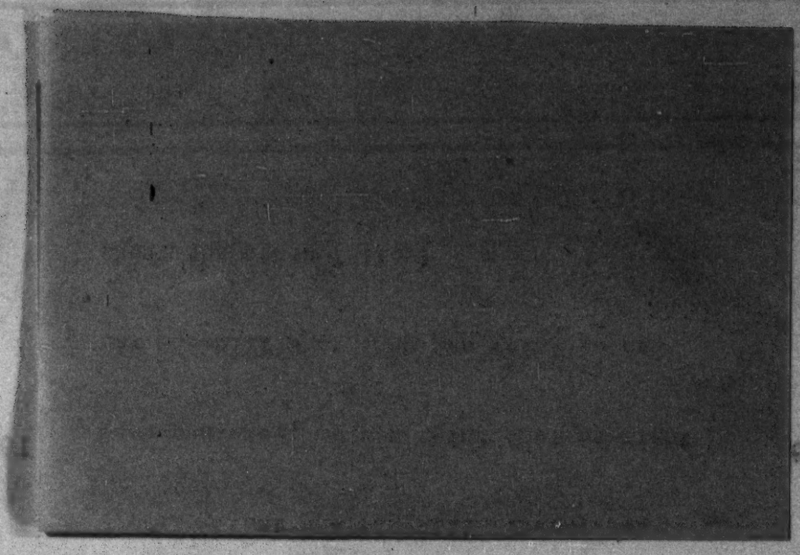
The Assistant Secretary.

April 25 , 190 .

Mr. Denby:

Now that the ~~Yang-tze~~ Kiang-Nan Viceroy has been punished, do you think that we might ask Rockhill what they are going to do about the other fellow?

R. B.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Viceroy at Canton.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 26 1906
File

April 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

I think that the Viceroy at Canton and the Chinese Government realize that he is more or less on probation as far as this Government is concerned. Our grievances against him were the Lien-chow massacre and the boycott. The Commission sent by this Government to investigate the massacre made a report which does not give a sufficient basis to hold the Viceroy responsible therefor, and as the boycott is losing force in the two Kwangs a demand for the degradation of this official could not be justified on that account.

There is every indication that China has a wholesome realization of the determination of this Government to hold her to the performance of her duties and until she has shown some new indisposition to perform them there seems no reason for further action.

Chas. Denby.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 259. March 17, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to inform you in reference to your cable instructions of the ~~13th~~ 12th inst. authorizing me to make to the Chinese Foreign Office a specific oral statement of the great dissatisfaction of the Government of the United States with the course of the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang Provinces in regard to American interests generally, that I called today on the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Na-t'ung.

I informed him that I had telegraphed to you the substance of the Prince of Ch'ing's reply to the President's telegraphic message of February 26th, and that note had been taken of its statements of the intentions of the Chinese Government.

Little if any value, I added as my personal opinion, would be attached to these declarations of intentions if they were not promptly followed up by action in accordance with them. The publication of such edicts as that of February 1st 1901 (see report of the Commissioner of the United States to China [For. Rels.] page 332, Annex # 1 16), of August 31st 1905 (see my despatch No.79), and of February 13th of the present year(see my despatch No.228) all of which, especially the first mentioned, which was posted throughout the Empire during two years, declared in the most solemn terms the Emperor's determination

to remove from office "never to be employed again in thepublic service" all Governors General, Governors, and other high provincial authorities who "owing to indifference or rather to voluntary tolerance" shall not adequately protect foreigners, or shall allow the treaties to be violated. If the Government did not enforce its orders it was bringing contumely on itself, not only with foreign Powers but with its own people; much better would it be if such Edicts had never been rendered.

If the Imperial Government, I added, was not willing or able to enforce its commands, the Powers would be driven to seek redress for injuries received or for protecting their people and their interests in their treaty rights, from the provincial authorities themselves, - they would no longer be able to deal with the central Government, too weak to discharge its international duties.

His Excellency knew that it had been for years the policy of the United States Government to aid by every means the Imperial Government to become a really strong and thoroughly responsible Government. Its failure to enforce its commands would prove to us the hopelessness of our endeavors.

I was not instructed, I told his Excellency, to make any specific demand for the punishment of officials guilty of having encouraged hostility against us by negligence or through sympathy with the views of the promoters of this movement, but I was instructed to express the great dissatisfaction of my Government with the general course pursued by the Viceroy of Canton in everyaction in which we were directly or indirectly concerned since the summer of last year. This expression of our dissatisfaction would, I hoped, be a sufficient indication to the Chinese Government of the course it should follow, of

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the action it should immediately take .

In anticipation of such prompt and effective action on the part of the Imperial Government, my Government confined itself at the present time to making a specific statement of this grievance, reserving however its right, if unfortunately the Chinese Government did not take the action that its best interests required of it, to demand the application against the Viceroy of the punitive measures indicated in the President's massage of the 26th February.

The Assistant Minister said hewould communicate to the Prince of Ch'ing all I had said; he himself realized that, whatever the causes, the relations between our two peoples were unsettled, that a spirit of unrest was abroad, and that strong action was necessary to put an end to it. * *

I understand that the British and French Governments may decide within a few days to jointly demand of the Chinese Government the severe punishment of the Governor and the Treasurer of the Province of Kiang-si for gross negligence in connection with the recent murder of missionaries at Nan-ch'ang. If this demand is made, the two governments will, I have very good reason for believing, back it up with a strong naval force on the Yang-tze River. The moment seems therefore a favorable one to present our complaints against the Viceroy; but I remain convinced that, should we be obliged to demand his punishment, a strong show of force will be necessary to secure it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
23
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
APR
21
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
APR
23
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

Ans. May 3.

No. 260. March 17, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Riot and massacre at Nan-ch'ang. Remarks on the lack of harmony between Protestant and Catholic Chinese.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 11 1906
FILED

No. 190. March 17, 1906.

Mr. Peckham to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Riot and massacre at Nan-ning-fu. Remarks on the lack of harmony between Protestant and Catholic Chinese.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Despatch No. 260. March 17, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit to you an account of the recent occurences at Nan-ch'ang, the capital of the Province of Kiang-si, which ended in the massacre by a mob of a number of missionaries, Catholic as well as Protestant. I am informed that this version of the events which led up to the massacre is accepted by the British and French authorities in China as substantially correct and authoritative.

The first reports of the Nan-ch'ang affair, both in the Chinese and in the foreign (English) press, in which the whole blame was thrown on the Catholic priests have encouraged the Chinese agitators throughout the country to undertake a campaign of villification of Catholic missionaries. The native press within the last week or two has contained the wildest telegrams from distant parts of China charging Catholic missionaries with various crimes or improper interference in Chinese affairs.

The relations between Protestant and Roman Catholic Chinese in many sections of China have never been cordial. In many places in the south and center of the Empire they have for years past been in open warfare with each other. To add to our present trouble there seems to be a recrudescence of

hostility

2/3

between the Christians. I enclose herewith accounts of two of the more recent riots between Christians, one in the Province of Che-kiang, and the other in this Province, both having taken place within the last fortnight.

Fights and feuds between Roman Catholics and non-Christian natives are numberless, intensely bitter, and the cause of great and often far-reaching troubles. This evil has become greater of late years through the very unfortunate concession made by the Emperor to Catholic missionaries in 1899 when he authorized and regulated official intercourse between them and Chinese local authorities (See Treaties and Conventions with China and Korea, page 424).

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. "The Nanchang Outrage", from the Tientsin Times March 17, 1906.
2. "A Catholic-Protestant Fight", Tientsin Times, March 16, 1906.
3. Account of Recent Occurrences at Nanchang, Translated from "Tientsin Erh Erh Hsien Wen, March 13, 1906.

FILED

Alexander Mackay

Encl. No. 1 in Desp. No. 260.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

CHINA.

The Nanchang Outrage.

The Catholic Version.

The "Echo de Chine" of the 7th inst. gives the following, which it states is the official resume of this affair :—

On 17th February last (24th day of the 1st moon) the Mandarin Kiang Chao-t'ang, prefect of Nanchang, came to the residence of the Mission the invitation of the French Missionary, M. Lacruche, in order to settle different small pendining affairs concerning the district.

After an arrangement had been concluded, the sub-prefect expressed to M. Lacruche a desire to enter also into negotiations on the subject of the more grave affair of Sinchang, pending since 1904.

Before continuing our recital it is necessary to explain here that this sub-prefect Kiang had himself been very seriously compromised on the occasion of the Sinchang troubles, in which he had caused the failure of the arrangement of 1904, in obtaining the release of the principal persons inculpated and in promising immunity, on his honour, to the two accused, whom he brought to Nanchang. He was at that time, and for the above-mentioned reasons, the subject of a complaint to the French Consulate-General at Shanghai, and also to the Legation of France at Peking, on the part of the Mission. He had therefore at heart, and it was also to his interest, to obtain a settlement in a sense favourable to his attitude, in order to exculpate himself towards his superiors.

On this day, therefore, (24th of the 1st Moon) as he was leaving, he begged M. Lacruche to be so kind as to invite him to dinner on the 29th, in order to be able to talk more freely of the affair of Sinchang. On the observation of the missionary that it would be preferable that this latter should go to the Yamen, he replied that it would be easier to talk at the mission, that they would be quieter there, and that they could talk to each other alone, and he insisted that he should be invited to dinner, adding that he would be accompanied by one or two scribes only.

On the 25th of the 1st moon the sub-prefect sent his presents along with his card to M. Lacruche, and announced his visit for the next day, 26th. The missionary, fearing that he had mistaken the date for the dinner, to which the sub-prefect had invited him, had the repast in question ready for the arrival of Kiang (26th), but this latter having been introduced into the dining room, refused to touch the refreshments which were offered him, and said in substance to M. Lacruche—"It is understood, I dine with you on the 29th, but I come to ask you to-day to send me a letter of invitation very soft and very hard (literally : in which you curse me and overwhelm me with insults), because the affair of Sinchang is not settled. This is not my fault; it is that of my superiors. They no longer recognise my merits ; but with with your letter I would be in a better position to get the conditions accepted, especially if you threaten to ask that a warship be sent to Nanchang."

He afterwards took a cup of tea, and his last word was : "It is understood, I will come on the 29th."

All this passed in presence of M. Rossignol, who, happily, has been saved and can witness to it.

M. Lacruche had the letter of invitation written as the sub-prefect asked, but he recommended to the scribe to indite it in mild terms, without speaking of a warship.

The 29th of the 1st moon, towards three in the afternoon, the sub-prefect arrived in the Mission and they sat down to table. During the whole of the dinner he avoided speaking of the Sinchang affair, but he did not cease to complain bitterly of being no longer appreciated by his superiors. After having risen from the table, he went out of the dining-room and proceeded towards the Chinese quarter of the Mission. M. Lacruche went out after him, and told him not to go to that side, where all was in disorder and in course of demolition in order to clear the ground in view of the construction of the church, and in spite of the insistence of the Mandarin to be left alone, he led him back into the small parlour next his bedroom. At this moment the sub-prefect spoke of the affair of Sinchang, and proposed a series of conditions. M Lacruche, who began to have doubts about the powers of Kiang to deal with this question, since he complained of not having the confidence of his chiefs, and as these latter had notified the mission on this subject, he asked him to put his conditions in writing in order to refer them to the superior ecclesiastical authorities. He therefore offered a pencil to Kiang, but he refused, saying —"I will go into the room of your scribe; there I will write the conditions and will send them by your scribe, who will serve as intermediary." After insistence on one side and the other the missionary finished by conducting the Mandarin into the chamber of the scribe, where he (the Mandarin) installed himself in order to write, and returned himself to his room.

Kiang drew up his propositions, and gave long explanations about them to the scribe, who was afterwards asked to take them to the missionary and to give him all the details he had furnished. The scribe then went to find M. Lacruche, with whom he remained about a quarter of an hour. Kiang during this time left the room of the scribe, called one of the soldiers of his escort, and gave him an order in a low voice, and immediately the soldier left the mission in a great hurry. The Mandarin then re-entered the room of the scribe and closed the door on himself. Just then one of the servants entered the room and offered him tea, which he refused, asking that he be not disturbed. The servant having retired, the sub-prefect again closed the door, and a few minutes afterwards another servant, who crossed the atrium, heard groans in the room of the scribe. He looked through the glass of the door and saw the mandarin stretched on the long chair, blood running from his neck, and attempting to enlarge the wound. It was then nearly 6 p.m.

The servant, frightened, ran to the missionary, who rushed into the room where Kiang was lying, and, after having observed the attempted suicide of the Mandarin, hurried without even waiting for his chair coolies whom he picked up on the road, to render an account to the Governor of what had happened. At the same time at the mission the people hastened to lavish attentions on the wounded Magistrate. This latter, not being able to speak, asked for a pencil in order to write, and during the whole of the night and the following morning, stretched on the long chair, he wrote a great number of short letters. Several were addressed to M. Lacruche and to interpreter Licou. The general sense of these letters was that he was dying in order to save the people of Sinchang and not to fail in his word which he had given to save them from all punishment. He wrote also two letters to his brother. In one he asked for medicines and in the other he said: —"An evil spirit (Kwei) is pursuing me ; it is thus that I am dying with the object of saving the people."

The rumour immediately spread in the town that the missionaries had assassinated a magistrate, and, during the night, the delegate of the superior authorities proceeded to the mission in order to make the necessary inquest. M. Lacruche himself conducted him to examine the places, and the different apartments through which the mandarin had passed and gave him a very circumstantial account of all the events. During the evening M. Lacruche received a letter from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs (Yang wu-chu)

asking the delivery of the instrument which had served to make the wound. The missionaries replied by a memoir explanatory of the facts, and declared that they did not know with what instrument the wound had been made, that the attempt had not been committed by any one in the mission, and that Kiang alone was in a position to indicate how and with what he had suicided. This reply, somewhat long, could not be sent till next day, that is to say, the 2nd day of the 2nd moon, towards noon.

That same day, the second of the second moon, the most sinister rumours were circulating in the town. There had been printed and distributed a profusion of small sheets in order to excite the people to riot. The following is a translation of one of these placards:—"In our capital city, at the Catholic mission, the French, laying a trap for the sub-prefect Kiang, had wounded him in order to oppress our country. This in too much. We are all united. There are none who will not be disgusted. We decide therefore that on the 3rd, at 10 a.m., there shall be an extraordinary meeting at Pe-ja-chu, in the Shen-hu-sze. All without exception, Mandarins, merchants, artisans, cultivators and students, are invited to meet in order to consult as to the means of recovering the sovereign rights of our Empire. Certainly, we shall not riot, that would not be well for us. We write this that everyone many be notified. Signed:—All the students of Kiangsi."

These dangerous placards were distributed with great pomp in all the quarters of the city by members of the most considerable families, who were borne in chairs carried by four bearers preceded by horsemen and a suite dressed in uniforms. These sheets were deposited in each house, in the yamens, everywhere, in fact.

The same day the titular sub-prefect of Sinchien with a delegate of the Yang-wu-chu returned to the residence to ask that the two servants should be delivered to him in order that they might be interrogated at the tribunal of the chief judge, and proposed that M. Lacruche should accompany them. The latter refused, saying that this procedure was only calculated to provoke a riot, that already it was said everywhere that the missionaries had assassinated the sub-prefect, and that in seeing the people of the mission conducted to the Yamen the public would not fail to believe the truth of the calumnies which were being spread against them in public; finally, if the missionary himself proceeded to the tribunal, the bad people would say that he was being taken there because it was recognised that he was guilty. He added that he had no objection to their coming to interrogate everyone, servants and even missionaries, but at the residence only.

During these days (1st and 2nd of the second moon) several telegrams were sent by M. Lacruche to Monsignor Ferrand at Kiukiang, and the Governor himself sent several communications to the Bishop by the intermediary of the Teotai of Kiukiang. He insinuated that the crime had been committed by the Catholic Mission, that they had separated the Mandarin from the members of his suite, that the Bishop was only listening to his missionary, and begged him to proceed to Kiukiang.

The Bishop refused to lend himself to the Governor's game, and replied:—"Since I am accused of partiality, let this affair be examined by disinterested judges. The Catholic mission is myself as well as my priests, and I cannot be both judge and party. It is of the utmost importance that the matter should be cleared up without the least doubt being able to hang over this question, which bears on the honour of religion over the whole world. It is important that the matter should be duly verified in order that it may never occur again, and I insist that the Waiwupu, and the French Legation be asked to appoint impartial judges."

In the evening placards written in red letters were posted everywhere, even at the doors of the yamens and of our college, exciting the people to rise against the foreigners on the account of whom the most atrocious insults and frightful calumines were made.

During these two days besides the mission was surrounded and occupied by soldiers, more in order to watch than to protect the missionaries.

In fact M. Lacruche heard one of the military chiefs say to his soldiers, "Watch especially that this European does not escape."

For all the preceding we have the direct evidence of M. Martin, who was not a single instant away from the side of M. Lacruche until the moment of the riot, and statements of M. Rossignol, who, although not able to be at the dinner given to the sub-prefect owing to family mourning, went to the mission on the first of the second moon to see M. Lacruche, from whose mouth he received direct all the foregoing details.

On Sunday (3rd day of the second moon), at the hour fixed, the crowd tumultuously called for the death of the missionaries, and in spite of the efforts of several persons who recommended calmness, it threw itself, growing larger every minute, on the Catholic establishments which were invaded about midday, everything being pillaged. M. Lacruche and the five French Professors of the Nanchang school were assassinated. Father Salavert was ill with typhoid fever, and had to be taken out of his bed in order to be saved from the raving crowd, but died on his arrival at Kiukiang. It is believed also that two of the orphan girls brought up by the sisters and two of the scholars of the Primary School have been killed, but nothing precise is known on this subject.

CONVOCATION TO THE MASS MEETING.

(Certified Copy of the circular of the 2nd day of the 2nd moon, 24th February, 1906.) Presently a Frenchman of the Catholic Mission, after having drawn the sub-prefect Kiang of Nanchang into the Mission, killed this latter. This act is the consummation of the contempt for our country. All our countrimen, without exception, are indignant.

Now it is decided that a great extraordinary meeting will be held on the 3rd day of the present moon at 10 a.m. at the temple of the family of Sheng situated at Pai-hoa-chow. Mandarins, merchants, workmen, cultivators, literati and students, everybody without distinction, are invited to repair there to deliberate on the manner we shall take to oppose in a civilised fashion in order to reconquer for our country the full exercise of its sovereign rights. It is certain that there must be no riot; that will spoil the general situation. Bring this to the notice of all by reading it to one another. Signed: Notice of the students of Kiangsi met in first assembly.

CONDITIONS PROPOSED BEFORE THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

1.—In the affairs of Tong pu, on the subject of the punishment of the culprits, three of whom ought to be executed, not including the person Kong Tong, who is already arrested.

2.—Revocation of the title of licenciate for the individual Chung-Yao Ting and his condemnation to prison.

3.—In the affairs of Yen Chang those condemned to life imprisonment with obtain a reduction of their sentences and be set at liberty.

4.—On the subject of the individual Leng-Kway-ho of Nanchang, besides the indemnity of 180 strings of cash to be paid according to what has been decided by the intermediary, he will be arrested and punished as ring-leader.

5.—On the subject of the individual Ngai Yu of Singchien the decision will be conformed to.

6.—On the subject of the crimes committed by the malefactors against the Catholics at Kao-Ngan-hsien, besides the execution of the four culprits which has already taken place, there will be payment of an indemnity.

7.—In the affair of Pang-Nu, an indemnity will be paid to the Catholics of Le Keming.

8.—An indemnity will be given for the loss of the effectol the missions.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

WRITTEN BY THE SUB-PREFECT AFTER THE ATTEMPT TO CUT HIS THROAT.

I am dying in order to save the people of Sintang, and not in order to create trouble to the Catholic Mission. I beg the Father to protect the people whom I am governing, that soldiers be not sent, that the affair be settled quickly with moderation, and I shall die without complaint.

I am dying, that is insignificant. only I beg Father Wang (Father Lacruche) to save the people of Sinchang, whom I govern, that they do not raise again in future any quarrels. I am grateful to Monsieur Liu (the literate) ot the Mission for his kindnesses. I again beg the Father to settle the affair by not asking much; that my death shall replace that of the culprits (who are sentenced to death). The affair once settled, the propaganda of the Christian doctrines may spread. The people of the Kong family are not savages.

I am dying; let the affairs be settled as I said before. Let all pursuits be abandoned; else would be to fail in my word; and I shall die without complaining

Brought to this fatal extremity, I, sub-prefect, do not complain about that; because I save my people. In future, for the religious propaganda, let the pagans and Christians live in peace, that is important. Let none act as they themselves wish. The people of Kiangsi are a good population, and Kiangsi is not a country of savages. I consider death as a return to the point of departure; and my death is uniquely inspired by the affection I bear the people.

Since Father Lacruche consents to settle the whole affair and not to have soldiers brought, I die, and I remain full of gratitude to him (Father Lacruche). When I shall be dead, my soul will do everything possible for the great prosperity of the Catholic mission; from now peace will reign between pagans and Christians. What great happiness. Inform Monsieur Li and tell him not to complain of me; not to bear me a grudge. Who is he who will not make a part of the people? Life is only a simple breath, I have so many sorrows that it appears to me better to depart for the other world.

Father Wang, to my many requests, has decided that there shall certainly not be punishment of any one. I beg the mission to mark well the different objects of the residence in order to prevent false imputations.

There were besides two sheets which could not be deciphered; one of them was stained with blood in different places.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

Enclosure, No. 2, in Despatch, No. 260.

(From the China Times, Tientsin, March 16,1906)

A Catholic-Protestant Fight.

The Governor of Ché-chiang has reported to the Waiwupu that, owing to some dispute over a piece of arable land, the converts of the Roman Catholic mission had a fierce fight with the adherents of the Protestant Church in the Tai-ping District of the Prefecture of Tai-chou on the 27th ult. Several hundred men were collected by each party under the leadership of Catholic Yu Chu-shu and Protestant Lin Shou-ping. Swords, rifles and sticks were freely used by the two parties. Owing to the lack of up-to-date weapons, the Protestants were defeated. Some of them were either killed or severely wounded by the Catholics, who also wounded two soldiers under command of Capt. Tang because they tried to prevent them from inflicting further injuries on the defeated Protestants.

The fight took place just outside the city. All the merchants and dealers in and outside the city stopped their businesses and closed their doors, being afraid of the unruly converts and native bandits robbing them.

As the fight was instigated by the Catholics, the magistrate of Tai-ping arrested some of them who had participated in the fight and wounded the Protestants with a view of bringing them to justice. But after their apprehension, the Catholic priest Li Shih-chung (Chinese name) proceeded to the Yamen and used every sort o threat towards the magistrate for the purpose of securing the release of the prisoners. As the action on the part of the Catholic priest infringes the power and rights of the Chinese authorities and is outside the scope of foreign Missionaries who come to China, the Governor has informed the French Consul at Shanghai about the matter.

Enclosure, No.3, in Despatch, No. 260.

(Translated from the Tientsin Erh Erh Hsin Wen of)
March 13, 1906.

A Quarrel between Christians.

Ill feeling has been growing for some time between the two sects of Roman Catholics and Protestants belonging to certain villages in the department of Chi Chou. A few days ago a number of men of each party, armed with various weapons engaged in a regular fight which resulted in the loss of life. The Viceroy, Yüan Shih-k'ai, finding the situation to be very serious, deputed the Provincial Judge, Tsêng, on the 16 of the Moon (March 10) to proceed to the district and make an investigation. He took with him a troop of cavalry consisting of several score of men to be used in suppressing the disturbance.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. MAR 19 1906 BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS

DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE. RECEIVED MAR 19 1906

From Peking

Received March 19, 1906.

7:15 A. M.

96 and inclo. 21

Secretary of State,

Washington.

March 19, 11 A. M. Cannot deliver letter to the Emperor receivedin your despatch No. 94. It is incorrectly addressed. Emperor's name is never used. It should be addressed His Imperial Majesty, The Emperor of China. Please send a new one.

ROCKHILL.

INDEX BUREAU MAR 26 1906 FILED

S. H. Q.

DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE
APR 27 1906

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR 23
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
APR
23
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

Held personally,
May 3

No. 281. March 20, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The currency question in China. Referring to Legation Despatches No. 19 and 154, and enclosing clipping from the Financial Supplement of the London Times, January 29th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 4 1906
FILED

No. 207. March 20, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The currency question in China. Referring to Legation Despatches No. 19 and 104, and enclosing clipping from the Financial Supplement of the London Times, January 9th, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 261.
R.

March 20, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to the subject of the currency problem in China, and the dangers facing it through inability to understand or unwillingness to undertake the reforms needed to place the currency on a stable basis, I enclose herewith an excellent article which appeared in a recent issue of the "Financial Supplement" of the "London Times."

The statement made by the writer that to the present time there has been no over-issue of new copper coins, is at variance with the conclusions reached by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce last year. (See my despatches No. 19 of June 17, 1905, and No.154 of November 24, 1905) Nevertheless he considers that over-issue is perilously near, not because the real needs of the people have been satisfied- (this was the ground for the protest made last year by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce)- but because of the fact that there is no reserve fund, no guarantee of a solvent Government of good credit, no pledge of the readiness of the Government to at all or any times take it in at its face value, within the legal tender limits.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

"Currency Problems in China - The Copper Coinage" from the Financial Supplement of the London Times, dated January 29th, 1906.

London "Times" Financial and Commercial Supplement

Enclosure in
Desp. No. 261.

January 29. 1906.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKING, CHINA.

CURRENCY PROBLEMS IN CHINA.

THE COPPER COINAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14.

One of the most serious of the internal problems before the Chinese Government arises out of the depreciation of the copper coinage, the currency of the people. From time immemorial China has had a coinage, and by the year 680 B.C. it was well regulated in weight and shape. The earliest round coins date from the fifth century B.C., and since that time China has never been without her round copper coin with a square hole—a respectable life of twenty-five centuries. At various times there have been temporary changes of size and weight, but on the whole the coins have been unaltered in both respects for many centuries. The present writer between 1870 and 1880, before the melting down began, found among strings of common "cash" in daily circulation numerous specimens of the time of Queen Elizabeth, many of Plantagenet times, not a few dating back to the Norman Conquest, and some even as early as the time of Alfred—all, in this pocketless land where coins are strung in rolls, in perfectly serviceable condition.

THE CURRENCY OF THE PEOPLE.

Many people have said it, but it must be repeated until it is fully understood, that this is the currency of the people, in which the daily transactions of four hundred millions are carried on. The importer and the exporter have an exchange question ever present; the wholesale dealer buys and sells with ounces (taels) of silver bullion; but the artisan and the farmer sell the products of their labour for a sum in copper coin, and in the same coin buy what will suffice for their daily needs. And this coin is not the sturdy penny, but one of which it would take close upon 10,000 to equal the value of one pound sterling. This infant of a coin, frail as it appears, has satisfied the needs of the Chinese people for, as we have seen, 25 centuries. The coinage itself is in a fearful state of degeneration, but the system has stood the test of time and is good; it only needs regulation so that there may be recognized and fixed connexion with other currencies, those of the wholesale dealer and of the outer world. The copper coins, which in the past 30 years have depreciated in quality fully 30 per cent., have in the same period appreciated 30 per cent. in their relation to the tael of silver; 30 years ago the tael of silver exchanged for 1,800 copper coins weighing about 14lb., and now for 1,200 such coins weighing not over 6lb.

CONVENTIONAL AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

It is true as a principle that the coinage of any country is worth the value of the metal contained in it and no more, subject to the exception that subsidiary coins are maintained at a conventional value by regulation. Now regulation is a thing repugnant to the Chinese mind; regulations they can appreciate, but the abstract idea of regulating a conventional arrangement can be taken in only so far as the concrete shall appear manifested. This mental limitation hampers them in dealing with coins, for the reason that they have never had interchangeable coins, of which at all times and in all places so many of one kind shall exchange for so many of another, as 12 pence exchange for one shilling. For the past score of years the Chinese mints in the several provinces have issued the dollar and its fractional parts. Even here, where they had a foreign model and foreign names with a system already established, they have found it impossible to think in terms of coins; and the very mint which is the official guardian of the purity and stability of the coinage has permitted itself to issue fractional currency at a discount limited only by the relative intrinsic value of the coins. The Englishman may fancy the Mint in London giving out 35s. for a sovereign if thereby it might make 5s. seignorage.

DEPRECIATING THE COPPER COINAGE.

When 30 years ago the depreciation in the value of silver began, copper became relatively appreciated; and malefactors of all conditions braved the terrors of the law—which decrees the death penalty to those who melt down the coin of the realm—and the fine full-weight coins of the 18th and previous centuries began to find their way to the melting pot. Twenty years ago a deficiency in the circulating medium was noticeable, and by Imperial order all the mints took steps to supply the demand; this was done from pure patriotism or loyalty and at a loss, and since then the minting of single cash pieces has not sufficed to make good the wastage. Matters became critical, there was a real stringency in the copper coin market, and discontent of the kind that leads to riot and rebellion became rife. Then the mints discovered that there was a demand to be supplied, and that in supplying that demand there was the prospect of considerable profit; quite naturally they stepped into the breach, and in benefiting themselves benefited also the nation clamouring for coin. To meet the demand for "cash" they issued token coins of the face value of ten "cash," and under proper regulation these would have continued to meet a real need of the people; but it is precisely regulation which has been lacking.

Much has been made of differences of design, weight and composition in the coins issued by the various provincial mints, but in the main these differences may be disregarded. In general the "ten cash" coins have been found on assay to contain 7·25 grammes of pure copper, and at £68 a ton the copper in 100 of them has an intrinsic value of 12d.; in the exchange equivalent the token coin has an intrinsic value about half that of the standard, since in 1,000 ordinary cash of to-day the intrinsic value of the copper and spelter is about 25d. The same thing is seen in England, where the shilling, of an intrinsic value of 5d. to 6d. exchanges everywhere and at all times for 12d., and is always worth one-twentieth of a sovereign; and under the same conditions there is no reason why token coins should not have a steady exchange value in China as in England. In China, however, the stream has flowed in one direction only. The mints have been pouring out their steady flow of the coins and a few months ago saw in one of the provinces the establishment of a second competing mint. In Fu-Kien the Tartar general, titular upholder of the Manchu conquest, dissatisfied at seeing the profits rolling into the Viceroy's treasury, has set up his own mint to issue these coins.

There has been much talk, too, of over-issue, but in fact there has been none as yet. In 1903 the output was less than in 1904, and in the latter year it has been estimated at 1,750,000,000 pieces, [illegible] for the whole Empire of China; it is probable that the total output to the end of 1905 will not exceed 6,000,000,000. The whole output was readily absorbed, as it came to supply an actual deficiency. At the end of 1903 the various provincial authorities were restricting the shipment of the coin outside their own jurisdiction, and were at the same time making every effort to encourage its introduction from other provinces, the reason for both measures being a statesmanlike desire to relieve the money stringency pressing on the poorer classes. All that has changed; at the end of 1905 it is on the introduction of the coins that restriction is imposed, not because the need does not exist, but because the authorities in each province now stand ready to supply that need.

CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR STABILITY.

What are the conditions necessary for stability of exchange value in a subsidiary coin? Of the vital conditions only three need be named—(1) That there shall not be over-issue; (2) that behind the issue shall always stand either a sufficient reserve fund, or the guarantee of a solvent Government of good credit; and (3) that the Government which issues the coin shall always be ready to take it in at face value within the legal tender limits. None of these conditions are met in China. There has been no over-issue as yet, but it is perilously near, not because the real needs of the people have been satisfied, but because the other conditions have not been fulfilled. The seignorage on this coinage may be put at 50 per cent., and as matters stand in China, with a Government of good credit in financial circles but not regardful of its responsibilities, the whole of this seignorage, certainly the entire accumulation of the past three years, should have been set aside to form a reserve fund, to maintain the value of the coin in the market, and to make good the loss to the Government in receiving it for taxes. Instead of this, the seignorage has been regarded as recurring income; we have seen memorials and edicts referring to the allocation of revenue from this source for certain specified public purposes; we have seen a viceroy commanded to restrict his output to a million pieces a day, and pleading in reply that his public commitments required him to exceed that amount, because he had counted on the revenue therefrom; and it is generally known that the whole of the seignorage is at once absorbed. Then, for the third condition, it is probable that the issuing mint would at once admit its own liability to receive the coins at the same rate as it paid them out; but a mint issues and does not take in, and in China no office is under much of an obligation to any other office, and it is very certain that the coins will not be received at face value in payment of taxes.

SERIOUS OBJECT LESSONS IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai has had an object lesson in this during the year. The arsenal was supplied with much of its funds in the new bronze coin, which it used for the purpose of paying the workmen; coin was poured in more than sufficient for this purpose, and the Director-General announced to the Mint that he would in future receive it only at 10 per cent. discount; he probably saw no reason why he should not have, at least, a fifth of the seignorage. When this became known, the exchange market at once responded and the coin was depreciated throughout Shanghai, the rate for the silver dollar going in twenty-four hours from 88 to 96; the decline has gone steadily on, and the rate is now at 107 or 108—within six months a coin which filled an actual need and which was popular, but which had not before been put to the test, has depreciated 18 per cent. Here we have a situation of great gravity. Let us transfer

the case to England. An exact counterpart is to suppose the penny always to have a constant value of $\frac{1}{240}$th of a pound sterling, and that the shilling is a token coin with a face value of 12 pence, but an intrinsic value of less than sixpence. The farm labourer receives 18s. a week from which to pay rent and feed and clothe his family; six months ago he exchanged his 18s. for 216d., but to-day only for 177d.; and with depreciation once set in, there is no natural reason why it should not go on until his 18s. are worth only 100d. Pennies are deficient in supply and payments must be made in shillings. Then transfer this English labourer to a land of abject poverty and chronic unrest, in which the ruling dynasty is regarded as the Saxon serfs regarded their Norman conquerors, from all parts of which come to-day constant reports of riots and uprisings, of pillage and massacre, and which is now showing a recrudescence of the never-dying hostility to foreign domination and privilege; how long would it be before he found his Jack Cade or Wat Tyler to lead him to redress his wrongs? The Chinese peasant is beginning to fight shy of the new coin but he may not fully realise that to it chiefly his distress is due; none the less when the pinch of poverty comes to add weight to the numerous other grievances which he feels, he has never been backward in suggesting, by the gentle methods of riot, brigandage or rebellion, that he expects some redress. The authorities will then find that, in issuing a depreciated coinage without making due provision for the future, they have sown the wind and must expect to reap the whirlwind.

INDEX BUREAU
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APR
23
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

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File

No. 268. March 20, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Educational reform in China. Enclosing correspondence with officials of various educational institutions regarding measures to be taken to secure advantages for graduates of mission schools equal to those granted graduates of Government institutions.

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MAY 8 1906
INDEX BUREAU

No. 1928. March 30, 1900.

Sir,

Referring to the Secretary of State's

Cable of:

Structural reform in China. Declaring negotiations with officials of various subordinate institutions regarding measures to be taken to secure advantages for promotion of objects accepted by these granted privileges or some unsuccessful institutions.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 262.
P.

March 20, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of correspondence which I have had with the President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Soochow University, Shanghai, in regard to the attitude of the Chinese Government toward Christian Educational institutions in China, together with an extract from The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal of March, 1906, containing my letter of January 24th in reply to certain questions of the Rev. A. S. Mann of St. John's College, Shanghai in further reference to the same subject.

I believe that the enclosed letters will show the Department the attitude taken by this Legation; that it is my earnest desire to promote an understanding between the Government and Missionary Schools of this country, and that I am strongly in sympathy with the movement which, if successful, cannot fail to improve the relations of the two peoples, and at the same time to place the Missionary Educational institutions on an equal footing with the new Chinese institutions of a similar character.

A committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Sheffield,

Lowry, and Hart, has been appointed to represent the Educational Association, which, it is hoped, will confer directly with the Board of Education of the Chinese Government and will succeed in pursuading those in authority in Peking to so frame their regulations that students in Christian colleges will have the same advantages resulting from their education as those in private schools or Government institutions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. D.L.Andersen to Mr. Rockhill, September 20, 1905.
2. Y.J.Allen to Mr. Rockhill, December 12, 1906.
3. Mr. Rockhill to Y.J.Allen, January 3, 1906.
4. "Foreign Schools and the Chinese Government, taken from the Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal of March, 1906.

Enclosure No. 1 in Desp. No. 262.

D. L. Anderson to Mr. Rockhill.

Soochow, September 20, 1905.

Dear Sir:

The recent edicts from the throne abolishing the old time Literary Examinations furnishes the occasion for this letter, - and as the matter I wish to present for your consideration is, I think, one of great importance since it closely concerns both the new educational system of China and also the effectiveness of our Mission Colleges, - I trust you will pardon my troubling you with this.

The recent edicts, in which the Government declares that from henceforth candidates for Literary Degrees are to be selected directly from the schools, change entirely the status of all schools throughout the Empire, both Government schools and mission schools, while at the same time they naturally give to graduates of the Government schools superior advantages both of official standing and of Government employment. These men will receive the coveted Literary Degrees, - will be appointed to official position, - and from their number will be selected those are to be sent abroad to perfect their studies in the great Universities of Europe and America.

Now the best organized schools in China today, - and very probably this will be true for years to come, - are the Mission Schools; and these are chiefly American schools, such as the Peking University, Nanking University, St. John's College, Shanghai, Soochow University, and others, representing both Protestant and Catholic Missions, - hold an important place in the educational field of China today - and are really

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doing the larger part of the educational work. These institutions have erected large and costly buildings specially adapted to their needs; they have marked out full and thorough courses of study; they moreover have on the field good corps of competent professors devoted to their work. These schools are not only doing good work for China but are in fact doing better work than China will be able to do for herself for some years, and which she can only hope to equal through a very large expenditure of money. These Mission Schools cost China nothing, - they are the free gift of the better element of Western Lands - especially of the United States - to China's advancement and progress.

Now if the Chinese Government will recognize the work done by these Mission Colleges by conferring on their graduates the same Literary Degrees that are granted to graduates from the Government schools - also having obtained their degrees - by giving them the same opportunities of Government employment or of being selected to go abroad for further study, - such action will not only greatly advance the interests of these Mission industries but will also add much to the educational resources of the Empire. All Mission Colleges will be brought directly into the service of the Government and will work hand in hand with the Government schools to supply the Government with thoroughly trained men.

If, on the other hand, the Government does not recognize this work in some such way as suggested above, students will be drawn from the Mission Colleges by the superior attractions in the way of degrees and Government employment, offered by the Government schools. This will not only hurt the effec-

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tiveness of the Mission Schools, drawing away their students before graduation; but as for the present at least, these Mission schools are better equipped, better governed, and are really doing better work than the Government schools - the cause of true education will also suffer.

What the Government needs is thoroughly educated men. The training is important, more important than the place where the training is gained. The Government has hitherto recognized this in that for years past it has been sending young men indifferently either to the United States or to Europe to be trained for her service. Would it not be well for the new Board of Education, in the reorganization of China's educational methods, to plan to recognize the educated young men of China, even though he does not get his training in a Government school and at Government expense? And to this end would it not be well for this Board to fix definite requirements - that is, mark out a definite course of study for the degrees of B.A., M.A., etc., and then arrange to recognize the student who has completed the course, no matter in what school? Such action on the part of the Board of Education will certainly be of great advantage to the cause of true education throughout the Empire. It would also enable China o to recognize among her educational resources the long list of Mission schools.

There is no competition whatever between the Mission schools and the Government schools. In every case the Mission school charges full tuition fees, etc., while the Government schools are not only free, but make contributions for

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Mission Colleges need, under the new regime, recognition as educational institutions. While some of us are duly incorporated in the United States and hence are competent to give degrees, etc., yet, after all, recognition of our work through the bestowal of degrees on our graduates will enable our students to win the only degrees really valuable in Chines eyes. This recognition will also enable us to retain our students to graduation, - and thus do more thorough work. Mission schools ask nothing but this recognition of their work They seek no Government funds, nor favors.

Now that the plans are being formed for the new educational system, I have presumed to trouble you with this, trusting that you will both approve the suggestions made and that you will be able to influence the proper authorities so as to secure the needed recognition for our schools, which will be a practical incorporation. Could this be secured, not only will your effort be highly appreciated by the various schools but it will also add greatly to American influence in China, since the schools are largely American.

Again begging your pardon for troubling you, I remain,

(Signed) D.L.ANDERSON.

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Enclosure No. 2 in Desp. No. 262.

Mr. Young J. Allen to Mr. Rockhill.

Shanghai, December 12, 1905.

Dear Sir:-

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of our Soochow University I was requested as their Chairman to call Your Excellency's attention to the attitude of the Chinese Government toward our Educational Institutions. In general the Government recognizes the treaty right of Toleration, and the Chinese are not debarred membership in the Christian Church, but as Christians, educated in our Institutions, irrespective of their qualifications, they are counted and treated as ineligible to any, even the most inferior offices. Thus showing that the limited toleration they enjoy has reference only to their relation to foreigners, and by no means implies that the Government is disposed to recognize what it is supposed to grant. Now, while we are averse to recognizing the right claimed by the Chinese to inspect our higher institutions and dictate what their curricula shall be, thus attempting to substitute a Confucian for a Christian curriculum, we would by no means object to recognizing any curriculum the Government schools may adopt, and undertake in connection with our own system and courses of study, to prepare men to stand the requisite examinations for the respective degrees, if by so doing our graduates are made equally eligible, according to qualification and merit, for appointment to office in the Government service.

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The point, then, to which we desire particularly to call your attention, resolves itself into this: to wit: that the measure of <u>toleration</u> granted in the treaties, is not sufficient to cover existing conditions, and that unless we insist on a wider recognition on the part of the Government, we may expect to find our schools ignored and their great value to China depreciated and lost. We therefore would urge that while China is projecting and adopting reforms, no reform is more urgent or would be more appropriate and timely than to grant once and for all, entire religious liberty. It would be in harmony with the present aspirations of the Chinese for a constitutional government, and nothing could commend it more fully to the comity of nations.

Believing this to be so, we would most earnestly commend this subject of religious liberty to your attention and anything you can do toward achieving such a reform will greatly relieve our Christian work and, we are sure, will not a little influence and improve the relations of China with all Christian nations.

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Enclosure No. 3 in Desp. No. 262.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Y.J.Allen.

Peking, January 3, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 12th last in which you inform me that at the request of your Board you have to call my attention to the attitude of the Chinese Government toward Christian Educational Institutions in China.

This very important subject was brought to my attention in September of last year by Dr. D.L.Anderson, President of the Soochow University. In reply to Dr. Anderson's letter I assured him that I would have much pleasure in doing all that I possibly could to secure just recognition by the Chinese Government for your institution and all American educational institutions in China.

I have since then talked the matter over repeatedly with some of my diplomatic colleagues whose nationals maintain educational establishments in China, and quite recently with Dr. D.Z.Sheffield, President of the Peking University.

While I quite agree with your Board in thinking that nothing would be more beneficial to China than entire religious liberty, I greatly doubt whether the Government is prepared to take so far-reaching a step at the present moment. I think that we must and can attempt with a fair chance of success, something to remove, at least in a measure, the disqualifications under which you state native Christians educated in your institution labor as regards admission into the service of the Chinese State.

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The point is well set forth by Dr. Anderson in his letter to me to which I have previously referred. "If the Chinese Government", he says, "will recognize the work done by the Mission Colleges by conferring on their graduates the same literary degrees that are granted to graduates from the Government schools, - also having obtained their degrees, by giving them the same opportunities of Government employment or of being selected to go abroad for further study, such action will not only greatly advance the interests of the Mission institutions but will also add much to the educational resources of the Empire. All Mission colleges will be brought into the service of the Government, and will work hand in hand with the Government schools to supply the Government with thoroughly trained men."

It seems to me that if we could secure acceptance by the Chinese Government of your suggestion to "undertake in connection with our (your) own system and course of study, to prepare men to stand the requisite examinations for the respective degrees" - subject, probably, to inspection by Government officials - with permission to compete at such examinations as may be required for entry into governmental service we would already be making a very big step in the direction of ultimately bringing about that complete religious liberty which we all hope to see insured in China.

It has occurred to me that it would perhaps be a good plan for a small committee representing the various educational institutions conducted by Americans in China, to come to Peking and discuss this matter with the newly established Board of Education. I would be delighted to give any commit-

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tee which may be chosen such assistance as I can to further its object.

Should this suggestion not commend itself to you, I shall be much pleased to address the Wai-wu Pu in the matter and urge its favorable consideration of such requests as we may deem practicable and likely to prove acceptable without to protracted discussion.

Trusting that you will favor me with an early reply, I remain,

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

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Enclosure No. 4 in Desp. No. 262.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

Educational Department.

REV. A. S. MANN, *Editor.*

Conducted in the interests of the "Educational Association of China."

Foreign Schools and the Chinese Government.

THE question of the relation of foreign schools to the Chinese government is now in the air and has been much discussed everywhere in missionary circles since the recent announcement of the government's new policy in regard to education. In this number we are able to record an important step taken forward, which, whether it results in definite results or not, yet will be sure either positively or negatively to be of great influence on the future of missionary educational work.

As early as last September inquiries were sent from Soochow University to the Hon. W. W. Rockhill, the American Minister at Peking, asking him about the relationship of foreign schools to the Chinese government. He has investigated the matter, and in a private letter stated what he thought would be the best policy for foreign educators to take and offered them every assistance in his power. His plan is for the Educational Association officially to confer directly with the Board of Education of the Chinese government and to try to reach in that way an agreement satisfactory to both sides.

This matter was taken up at the February meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, and it was decided to act in accordance with Mr. Rockhill's suggestion. Our readers will therefore find in the minutes of the Executive Committee, published below, a statement of their action. It will be seen that it was decided to appoint a committee of gentlemen located in or near Peking who will be able to take the matter in hand and push it through to immediate action. The committee selected consisted of the Rev. Drs. Sheffield, Lowry, and Hart, and it is hoped that they, as representatives of the Educational Association, will be able to persuade those in authority at Peking to frame their regulation in regard to the civil service examinations and the conferring of degrees, so that students in the Christian colleges will be on an equal footing with those in other private schools or the government institutions. Such requirements as inspection, etc., as might be made by the Chinese government, would undoubtedly be submitted to

each individual school to act on, so that it would be allowed to determine how far it wished to adapt itself to the new scheme.

. . . . . .

Independently of the action of Executive Committee the editor of the department addressed a letter to Mr. Rockhill on the subject, in hopes that in that way we might be able to offer here late and authentic news in regard to the educational situation. Mr. Rockhill very courteously gave a full answer to the questions put to him, and we have the pleasure of publishing his reply here. This reply embodies the suggestions which were made in the letter on which the Executive Committee took action, so our readers can now see the full status of the question at present.

It will be necessary, however, in order fully to understand Mr. Rockhill's reply to refer to the original questions asked of him by the editor in a letter dated January 15th, 1906.

These were five in number, as follows :—

1. What is the new system of control of education adopted by the Chinese government? Is there a Board of Education, and if so, how is it constituted? Will it entirely supersede the provincial authorities in the regulation of education?

2. Has any school system been drawn up, arranging for a series of graded schools ranked according to their standard?

3. Has any definite plan been made for the conferring of the Chinese degrees, now that the old examinations have been done away with? Will they still be conferred by examination or will they be conferred on college students on graduation?

4. What will be the relation of schools outside of the government system? Will their students be allowed to take the degrees? If so, on what terms? Will an examiner be appointed to investigate the work of such schools and report to the government?

5. Can foreign schools at the present day get any possible advantage by application to the government? If so, how should that application be made, through the legation of the nationality of that school, or through the offices of a Chinese official?

MR. ROCKHILL'S REPLY.

American Legation, Peking, China,
January 24th, 1906.

Rev. A. S. Mann,
St. John's College, Shanghai, China.

Sir :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th inst., and to reply seriatim to the queries contained therein, as follows :—

1. The new national educational system of China is under the control of the newly established Board of Education (學部) which was instituted by Imperial Decree on December 6th, 1905, and

Enclosure No. 4 in Desp. No. 262.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

which ranks with other Imperial Boards. The president is H. E. Jungching, a Mongol and a very capable and progressive man. The board will have general control, but will not entirely supersede the provincial authorities, as the latter are responsible for the establishment of the schools, and will assist in the examinations. The provincial chancellors are constituted provincial superintendents of education.

2. Immediately after the signature of the final protocol in September, 1901, the Chinese Government took steps to establish a general system of public schools on modern lines. Later a special commission (學務處) was appointed to consider the question. This was composed of the two chancellors of the Imperial University, Chang Po-hsi and Jungching, and the viceroy of the Hu-kuang provinces, Chang Chih-tung. The latter came to Peking, and after some months' deliberation a set of regulations was drawn up, which on January 13th, 1904, received the sanction of the Throne. The system is modelled on that of Japan, and is very complete, embracing lower primary, upper primary, intermediate, and high schools in the provinces, with a college and university at Peking. Full provision is also made for special schools, such as those of manual training, agriculture, engineering, law, medicine, police training, and normal schools, and each province is expected to maintain one naval academy and one military school. Provincial colleges may also be maintained, as is now the case in some places. Provision is made for the promotion of pupils upon examination from one grade to another. The system of course, exists as yet upon paper only, but good progress is being made toward its realization. The special educational commission is still in existence and takes precedence indeed of the board, since it is the chief council of state for the consideration of all questions affecting educational reform.

3. The regulations to which reference has already been made provided that, beginning with the new year, just at hand, the fixed number of the various degrees allotted to the several provinces should be decreased from year to year, and that in three years the old system should be entirely abolished, after which degrees were to be obtained only by passing the public school examinations. It was found, however, that so long as there was hope of obtaining a degree under the old system, the new had but little chance of success, and in September last it was decided to abolish the old system at once. So far as I am aware, however, no steps have been taken, beyond the adoption of the regulation, just mentioned, to arrange for the conferring of degrees. There are many details which have yet to be worked out, and the board has these matters under discussion. The regulations require the appointment of special examiners. Examinations are not to be conducted by the school authorities alone.

4. The regulations encourage the establishment of schools by private enterprise. These must comply with the regulations, and be subject to inspection and examination by the government authorities, and their students will be upon the same footing as those in the public schools.

It would seem that mission schools might claim the benefit of this provision, if so disposed, but the question has not as yet been brought to the attention of the Chinese government.

5. This question in substance has already been submitted to me by the president and trustees of Soochow University, and I have also discussed it with the president of the North China College, T'ung-chou, and with the board of managers of the Peking University (Methodist).

I am glad to have this opportunity of repeating to you what I have already said to these gentlemen. The missionary educators in China should first of all agree among themselves as to the sort of recognition which they would like to receive from the Chinese government. It is manifestly impossible to ask one thing for one school and another for some other. I have suggested that those concerned should express their willingness to have their schools inspected by the government authorities, and that, in return, they should ask that their pupils, who shall have completed the required course of studies, be allowed to take the examinations for degrees, on an equal footing with the students of the government schools, and that they be allowed to compete in the same way for official posts or other privileges. If your Educational Association can agree upon something of this sort, there is a possibility that something may be done. A representative committee should be sent to Peking to lay the matter before the national Board of Education. In case such action is taken, I shall be happy to approach the Board of Education and ask for such a conference, and I shall count it a privilege to do what I can to assist in making the conference a success.

As for printed matter bearing upon this subject I know of nothing except the Regulations (奏定學堂章程), 8 vols. in one t'ao, and the numerous memorials and rescripts in the *Peking Gazette*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. ROCKHILL.

. . . . . .

We owe Mr. Rockhill a debt of gratitude for this comprehensive letter going so thoroughly into the matter, as well as for his offer of assistance to the committee of the Educational Association. If a satisfactory agreement can be reached it will be a marked step forward in the attainment of harmonious relation between the Chinese empire and the foreigners residing within her borders, and we cannot but hope that the effort will be successful. In such a case we should have good reason to congratulate the American Minister on a useful work done toward promoting peace and good-feeling between his own country and this great empire.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

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INDEX BUREAU
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OF STATE

No. 265. March 21, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Letter of the President to the Emperor of China re Mission of Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang to the United States. Reasons for asking another letter with different superscription. Letter returned herewith. Confirmation of telegrams exchanged.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 26 1906
FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 263.
P.

March 21, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 94 enclosing a letter from the President to the Emperor of China in answer to one from His Majesty advising the President of the Mission of Their Excellencies Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang to the United States. The Department furthermore instructed me to deliver the original to His Majesty and to forward an enclosed office copy to the Chinese Foreign Office.

In view of the fact that the letter was addressed to "His Majesty Tsai-tien, Emperor of China" I felt obliged to telegraph the Department as follows:

"Secstate,
Washington.

March nineteenth, Eleven A.M. Cannot deliver letter to the Emperor received in your despatch number ninety-four; it is incorrectly addressed. Emperor's personal name is never used. It should be addressed His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China. Please send a new one.

Rockhill."

The personal names of the Emperors of China are always tabee. The characters "Tsai-tien", the reigning Emperor's name, are not only forbidden in addressing the Emperor, but even when used without reference to the proper name the mode of writing them must be altered.

The name Kuanghsü is not the name of the Emperor, but only the style of his reign, and is never used in addressing His Majesty or in the superscription of any letter intended for him.

Therefore, as His Majesty must always be addressed by title and not by name, the proper form of address in a letter is: His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China.

I am just now in receipt of your cabled reply to my telegram under confirmation, which I have the honor to acknowledge as follows:

"Rockhill,

Peking.

Error by clerk Diplomatic Bureau. New letter correctly addressed will be sent at once.

Root."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

The letter referred to and office copy thereof.

The personal names of the Emperors of China are
[illegible]. The characters "Tsai-tien", the reign-
ing Emperor's name, are not only forbidden in addressing
the Emperor, but even when used without reference to the
Emperor the mode of writing them must be altered.
The Dowa Emperor in addressing the Emperor,
not only the style of his reign, but the Emperor and in so-
cending His Majesty or in the superscription of any let-
ter [illegible].
Therefore, as the Majesty must always be addressed
by title and not by name, Vice-Minister Yen addresses in-
terim as: His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China.
I am just now in receipt of your Excellencies reply to my
telegram under reference, under I have the honor to
communicate as follows:
[illegible]
Peking.
February 23rd, 1911. [illegible] New Letter
correctly addressed will be sent at once.
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States of America,

To His Majesty

Tsai-tien,

Emperor of China,

Great and Good Friend:

I have received from the hands of Their Excellencies Tai Hung Chi and Tuan Fang the letter whereby Your Majesty advises me of their mission to the United States as Commissioners to study the political system of this country.

Appreciating to the full the friendly sentiments to which Your Majesty gives expression, and glad of every opportunity to manifest the kindly sympathy and good will of the United States for Your Majesty's country, it has given me great pleasure to welcome these gentlemen and to place at their disposition every facility to enable them to carry out Your Majesty's desire. I trust that their stay in the United States will be pleasant and instructive.

Accept my best wishes for Your Majesty's future welfare and for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the Chinese people.

Your Good Friend,

Theodore Roosevelt.

By the President:

Elihu Root,

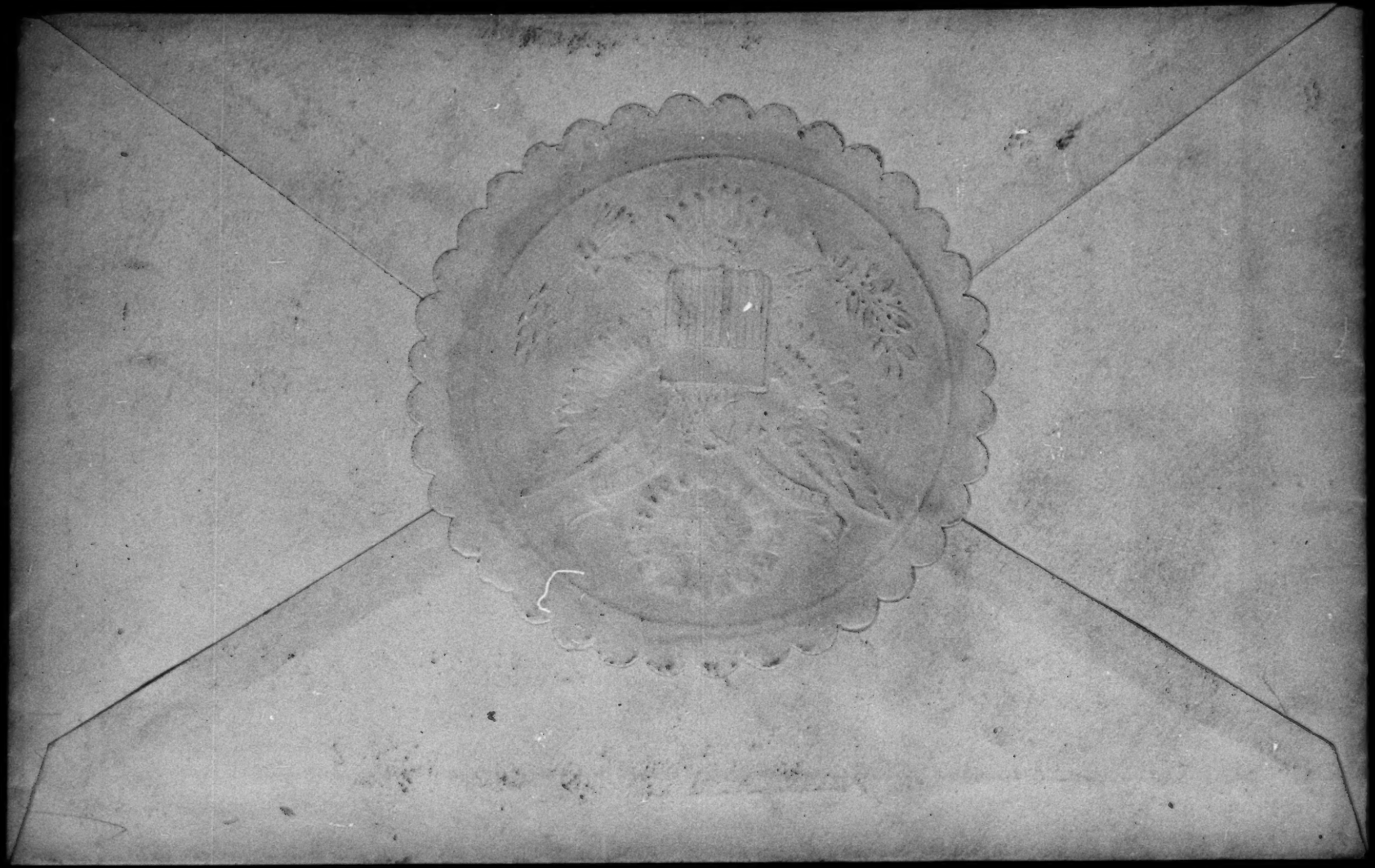
Secretary of State.

Washington, January 31, 1906.

To His Majesty

Tsai-tien,

Emperor of China.



INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY
7
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 884. March 24, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of Department Instruction No. 96 with certified copy of Bond of Edward C. Baker, United States Marshal at Fuchau.

FILED
MAY 5 1906
INDEX BUREAU

March 31, 1904.

Mr. Hackett to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of Department instruction No. 94 with certified copy of bond of Edward L. Baker, United States Marshal at Tacoma.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 264. March 24, 1906.
P.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 96 of February 8th, transmitting a certified copy of the official bond of Edward C. Baker as Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Fuchau.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 282.

RAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF [illegible]
MAR 26 1906
Department of State.

RECEIVED
MAR 26 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.
MAR 26 1906
CHIEF CLERK
MAR 26 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

From Peking, March 26, 1906.

Received 7:15 A.M.

ack March 28

Secretary of State,

Washington.

March 26, 11 A.M. Your telegram in reference to Beattie, Consul General at Canton, reports four of gang arrested but no property recovered. Permanent guard thirty men now stationed adjoining mission.

ROCKHILL

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
S.H.Q.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State.
MAR 26 1906

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
MAR 26 1906
Department of State.

RECEIVED
MAR 26 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking, March 26, 1906.

Received 9:35 A.M.

CHIEF CLERK
APR
7
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

March 26, 4 P.M. Complete returns just returned for foreigners calendar year 1905. It shows large increase imports American sheetings and drills over 1904. Trade in all foreign sundries well sustained except Russian and American oil. Exports show falling off in silks and sundries but total revenue shows an increase of two and a half million Haikwan taels over 1904.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU
APR 11 1906
FILED

ohered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
OSG.S.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY
7
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
MAY
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
MAY
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

No. 265. March 26, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Legation Library. Certain volumes of the Revised Statutes missing; request that they be replaced.

No. 205. March 25, 1908.

Mr. Peaslee to the Secretary of State.

Regina:

The Legation library. Certain volumes of the Revised Statutes missing, request that they be replaced.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 265.
R.

March 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

The inventory of Government property in this Legation which I have been making as I get it located in the new buildings and assigned to its permanent place, will very soon be finished. I have just finished, however, arranging the library, which was scattered about and in a very poor condition, the books having received no care, - through the absence, of course, of any facilities in the temporary quarters in which the Legation has been lodged for the past four years.

I will transmit to the Department with the complete inventory of Government property a catalogue of the library, but pending this I beg to call your attention to the fact that volumes 18, 19, 20 and 21, of the United States statutes at large are missing, and, I learn, have been for several years at least. I would be greatly indebted to you if you would be so kind as to have these volumes sent me at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY
7
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 8 1906

CHIEF CLERK
MAY
7
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

No. 266. March 26, 1906.

See Mr. Rockhill's tel. of April 5, reporting Beattie to be a British subject. Act. serially, F.C. Hoke Denied, May 11.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Attack on residence of Dr. Andrew Beattie, Canton.

Stolen property not recovered and case still unsettled.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 11 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 8 1908

No. 2864. March 25, 1908.

Mr. Penfield to the Secretary of State.

(No. 2):

Attack on residence of Dr. Andrew Boardle, Canton.
Stolen property not recovered and case still unsettled.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 266.
P.

March 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

With further reference to my No. 243 of February 28th informing the Department of an attack on the residence of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie and enclosing copies of my correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject, I have now the honor to acknowledge the Department's telegram received on the 22nd instant, as follows:

"Rockhill,
Peking.

What has been done about the robbery Beattie's property as reported by Lay?

Root."

On receipt of the Department's telegram I at once telegraphed to the Consul General at Canton, as follows:

"Telegraph me at once whether and how Beattie case has been settled,"

to which he replied on the same day:

"Beattie case unsettled and no assurances settlement received from Chinese officials. Four banditti arrested and punished, no property recovered. Permanent guard thirty men from Brigadier General is stationed at Fati adjoining mission."

On the 23rd instant I again telegraphed the Consul General:

"Your statement no property recovered conflicts report of Viceroy sent you in my despatch six hundred one March second. Reply by telegraph,"

and received his reply on the 24th instant as follows:

"Positively no booty. Pawn ticket returned. Although Viceroy informed me also such had been recovered, Pan Yu Magistrate now writes no booty recovered as it was divided among all robbers."

On the strength of the information contained in the above quoted telegrams from the Consul General at Canton, I have today cabled you as follows:

"Secstate,

Washington.

March twenty-sixth, eleven A.M. Your telegram in reference to Beattie, Consul General at Canton reports four of gang arrested but no property recovered. Permanent guard of thirty men now stationed adjoining mission."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

On the 23rd instant I again telegraphed the Consul General:

"Your statement as property recovered conflicts report of Vickery sent you in my despatch six hundred one March second. Reply by telegraph."

and received his reply on the 24th instant as follows:

"Positively no booty. Pawn ticket returned. Although Vickery informed me also such had been recovered, Pan Yu Magistrate now writes no booty recovered as it was divided among all robbers."

On the strength of the information contained in the above quoted telegrams from the Consul General at Canton, I have today cabled you as follows:

"Secretary of State,

Washington.

March twenty-sixth, eleven A.M. Your telegram in reference to Seattle, Consul General at Canton reports four of gang arrested but no property recovered. Returned guard of thirty men now stationed watching mission."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

INDEX BUREAU
RECTD.
MAY
7
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
MAY
7
1906
CONFID'L BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

Ack'd May 11

No. 267. March 26, 1906.

CHIEF CLERK
MAY
7
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

"China's New Silver Coinage", from the Financial and Commercial Supplement of the London Times of February 5th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 11 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 867. March 25, 1908.

Mr. Rosebery to the Secretary of State.

(Received April

"Outcry Over Silver Dollars" from the Financial and Commercial Supplement of the London Times of February 6th, 1908.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 267.
R.

March 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In continuation of my despatch No. 261 of March 20th, I enclose an article from the Financial and Commercial Supplement of the London Times, on China's New Silver Coinage. It is by the same writer as the article on copper coinage enclosed in my previous despatch and is, I think, a clear and correct statement of facts.

I regret that I cannot enclose two copies of this article, but I take it from my private copy of the Times, the only one received in this Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

"China's New Silver Coinage", from the Financial and Commercial Supplement of the "London Times", February 5th, 1906.

London, "Times" Financial & Commercial Supplement
February 5th 1906

CHINA'S NEW SILVER COINAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.

Parturiunt montes and for result—a mouse. For three years the Chinese Government has had before it the dual task of creating a uniform currency as required by treaty and of establishing that currency on a fixed basis as demanded by economic laws. Stability of exchange with other commercial nations has not been required by treaty, and has no very considerable pressure behind it to overcome the inertia of the mercantile world of China; its establishment on a solid basis must call for large sums to be set aside as a banking or reserve fund. The recent rise in the value of silver has removed the pressure on the Government and much water will flow under the bridges before the official world will take the requisite steps to confer this boon upon the nation. For the creation of a uniform currency, however, the initial steps have been taken, authorized by an Imperial decree, which appeared on November 20.

China has had silver coins since 1889, issued by the various provincial mints. The very idea of legal tender is repugnant to the Chinese mind, and for the major operations of trade these coins have served only as bullion with a more or less guaranteed quality, passing by count only in retail transactions. The coins were the dollar of silver and its fractional parts, but no steps were taken to assimilate them to the tael; and, while the dollar was inscribed $\frac{72}{100}$ths of a tael, the coins have never been issued or received by the Government at their face value to make up sums expressed in taels. They had, however, in one respect, the true characteristic of a coin, in that the inscribed weight (or face value) was the weight of the coin itself, and did not express the value of the silver contained in it. These coins were issued in denominations of one dollar and ½ dollar of silver ·900 fine, and 20c., 10c., and 5c. of silver ·800 fine; in recent years the issues have been chiefly of 20c. and 10c. pieces owing to the greater amount of seignorage for minting them.

THE IMPERIAL "TAEL."

All this coinage is now to be jettisoned and the new Imperial "uniform currency" is to be the tael. The official mind has not yet grasped the functions of a coin, and the new coin which is to represent the tael is emphatically not a tael either in weight or in value. When the Englishman wishes to explain to his friend from Mars the currency which he uses, he takes a sovereign from his pocket and says, "That is a pound." The Martian naturally asks, "What is a pound?" and the reply comes promptly, "A pound is that"; there is nothing more that need be said. But when the inquisitive Martian comes to China in the course of his travels, his Chinese friend must enter into an explanation:—

"That is a tael. At least it is not exactly a tael, but it is supposed to represent the value of one Kuping tael. Now Kuping tael silver is supposed to be pure, but it is not, it is only ·989 fine; and, besides, the Government must allow something for its own trouble and the cost of minting; and of pure silver the coin contains 96 per cent. of the face value. Then all standard coins must contain 10 per cent. of alloy to harden the silver, so the Government adds of copper 10 per cent., not of the actual weight of the coin nor of the silver in it, but of the nominal face value. So though I call it a tael, it is not really a tael. A thousand of them represent a thousand taels, weigh 1,000 taels, are supposed to contain 989 taels, and actually contain 960 taels of silver."

This is not burlesque, it is a fair paraphrase of the words of the regulations put in force by the decree; the words are as follows:—

"The best quality of sycee which is now in circulation is found by chemical analysis to consist of 98·9 per cent. of pure silver. Allowing two or three per cent. for loss in minting, the new tael coin is to be minted of a mixture of 0·96 tael pure silver and 0·10 tael copper as equal to one Kuping tael of full touch."

A FARCICAL CURRENCY.

The English pound is a pound of silver, somewhat degenerated; the French franc is a pound (*livre, lira*) of silver somewhat more degenerated; but in handling the coin who thinks of the weight, whether the weight of silver it once contained or the weight of gold which now constitutes its value? The weight of gold must be known exactly, in order that the parity of exchange with foreign coinages may be established once for all, but no one thinks of it in receiving the coin in settlement of a debt. For all internal transactions involving no conversion into other currencies, even for transactions rising into millions, a pound is a pound and a franc is a franc. This is the proper function of a coin—to pass current by its face and to require no intestinal investigation. The new tael of China most ingeniously avoids every condition which would enable it to serve this function. Whether the coin is of the weight of a dollar (416 grains) or of a tael (575 grains) may be of little moment, but it should at least be a coin. If it had a name of its own, as napoleon, sovereign, victoria, louis, imperial, it might fight its way up to the king row; but to take a poor helpless bit of silver and call it an ounce when it is not an ounce, when it weighs more and is worth less than an ounce, and expect it to supplement, as China's "uniform currency," the hundreds of other ounces which constitute the present currency of China, is to impose upon it a tax beyond its economic powers. With an existing silver currency in China consisting of ingots weighed out for each transaction, in ounces which differ for every place and even in every place any attempt at reform should be based on a bold departure from the very idea of a weight. So long as the Chinese have offered to them, as substitute for their present system of weights, one of those weights selected from the rest, so long will they continue to think in weight and not in coin, and so long will they treat the tael coin as bullion, just as the dollar coin is treated. And the weight selected is one which—though with some modifications it is universal—is not in common use. The Kuping tael is the currency in which taxes due to and debts payable by the Government are stated, but taxes are not collected nor debts paid in Kuping taels any more than fees are paid in actual guineas; the actual transaction is always effected in the currency, or in one of the currencies, of the locality, converted at a rate which leaves a margin of profit to the banker and to the tax collector and paymaster. All this is to cease, and the man who owes the Government a hundred taels will count out a hundred tael coins. *Credat Judæus Apella!* With proper regulation it may come even in China, but not with a tael coin.

A mint is a profit-making branch of the Government. Not so, says the Occidental; but the Oriental is sure of it, and proves it. For three years he has been proving it by the copper coinage [*Financial and Commercial Supplement*, January 29], which in other countries would be subsidiary, and he is now prepared to prove it by the standard silver coinage. The tael and half-tael coins have a paltry margin of 4 per cent. to cover expenses, but in the minor coins the Government is more generous (to itself) and allows a margin of 15 per cent alloy. It has, however, passed a self-denying ordinance and restricted its own issues of these minor coins to 60 per cent. of the total output—at least this proportion is not to be exceeded "without special permission from the Financial Council and Board of Revenue." From this source, it is rumoured, are to come the funds needed to remodel the Army of Defence.

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 11 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
MAY 8 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 11 1906

No. 268. March 26, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Chinese Students in Japan and a memorandum on the Principles of Anarchism, a recently published revolutionary and anti-foreign pamphlet.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 16 1906
FILED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 11 1908

No. 286. March 28, 1908.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Chinese Students in Japan and a memorandum on the Principles of Anarchism, a recently published revolutionary and anti-foreign pamphlet.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 268.
R.

March 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have frequently had occasion to refer to the subject of the present educational movement in China and the sending abroad, especially to Japan, of constantly increasing numbers of Chinese students. I enclose herewith an editorial from a Shanghai paper which gives some interesting figures on the increase of the number of Chinese students in Japan, their work, their present attitude and future influence in China.

As was to be presumed, a portion of these students has promptly fallen under the influence of the socialist or anarchist group of Japanese, and they and their teachers are doing their best to spread their views in China,- with what success we have still no means of knowing.

To show what rapid progress these Chinese have made in the study of anarchism, I enclose herewith a memorandum on the subject of a recently published revolutionary pamphlet entitled "Principles of Anarchism", which is being distributed in Pao-ting Fu, the capital of this Province, and elsewhere.

As Mr. Williams remarks at the conclusion of his memorandum, "the book is not one which can reach the masses" (nor be understood by them, I may add) "but it may influence

No. 800.
R.

March 20, 1900.

"shallow and hot-headed students, and its circulation at this critical time in China's history is greatly to be deplored," by right minded persons, of course, but it is just the moment when its authors can find a broad circulation for it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. "Chinese Students in Japan", North China Daily News, Shanghai, 17th March, 1906.
2. Memorandum prepared by Mr. E.T.Williams, Chinese Secretary, on a recently published anti-foreign pamphlet entitled "Principles of Anarchism."

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 268.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

The North-China Daily News
IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.
SHANGHAI, 17TH MARCH 1906.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

THE recent stirring of the dry bones in China has resulted in a movement which has had a very important effect on the Chinese, and indirectly on the Treaty Powers in their relations with China, for it has resulted in the dispatch to Japan for educational purposes of a very large number of Chinese students, who on their return exert a really disproportionate influence on their fellow-countrymen at home. This lends especial interest to a recently published pamphlet, written by a foreign observer, with the title that stands at the head of this article. Two young men who set sail from Chêkiang nine years ago were the first Chinese students to be officially commissioned to go to Japan. Three years ago there were 591 Chinese students in Japan; in 1904 they increased on an average at the rate of 100 a month. At the beginning of January 1905 there were 2,406 Chinese students in Japan. By the end of November they numbered 8,620. This has proved a great strain on the accommodation in the Japanese educational institutions, while it has also been very difficult to find enough teachers acquainted with the Chinese language. Ninety-eight per cent of the Chinese students in Japan are at Tokio. They come from all parts of China, with so far the exception of Kansu. Hunan, once the most backward province, is now in the lead with 17 per cent of the total number; Hupeh, Kiangsu, and Szechuan send about 13 per cent each, and Chêkiang, Chihli, and Kuangtung about 7 per cent each. "The remaining 23 per cent is fairly evenly distributed among the ten other provinces. It is thus seen to be a movement of national dimensions and therefore of national significance." About half of them are supported by the governments of their respective provinces, and the other half privately, coming from the well-to-do gentry class. Some of the students are middle-aged, but the average age is about 23. Large numbers are already well trained in Chinese literature, and many have taken a degree. "They are not the goggle-wearing, slow-going *literati* of yesterday. In their military uniforms and with their sprightly step, one finds in them a new type—the alert aggressive *literati* of to-morrow."

Although they came to Japan anxious to get into touch with Japanese life and thought, their ignorance of the Japanese language has been a great difficulty both in the class-room and in their social relations, and they now have to spend the first six to twelve months in learning the spoken and written language of Japan. This has driven the students from each Chinese province to form a provincial club, with a club-house. "These in turn have been united into a completely organised General Students' Club, embracing in its membership all Chinese students in Japan, and exerting a powerful influence over them. Few social organisations are better articulated and more effectively control their fields than this one."

The almost volcanic precipitancy of the movement has had an unsettling effect on the students, who are farther handicapped by the fact that their plans only contemplate a residence of one or two years in Japan, a great part of which time has to be devoted to learning the language before they can take up the special subjects to study which they have been sent. "Such a sudden and shallow introduction to the great ideas which have moulded the nations of the world, combined with liberty of speech and Press, and the presence in Japan of a few Chinese reformers of the Radical type, has tended to make the students hot-headed, and in some cases revolutionary." There is so much sound common sense in the Chinese character, however, that we believe this revolutionary wave will pass without doing much damage; and their observation of the patience and self-restraint shown by the statesmen of Japan has had a steadying influence on them. Their Japanese teachers, too, have uniformly adopted a conservative tone; and the effect on the students is "that a substantial majority of them are conservative in their attitude and amenable to the sobering influences of reason and experience."

It was hardly to be expected that, with "the complete removal of such restraints as paternal oversight, personal reputation, and family influence," the students would be able to resist the temptations which are so rife in Japan. A very popular book there is Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics." "Agnosticism and scepticism are gaining ground, while old religious beliefs are being relinquished. Men who once maintained that Confucianism was an all-sufficient religion for China, are repudiating the suggestion that it is in any sense a religion. Japan's recent history is being triumphantly pointed to as conclusive proof of the possibility of a nation rising to power without any religion. On the other hand, the spirit of religious liberty pervading Japan has influenced the Chinese students in the direction of open-mindedness to all truth." To call Japan a nation without any religion is preposterous.

The pamphlet from which we have been quoting urges that a sum of $9,000 should be raised to established in Tokio an institution for the benefit of the Chinese students, providing accommodation for evening classes, a reading room, a social room, a lecture room, and possibly a restaurant. English classes would be greatly appreciated, and if missionaries in China would go over from time to time and deliver addresses in Chinese, they would be eagerly listened to. "The possible future influence of these students is immeasurable. They come from all parts of the Empire. Thousands of them will become school-teachers in the towns and villages of China, hundreds will rise to professorships in the higher institutions, and not a few will some day hold positions of national influence." Tokio is the place to get at them and influence them for good.

Enclosure No. 2 in Desp. No. 268.

MEMORANDUM.

Prepared by E.T.Williams, Chinese Secretary.

Peking, China, March 22, 1906.

Having heard that certain revolutionary and anti-foreign pamphlets were being circulated in Pao-ting Fu, this Province, I wrote to a friend, an American, living in that city, to make inquiries, and received from him a few days ago a reply saying that he had not seen such pamphlets, but that they had been seen by others in the hands of Chinese, and that he would endeavor to send me copies of the same. Up to the present he has not been able to secure any, but thro' his efforts I obtained from an American missionary in Peking a copy of one of the pamphlets, which is so seditious in its character as to warrant its being brought to your attention.

The publisher's imprint is not given, but the paper and press-work lead me to believe that the work was printed in Japan, though it is not impossible that it may have been done at Shanghai. The author gives a fictitious name, Tzu Jang Sheng, which is indicative of his views, i.e. that society should get on without laws or government. He calls his work "The Principles of Anarchism". The preface to the pamphlet is written by one who calls himself Ken Yo, intending thereby, no doubt, to recall to the reader's mind the assassin Ching Ko, who attempted to kill the Prince of Ch'in (Ch'ing Shih Huang Ti) in the 3rd century B.C. when he was meditating the overthrow of the state of Yen, to which Ch'ing Ko belonged

The translation of the Preface is as follows:

"Mr. Tzu Jang Sheng, the author of the Principles of Anarchism, has asked me to write a preface for the book.

I have read it over and over, and cannot suppress a sigh. In the great continent of Asia there is a country, of I do not know what extent north, south, east and west, which is called the Middle Kingdom. It contains a mass of people, whose men wear braided hair like a pig's tail, yet not a pig's tail, and whose women have strange feet, like a horse's hoofs, yet not horse's hoofs, by which marks they are distinguished from the barbarians. They boastfully call themselves the Flowery People. Alas! alas! They do not correctly measure themselves. As viewed by foreigners this state is no state. Long ago it lost its place in the roll of nations. As regarded by other men her people are not men. The world loathes their stinking filthiness. Can it be that the "Flowery People of the Middle Kingdom" are thus regarded? She is the harlot of the Twentieth Century. Dogs and wolves are quarreling over her, and her four hundred millions of people will soon have no place even in which to die. Enlightened men of resolute will and muscular arms cry 'Revolt! Revolt! Revolt!' and urge this as a good remedy for her preservation. Resultion is indeed a valuable instrument of progress. When first I heard it I was frightened. I feared it was something shameful. Could it be that anyone meditated such a thing? Later I learned to reverence it. I revered it for its destructive aims; because it aimed at the destruction of the old systems of government and education, and all the barbarous institutions which have been handed down for four thousand years. I longed, moreover, for the destructive movement to begin speedily, so that this great moribund nation might become a

I have read it over and over, and cannot suppress a sigh. In the great continent of Asia there is a country, of I do not know what extent north, south, east and west, which is called the Middle Kingdom. It contains a mass of people, whose men wear braided hair like a pig's tail, yet not a pig's tail, and whose women have strange feet, like a horse's hoofs, yet not horse's hoofs, by which marks they are distinguished from the barbarians. They boastfully call themselves the Flowery People. Alas! alas! They do not correctly measure themselves. As viewed by foreigners this state is no state. Long ago it lost its place in the roll of nations. As regarded by other men her people are not men. The world loathes their stinking filthiness. Can it be that the "Flowery People of the Middle Kingdom" are thus regarded? She is the harlot of the Twentieth Century. Dogs and wolves are quarrelling over her, and her four hundred millions of people will soon have no place even in which to die. Enlightened men of resolute will and muscular arms cry 'Revolt! Revolt! Revolt!' and urge this as a good remedy for her preservation. Revolution is indeed a valuable instrument of progress. When first I heard it I was frightened. I feared it was something shameful. Could it be that anyone meditated such a thing? Later I learned to reverence it. I revered it for its destructive aims; because it aimed at the destruction of the old systems of government and education, and all the barbarous institutions which have been handed down for four thousand years. I longed, moreover, for the destructive movement to begin speedily, so that this great moribund nation might become a

living theatre of activity and progress.

Daring to withstand public opinion, I make known my desires:-

I would kill off entirely all Manchus in fulfillment of the great duty of subduing our enemies, and to promote the welfare of the victorious people.

I would kill off entirely all the privileged rulers of Asia so as to wash away the shame of Asiatics, and increase the glory of the men of Asia.

I would kill off entirely all Government officials and their subordinates in order to get rid of the poisonous root of every special privilege.

I would kill off entirely all families of property and capitalists so as to secure equality throughout the empire and do away with the distinction of rich and poor.

I would kill off entirely all those who impose the shackles of marriage, that freedom in love may become the common foundation and support of all social relations.

I would kill off entirely all disciples of Confucius and Mencius, that men may all be free to express their real sentiments and that there may no more be any trace of sham wisdom and virtue.

Glorious! Grand! the pathway before the revolutionist party, and great are its hopes! As the waters of the rivers flow into the sea, so will its sentiments spread abroad, rivalling sun and moon in glory. Do we not hail its coming with joy? And, since I rejoice in its coming, I cannot but plan for it. What is my plan?

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The revolutionist party does not envy the American his independence nor the French their republic. They have but started to paint a tiger and ended with something like a dog. They have passed the butcher's door licking their chops, and yet have not learned the taste of meat. Destruction and upbuilding cannot go hand in hand. If it be desired to work great destruction, destruction must be the sole aim of the mind. The revolutionist party does not honor Napoleon or Washington. If we can but imitate Cesario and Czolgosz, one or both, that will be sufficient to bring light to this dark hell.

The revolutionist party has no need of military strategy; it can employ the anarchist's secret method of assassination. Wonderful! Magical! this secret method of assassination! The band of anarchists with a membership of less than ten thousand, planting its feet in Europe and America, by the practice of its methods can strike terror to the souls of men. No matter how high or honorable their estate, even though they be stern and threatening officials, all are filled with fear. Emperors or kings, all are terror-stricken.

Repeatedly we have seen such deprived of their places and their lives, thanks to the secret method of assassination. This method is simple and it achieves results with magical speed. One bomb, one pistol, or one dagger, is sufficient to put to flight the lord of ten thousand chariots and destroy thousands of taels' worth of property. As compared with the more numerous requirements of a revolutionary army, the trouble of its preparation, the want of secrecy, and the un-

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certainty as to its efficacy, this method is far preferable; they are not to be mentioned in the same day.

Vast as is Asia, with its Manchus, its lords, its government officials and clerks, its capitalists, its makers of marriages, its disciples of Confucius and Mencius, what great plan can it oppose to this soul-shaking idea. Who runs against it must perish. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon this. Its merits and its achievments are great. Neither Europe nor America can show aught else to equal it. Therefore it is said: "Secret assassination is the revolution's short cut to victory."

Blow, ye winds of the Pacific! Gleam, O fair Moon, o'er the K'un-lun Mountains! Heralds of the revolution, how fares it hither?

In the Eighth Moon, the Autumn of the Year of
Huang Ti, 4, 414.

Yen Ko."

The pamphlet itself is divided into two parts. The first deals with the "Principles of Anarchism and the Spirit of the Anarchistic Band," while the second treats of the rise and achievments of anarchism in various countries. I give a translation of several paragraphs to show the character of the book:-

"Wouldst bend the bow, select the strong;
The arrow speed, O choose the long.
Wouldst slay the foe, his charger maim,
And, catching thieves, the king's your game.

The Principles of that most marvelous Conception, Anarchism,

by

Tzu Jang Sheng.

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Part I.

The Principles of Anarchism and The Spirit of the Anarchistic Band.

The hot-blooded youth of the 18th and 19th centuries daily cried by pen and voice to the multitude, saying: Rulers are the public enemies of the human race; rulers are the greatest evil of human society; once all rulers under heaven are slain, and the sound of flowing blood shall fill the earth, the effect will be like that of a mighty river bursting its banks, whose tide can not be stayed; we shall change the constitution of states; we shall ring the bell of liberty and set up the standard of freedom's cause, which shall triumph like a fierce devouring flame, the like of which has never been seen from of old."

Charles II and Louis XVI perished as a result of this movement, and such benificent achievements as liberty and popular government were its fruits. An examination of the history of the 18th and 19th centuries shows that they were periods of constant conflict between the people and their rulers. It is a record of heroism and devotion; I sing its praises; I glory in it; I rejoice; I shout for joy because of it. But it is past history. The Twentieth century has now come upon the stage; what spectacle will it present? Human affairs show daily progress, and thus liberty daily spreads abroad. This is a matter of course; it requires no statement by me. The water that is past is not the water that is to follow. Yesterday was; today it is not. So it is with the whole course of the world, and there is nothing in it to occasion wonder. That which men worshipped in the

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past and whose advent they hailed with delight, today is not so useful even as dung. Monarchial government is certainly an evil, but even popular government cannot forever be considered a blessing. Monarchs pass, but presidents come. Orders of nobility are destroyed, but the capitalist appears. Monarchies exhibit many kinds of wicked opposition to the will of the people, but republics also are not free from cruel and unrighteous practices. Intelligent men of resolution are therefore dissatisfied, and take an oath to rid the earth of all special privilege and establish equality. Man's honor lies in self-government and in his unwillingness to be governed by others. From this the principles of anarchism take their rise. The twentieth century is to be the theatre of a strife for the realization of this principle.

The principles of anarchism in their origin are closely associated with the publication of the treatise on the "Extermination of Tyrants", which declares 'The killing of men in carrying out my convictions is not unlawful.' This refers to the extermination of Tyrants, and to it the anarchist also agrees. The principles of anarchism are also similar to those of the Terrorists. They made a public declaration, saying: 'Recognize the method that accomplishes the work', that is to say, that, no matter what method be employed, if it accomplish the aim in view, it may be adopted. If my plan be really one that will bring peace to all people, then, although I may kill in the execution of it, that killing is no crime. Anarchism also holds that killing may be practiced in the accomplishment of its purpose. Wei-yang says-

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'When one employs cruelty to increase his wealth, it is certainly right to protect oneself, and the effort to do so can not be called wicked. If a man seeks to injure me, and I resist him, pray, what is my conduct if it be not right?' Cruel rulers are just the same as enemies, and when a cruel ruler inflicts injury, one ought to exercise the right of self defense to protect himself. . Hailu also says:- 'The cruel ruler makes unjust war upon the people, and society then has the right to wage a just war upon him. All methods which one employs toward his enemy may be used toward the person of the cruel ruler.'"

The author proceeds to illustrate this principle by reference to the events of the French Revolution of 1793, and those of 1848, and the nihilist movement in Russia. From the denunciation of Government he passes to an attack upon private property "the fruit of robbery", to the condemnation of marriage, of religion, of law, and all restraints upon human conduct imposed by society.. He shows great familiarity with the literature of anarchi sm, and quotes very voluminously from Babeuf, Robespierre, Danton, and many others of the French revolutionists, and from modern leaders of anarchism, many of whose names I cannot identify. Prominent among them appears to be that of Prince Krapotkin.

In part II he takes up the history of the introduction of anarchism into the various western countries, and recites with approval some of its deeds. He begins with France, and passes successively to Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the United States. He closes with a list of the most important assassinations since 1881, as follows:

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March 13, 1881, Alexander II of Russia, killed by nihilists.

July 2, 1881, President Garfield, killed by Guiteau.

June 24, 1894, President Carnot, killed by Cesario Santo Hieronymo.

August 1897, Spanish Premier, Canovas, by -------

September 10, 1898, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, by Luccheni.

September 29, 1900, King Humbert of Italy, by Bressi,

September 6, 1901, President McKinley, by Czolgosz.

Of these assassins he says: "Praise to this anarchist band. As if inspired by one aim deeply impressed upon their minds, considering murder and disorder their business, they went bravely forward in the execution of their work without regard to past or future. Luccheni, who killed the Empress of Austria, published a statement, saying: 'If all anarchists were able to do as I have done, the society of slaves would necessarily be destroyed.' And Czolgosz said: 'My blood was fired by the speech of Miss Goldman, and I was prompted to plan the assassination of the President, which became the one duty of life.' Thus to kill he regarded as his duty. If anarchists, animated by such a spirit, in twenty short years have slain so many rulers, striking heaven and earth with consternation, in the near future its influence must increase and it will be hailed with unceasing joy. The possessors of special privileges in the world, will they be able to escape calamity, or protect their skulls for long? Let them beware of the danger and take early precautions."

The book is not one which can reach the masses, but it may influence shallow and hot-headed students, and its circulation at this critical period in China's history is greatly to be deplored.

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406

INDEX BUREAU
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Asked verbally, and
to Remington Typewriter Co.
May 11, 1906.
C.

For. Rels. 1906.

March 27, 1906.

Knight Bros. informed,
July 31, 1906
C.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Patents and Copyrights in China. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 101 of February 14, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 11 1906
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No. 2[illegible] March 27, 1900.

The Secretary of State.

Subject:

Patents and Copyrights in China. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 101 of February 14, 1900.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 269.
C.

March 27, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Instruction No. 101 of February 14th, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Remington Typewriter Company asking for information about legislation regarding patents and copyrights in China.

In reply I have the honor to report that the American Commercial treaty of 1903 contains clauses in which China promises to enact legislation for the protection of trade marks, patents and copyrights.

When the time came to carry out these stipulations the Chinese Government decided and announced that the question of trade marks would be taken up first, and that when regulations had been issued which were found to be suitable by experience, they would be used for a basis for measures for the protection of patents and copyrights. In accordance with this decision, after much previous consultation with the Foreign Representatives, a system of trade mark regulations was promulgated by Imperial Decree to go into effect the 23rd of October, 1904. This aroused strong opposition among the commercial communities in the Treaty

No. 207.

C.

March 27, 1900.

Ports, with the result that some of the Powers, in joint action, exerted such pressure that the rules were withdrawn a few days after they went into operation, and protracted negotiations were entered upon in the hope of arriving at a solution which would suit all interests concerned.

These negotiations are now practically finished and the approval of the different Governments has been obtained for the very elaborate system which has been evolved. The only cause for further delay is the uncertainty as to whether the American Government will withdraw its objection to Section 25, a point on which I can give no information until the answer to my No. 160 of December 1st is received.

If this system goes into force and proves acceptable and effective, patents and copyrights will in their turn occupy the attention of the Chinese Government and the Foreign Representatives.

At present, though there are no laws regarding patents and copyrights, it is, and has been for many years, the practice for local authorities to give protection to patents and copyrights which have been registered by the owners at their respective Consulates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Boiler, as to the result that more striking powers, in joint action, exerted such pressure that the rules were withdrawn a few days after they went into operation, and protracted negotiations were entered upon in the hope of arriving at a solution which would suit all interests concerned.

These negotiations are now practically finished and the representatives of the two Governments have attained the very highest satisfactory relations that have ever existed. The only issue for further negotiation [illegible] as to modify the American Government's objection to [illegible] which would be [illegible] by information until the matter is [illegible] number 1st is received.

Should either [illegible] and prove acceptable, patents and copyrights will in their turn become the creation of the Chinese Government and the Foreign Representatives.

At present, though there are no laws regarding patents and copyrights, it is, and has been for many years the practice for local authorities to give protection to patents and [illegible] registered by the owners of their respective Countries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

May 8. 1906.

Dear Mr. Smith:

You will notice that it will be necessary to write the Remington people again. See attached copy of our previous letter to them.

I dont think anything need be said to Rockhill — the letter answers his 160 of Dec. 1 went fully into our objection to Section 25, and he probably received it a day or two after he wrote. That instruction was No 105 of Feb. 20.

Chas. Denby.

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INDEX BUREAU REC'D. MAY 7 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK MAY 7 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 270. March 30, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The American Mail Service in China. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 92 of January 29th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU MAY 11 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 870. March 30, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 270.
C.

March 30, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Instruction No. 92 of January 29th, by which I am directed to make a further investigation into the service of American mails handled by the French Post Office in North China.

Referring to the letter of January 22nd from the Post Master General enclosed therein, Paragraph three states that "since April last the mails made up in this country for the cities of Chefoo, Peking and Tientsin, China, have been despatched to Japan to be forwarded thence by the Japanese service."

It appears upon investigation that the greater part of the American mail received here is still sent via Shanghai, presumably because the Dalny service is not yet thoroughly effective. Until the change was made involving the French Post Office, the service of the American mail for North China which arrived via Shanghai was satisfactory. It was received by the United States Postal Agency in Shanghai, whence it was turned over to the Chinese Post which transported it and distributed it a domicile. In Peking the letters for the Legation quarter were always

sent out on the evening of their arrival. Under the system inaugurated last year the mail is received as before at the American Postal Agency in Shanghai; it is then sent to the French, who deliver it to the Chinese for transportation to Peking, where it is returned to the French, who distribute it à domicile in the Legation quarter only, and on the following day. The Americans in the remaining 96% of Peking must call at the French Post Office to enquire for letters or pay surcharges.

The mail forwarded via Dalny by the Japanese is turned over by them to the Chinese, I believe, in Niuchwang, and on arrival in Peking delivered to the French Post Office to be distributed in the Legation quarter or to remain until called for as previously explained. All mail for places outside of Peking is then given back to the Chinese. In the case of out-going letters the Chinese post is always used for it collects letters from boxes in various parts of the city and its stamps can be obtained easily, whereas the French Post Office requires the use of its own stamps and letters can only be posted on its premises. Very similar conditions seem to obtain in Tientsin, where the Americans are loud in their complaints and almost unanimous in their request that the unnecessary recourse to the French Post Office be done away with and the mails left in the hands of the Chinese as before.

To sum up I have the honor to report that I concur heartily in the opinion of the American residents here and at Tientsin that no advantage is gained by having the American mails directed to the French Post Office, that on the contrary

another link is added to a chain which is already too long. The French Post Office performs no function in connection with the American mail which was not performed more promptly and efficiently by the Chinese service which it has sought in a measure to replace. The most unfortunate result of the change is the very great reduction of the area in which letters are delivered "à domicile" in Peking, amounting to 96%, and there is no compensating benefit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

another link is added to a chain which is already too long.

The French Post Office performs no function in connection with the American mail which was not performed more promptly and efficiently by the Chinese service while it was sought in a measure to replace. The most unfortunate result of this change is the very great reduction of the area in which letters are delivered a day(s) in Peking, Shanghai to [illegible], and there is no compensating benefit.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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INDEX BUREAU
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1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 271. March 31, 1906.

File

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The appointment of Edward C. Baker of California, as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Foochow, and his formal recognition by the Chinese Government. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 98 of February 10th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 9 1906
FILED

No. 271. March 31, 1906.

Mr. Rodgers to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The appointment of Edward C. Baker of California, as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Foochow, and his formal recognition by the Chinese Government. Amending Consular Department Instruction No. 98 of February 10th, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 271.
C.

March 31, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 98 of February 10th, enclosing the certificate of the appointment of Edward C. Baker, of California, as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Foochow.

The Foreign Office has granted him formal recognition, notice of which has been forwarded, together with the certificate, to the Consul at Foochow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

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1906
DEPT. OF STATE.

No. 272

April 2, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Nan-chang massacre. Enclosing report made by the American Consul General at Hankow on the occurrence.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 16 1906
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No. 637.

April 8, 1924.

M. Report to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Manchuria massacre. Enclosing report made by the American Consul General at Harbin on the occurrence.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 272.
R.

April 2, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to the matter of the Nanchang Fu massacre, concerning which I sent you in my Despatch No. 260 of March 17th a semi-official statement, (probably prepared by the Catholic missionaries), I have now the honor to transmit copy of a despatch received from our Consul General at Hankow. I sometime ago instructed Mr. Martin to secure for me all the information he could on this occurrence. (That which he sends me today he procured from H.B.M. Consul at Kiu-kiang, and he requests that the source of his information be not mentioned, as he did not ask Mr. Clennell's permission to make use of his name.)

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Mr. Martin to Mr. Rockhill, March 26, 1906.

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Enclosure in Despatch No. 272.

Mr. Martin to Mr. Rockhill.

Hankow, March 26, 1906.

S i r :

Being anxious to find out all I possibly could in relation to the conditions existing in and about Nan-chang Fu, Kiangsi, for sometime preceding the late massacre, I sent a request to (the British Consul, Mr. Walter J. Clennell who for several years had been located in Kiukiang,) and received from him a statement as follows:

"I have been in Nan-chang several times: in July 1901, in April 1902, in April 1905, and in October 1905. I had met Mr. and Mrs. Kingham and knew them as members of the British Missionary Community (in my district.) I had also on many occasions met the District Magistrate, Mr. Chiang Shao-t'ang, who treated me with unfailing courtesy and who was represented to me by the British and other residents in Nan-chang and elsewhere to be a friendly and efficient official. I was not in Kiukiang during his incumbency of the post of Magistrate of Teh-hua Hsien, so that my official intercourse with him, strictly speaking, did not amount to much. I think I must have met Father Lacruche. Consequently the parties to this tragedy are all, or mostly, people whom I have had something to do with.

As far as I had observed there was nothing in Nan-chang to lead one to expect an anti-foreign or anti-missionary outbreak in that city. On the contrary the impression I formed during my several visits to that place was that, whatever causes of friction might exist in the remoter stations

PAPER

in the interior, the Chinese people, gentry and officials, in the Capital, were singularly well disposed toward the missionary community and even supported the educational and medical work carried on there in an unusual degree, besides being well disposed toward western and progressive ideas generally.

As regards the special disputes between the Roman Catholic (Lazarist) Mission and the Chinese authorities, which seem, to judge from the newspapers, to have led up to the outbreak, I am not confident that I ever obtained a really complete or impartial report. The Ch'ih Chiang affair was a fight or series of fights at a place of that name, some twenty miles east of Nan-chang, in the summer of 1901, in which the adherents of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission were attacked by adherents of the Catholic Mission. (I obtained an account of it from Rev. D.W.Nichols and from Chinese sources and reported it at the time to the British Legation and foreign office.) The T'ang-p'u, or Hsin-Ch'ang Hsien affair occurred, or at least began, in the summer of 1904, with the murder of two Catholics. It developed into a long series of disorders involving the whole prefecture of Jui-chou (otherwise called Shui-chou) Fu. At one stage Mr. Chiang was sent up to the disturbed districts to endeavor to arrange terms of settlement. I received reports at the time from Mr. Pownall and other British missionaries, which I passed on, with comments, to our Legation. But I have no recent information about either of these 'cases' and can only infer that their adjustment has proved difficult.

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No British subjects were immediately concerned in either. Bishop Ferrant of Kiukiang might be in a position to give you the Catholic side of both stories.

A serious anti-Catholic agitation has existed in many parts of Kiangsi at any rate ever since 1899. What it is caused by, or whether it has any adequate justification, are questions upon which I should be sorry to express myself confidently. During the years I passed in Kiukiang I heard a great deal about it, but never convinced myself that either side admitted the whole truth. Locally and occasionally Protestant bodies seem to be involved in the same animosity, but in the main the agitation was directed against the Catholics. In several instances it appeared rather as if there was a nominal protestant party and a nominal catholic party each using the support of missionaries in the interests of a native faction; suggesting the inference that the Christian churches were rival clubs whose activities included many other things besides the propagation of religion and works of charity. It would seem libellous and untrue to insinuate that the missions encouraged this state of affairs. On the contrary they all endeavored to contend against it, but that was the impression made on my mind. No doubt the sort of conditions that I mean exist in Hupeh and other Provinces as well as in Kiangsi, and constitutes a serious and difficult problem.

With regard to the attitude of the officials, I had several reasons for considering it less friendly towards foreigners' enterprises in the latter half of 1905 than it

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With regard to the attitude of the officials, I had several reasons for considering it less friendly towards foreigners' enterprises in the latter half of 1905 than it

had previously been. But here again I can only state a general impression. Objections were raised which I do not think would have been raised before. There was no outward lessening of cordiality, and it may be that the reason of the opposition that was met with, lay more in the nature of the questions at issue than any real change in the attitude of the Chinese. But I gathered, when I was at Nan-chang in October, that others were impressed with the same feeling. In particular I heard that gentry who had formerly given support to the mission hospitals, etc., were less willing to do so. I noticed on the walls posters recommending the boycott of American goods. I cannot say that there was any uneasiness, but there seemed to be a suspicion, or a supposition, abroad that it was no longer good form for Chinese of position to be too intimate with foreigners, and also that this attitude of reserve had been adopted from the time when H.E. Hu Ting-kan became Governor of the Province.

In a general way I had heard, over and over again, from Protestant missionaries, that they anticipated trouble sooner or later from what they regarded as the unjustifiable conduct of the Catholics, whom they credited with an excessive willingness to take up purely native disputes, with a tendency to interfere with the normal operations of the Chinese authorities, and with too great insistence in demanding indemnities for injuries suffered by their adherents. The assumption of official rank by the catholic clergy was always supposed to be the cause of ill-feeling. I always looked upon these opinions as being to some extent ex-parte statement of the position, to be corrected by hearing what the catholics

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had to say, if they would say anything. But, whatever the truth may have been, those Catholic priests whom I met were always exceedingly careful to avoid unfavorable criticism of the protestant missions. In some places, e.i. Jao-dhou and Ching-te^chen, I found Catholic and Protestant missionaries living on terms of evident mutual friendliness and respect, but elsewhere they seemed to live in worlds apart with little or no intercourse.

But all this is too general to serve for an explanation of the recent massacre in Nan-chang, and I have to confess that the event took me by surprise. Feeling must have changed seriously for the worse since last October if the people there were really inimical to foreigners. Of course if the populace and their leaders were actuated by a genuine belief that the Magistrate had been mortally wounded by Father Lacruche, it is scarcely necessary to look for any further cause. Even if everything had been perfectly friendly before, a Chinese mob would lose its balance under such a belief. They would know that the Magistrate had been engaged in trying th minimize the reparation to be made to the Catholics in certain sectarian disputes up country and would look on such action as patriotic, so that he would be regarded as a martyr to the public cause. As far as I remember the cases, the Ch'ih-chiang affair was one in which the Catholics, whether under stress of previous provocation or not, were, in the main, aggressors, and the Hsin-chiang affair one in which, whether guilty of previous imprudence or not, they were in the main the victims of aggression. But the mass of Chinese

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would make no such distinction. They would regard both as cases where the object to be sought by their officials is to yield as little as possible, and they would remember that these cases were not isolated but only instances in a long series of more or less serious affairs of the same general kind that had given rise to similar claims. That they attacked the Plymouth Brethren as well as the Catholics is only what previous experience regards as normal. There have been cases in Kiangsi, i.e. the Kwei-chi Hsien riot of 1899, where the anti-Catholic mob has let it be practically known that their action was exclusively anti-Catholic, and somewhat ostentatiously offered to protect the Protestants? But on the other hand in 1900 the mob of Jao-chou, after demolishing the Catholic premises, proceeded to finish their day's work by setting fire to the China Inland Mission's premises. In the present instance it is to be noted that the Kinghams lived very near the Catholic establishment. Proximity alone accounts for the attack on them."

(Signed) WILLIAM MARTIN.

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(Signed) WILLIAM MARTIN.

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INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY
11
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd May 11

No. 273. April 3, 1906.

CONSULAR BUREAU
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11
1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing copy of the Legation's despatch to the American Consul General at Chefoo regarding changes among Chinese officials.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 16 1906
FILED

No. 228. April 3, 1908.

Subject: Publicity in the Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Enclosing copy of the Legation's despatch to the American Consul General at Chefoo regarding charges among Chinese officials.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 278.
C.

April 3, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch from the Legation to the Consul General at Chefoo in reply to one from him, about changes among Chinese officials, which unfortunately was based on misinformation. As a copy of his letter was forwarded by Mr. Fowler to the Department it seems advisable to send this correction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Fowler, April 3, 1906.

Enclosure in despatch No. 273.

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, April 3, 1906.

S i r :

I have received your confidential despatch No. 775 of March 21st with regard to rumored changes among Chinese officials. As a result of informal inquiries on the subject at the Foreign Office I am assured that there is no intention of transferring H.E. Yang Hai-hsiang at the present time. As for Li Hai-chieh, he was transferred from Chekiang to Peking in 1905 and made Prefect of this city with rank of a Governor of a Province. He has been succeeded in this post by the Taot'ai Yuan of Shanghai. This change was made after the triennial inspection at which he was reported as of ordinary capacity. He is now awaiting a further assignment which will probably be given him in due time as the report was simply a rather unfavorable one as to his efficiency. He has not been cashiered. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 273.

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, April 3, 1906.

S i r :

I have received your confidential despatch No. 778 of March 31st with regard to rumored changes among Chinese officials. As a result of informal inquiries on the subject at the Foreign Office I am assured that there is no intention of transferring H.E. Yang Yü-hsiang at the present time. As for Li Hung-chiah, he was transferred from Chuchiang to Peking in 1902 and made President of this city with rank of a Governor of a Province. He has been succeeded in this post by the Tsotʻai Tuan of Shangtai. This change was made after the triennial inspection at which he was reported as of ordinary capacity. He is now awaiting a further assignment which will probably be given him in due time as the report was simply a rather unfavorable one as to his efficiency. He has not been cashiered. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Department.

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Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

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INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 11 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 11 1906

CHIEF CLERK
MAY 11 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 274. April 3, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Boxer Indemnity. An organized effort of the unofficial class of Chinese to raise, with official sanction, the amount necessary to cancel the Indemnity.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 18 1906
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 11 1906

No. 1,844. April 5, 1906.

Mr. Peckham to the Secretary of State.

[illegible]

The Money Indemnity. An organized effort of the
Christian clans of Chinese to raise, with official connivance,
the amount necessary to cancel the indemnity.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 274.
C.

April 3, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose a cutting from the "China Times" (a Tientsin Paper) of March 21st, with regard to an attempt which is being made by the Chinese to pay the indemnity by popular subscription.

The project originated in Peking in August of last year, in the unofficial class. The idea was that if the movement became widely known the necessary amount could be raised without great hardship in a comparatively short space of time, and that if this were done the Powers would consent to some arrangement for immediate payment of the principal, and in this way China would be relieved of a great burden of interest.

The appeal met with a quick response, but it was decided that no money was to be paid until the authorities should designate a receiver, and it was also considered essential that the Government should pledge itself to use the money for no other purpose than the payment of the indemnity. When these matters had been arranged the project was presented to the Grand Council and approved by the Throne. The Princes and high officials then began to subscribe largely and the non-official classes of the Province of Chih-li have already

April 3, 1920.

contributed over a million Taels. Letters have been sent to the Provinces, and the first report of the bank which has been designated to receive the subscriptions will appear shortly.

This effort is interesting as a popular movement; it was organized and is managed by the people, and though it has official sanction of the highest kind, officials take no part in directing it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

"The Patriotic Fund", From the China Times, Tientsin, March 21, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 274.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

China Times 21/3.06

The Patriotic Fund.

Since the starting of the "Kuo-min Chuan" or "Patriotic Fund of the People" in North China in 1905, the Empress-Dowager has several times expressed her appreciation of the idea. As Her Majesty is very pleased with it, she has now subscribed Tls. 100,000 to the Fund, while the Emperor contributes Tls. 30,000, the Empress Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 50,000 have been collected among the Imperial Concubines, eunuchs and male and female attendents in the Palaces. The Empress-Dowager has given orders that the money contributed towards the Fund is to be separately deposited in the Hu-Pu Ying Hang or National Bank of China, for the payment of the 1900 indemnity to the various foreign Powers and that not a single cash of it should be appropriated for any other purpose, Government or private.

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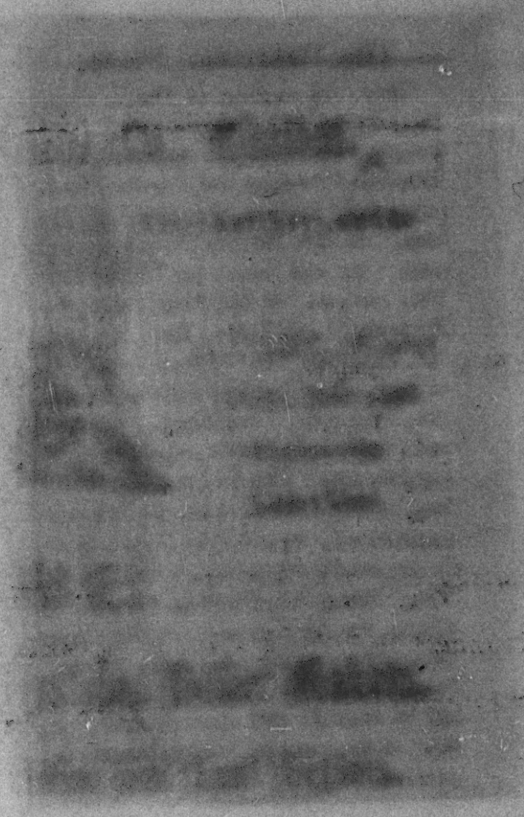

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INDEX BUREAU
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MAY
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1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Hand personally
May 11

No. 175.

April 5, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Duplicate newspaper clippings to accompany Legation Despatches. Enclosing "The New Uniform Coinage" from the North China Daily News of December 7, 1905.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 275
C.

April 5, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 102 of February 14th, directing me to send another copy of the newspaper clipping entitled "The New Uniform Coinage", as but one copy accompanied my despatch No. 184 of December 30th. I enclose the copy as directed, but had to send for it to Shanghai, which is the cause of my delay.

The newspaper extracts which I have been forwarding to the Department in many cases are taken from papers of which the Legation possesses but one copy and which are not procurable in Peking. It is owing to this that they have not been sent in duplicate as required by the regulations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

"The New Uniform Coinage", North China Daily News, Shanghai, December 7, 1905.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 275.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

The North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 7TH DECEMBER 1905.

THE NEW UNIFORM COINAGE.

It will be seen with much regret that, notwithstanding all the efforts of Professor Jenks, China has determined to adhere to the silver standard, instead of following the example of every other enlightened Eastern country, and has carried out her promise "to adopt a uniform currency for the benefit of foreigners in the Chinese Empire," by ordering the coinage of an entirely new coin, the Kuping tael, which, with its subdivisions, is to be the only legal tender in China, superseding sycee and dollars alike. The imperial decree ordering this appeared in our issue of the 21st ult., and in recent issues of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" we find a translation of the regulations for carrying the decree into effect.

The regulations begin by stating that "the equality and weight of the new tael coin must be purer and more exact than those of the silver dollars minted in the provinces, so as to make it a true standard of the national currency. The best quality of sycee which is now in circulation is found under the process of chemical analysis to consist of 98.9 per cent of pure silver. Allowing 2 or 3 candareens for loss in minting, the new tael coin is to be minted with an alloy of 9 mace 6 candareens pure silver, and one mace copper, as equal to one Kuping tael of full touch; five-mace coins to be made of 4 mace 8 candareens pure silver, and 5 candareens copper; two-mace coins of 1 mace 7 candareens pure silver and 3 candareens copper; and one-mace coins of 8.5 candareens pure silver and 1.5 candareens copper." The proportion of the output each time is to be 40 per cent of one-tael coins, and 20 per cent each of the three subsidiary coins, and special permission must be obtained from the Financial Council and Board of Revenue if it is desired to change this proportion. The weight and quality of the coins turned out by the authorised mints must be uniform, and all analyses and inspections must be effected strictly in accordance with the Currency Regulations. The tael-coin and subsidiary coins must always be exchanged at their face value, and to charge any premium or discount in paying or receiving them will be a punishable offence.

The tael-coin being fixed as the standard of the national currency, its circulation will be unlimited, but subsidiary coins are only legal tender to the extent of ten taels. The rate of exchange for copper coins and the limit to the sum for which they will be legal tender will be announced when the reports on the subject from the provinces have been considered. Millions of these coins are to be minted by the Imperial mint (Hupu Tsaopei Tsungchang) and by the sub-Mints in Chihli, Kiangsu, Hupeh, and Kuangtung, the Board of Revenue supplying the dies. "The coins so minted are to be handed to the Imperial Bank (Hupu) for which paper notes are to be printed; after putting this money into circulation, the metropolitan and provincial treasuries, as well as the railway, telegraph, and shipping offices in the provinces, should receive them in proportion." Payments are to be made partly in notes and partly in coin, and by degrees the use of sycee is to be abandoned, and all transactions are to be in the new currency. "All payments in 'Kuping' or 'Treasury scale' due to the provinces should be collected in tael coins, and arrangement might be made by the receiving officials

for the levy of a legal fee under the title of 'Huo-hao' or Loss in fusing,' but no further fees no matter under what name must be levied. Those payments which are in other scales should be calculated and converted into Kuping scale, and once adjusted, should adopt for ever the tael coin as the standard."

The Waiwupu will notify the Foreign Minister and Consuls, and instruct the Commissioners of Customs, as soon as the new coins are ready for circulation. The necessary calculations for changing the duties from Haikuan into Kuping taels will be made, and duties will be paid in future in the new coins. "On the day of putting into circulation the new coins, the people and merchants must be notified by proclamation by the local authorities under order of the Viceroys and Governors, that all accounts and money transactions in different scales and quality of sycee before that date must be settled with the new taels duly adjusted. The recipient must in no case refuse." Anyone in the possession of sycee can take it to the Imperial mint or one of the sub-mints, and will receive for silver of 98.5 per cent fineness (touch) an equivalent amount in the new coins. "The gain in touch will be taken to defray the cost of minting, and there will be no claim on either side. Inferior quality of sycee, foreign dollars, or dollars turned out by the provinces can also be melted down into new tael coins, calculated at the amount of real silver contained." In exchanging the old coins or silver at the native banks, Imperial Bank, official banks, cash shops, etc., etc., there must be no extortion or illegalities of any kind. Any attempts at such extortion must be reported in Peking to the Financial Council and Board of Revenue, and in the provinces to the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors, and must be dealt with strictly for the protection of the new currency; and these regulations must be made universally known by publication in the official gazettes and by proclamation in large type, when the new coins are ready for circulation. "in order to check fraud on the part of the yamên runners."

The hopes that had been entertained that foreign commerce would be put on a stable basis by the adoption of the gold standard are dashed to the ground, and all that is done is to introduce a new element of confusion into the money market. As our Tientsin contemporary points out, the national currency in China rests on its copper coinage, and the Hupu should have begun at the bottom instead of the top, that is, should have fixed the relation between copper and silver. The establishment of a tael coinage has done nothing to abolish the internal trouble of the fluctuations in exchange between copper and silver, or the external trouble of the fluctuations is exchange between silver and gold.

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

CHIEF CLERK
MAY 11 1906
DEPT. of STATE

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 11 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 276. April 5, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Chang-pu Missionary disturbance. Report of the Vice Consul in Charge at Amoy on the matter.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 18 1906
FILED

No. 272.

April 5, 1900.

Re: Forwarding to the Secretary of State.

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Subject: ... Tse ...

The Chang-pu Riot and ... disturbance. Report of the Vice Consul in Charge at Amoy on the matter.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 276.
R.

April 5, 1906.

To the Honorable,
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to the recent missionary troubles at Changpu and otherplaces, referred to in my despatch No. 238 of February 26th, and to my No. 272, of April 2nd, I have now the honor to transmit a report from the Vice Consul in Charge of the Consulate at Amoy on the Changpu disturbance.

I beg to call your particular attention to the closing paragraph of this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Mr. Lupton to Mr. Rockhill, March 19, 1906.

Dictations Clayton

Return to old files

Enclosure in Despatch No. 276.

Mr. Lupton to Mr. Rockhill,

Amoy, March 19, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 597 of the 2nd instant, requesting that you be furnished with a carefully prepared report relating to the recent disturbance at Changpoo.

Supplementary to what has already been forwarded to the Legation from this Consulate, I beg to report as follows:

For some months past there have been rumors of secret societies in the district of Changpoo, with the avowed intention of destroying the governing Dynasty and killing all officials and missionaries. The societies became stronger, and in January began posting placards prophesying destruction to the Dynasty and disaster to the people who supported it. Meetings were held in the hills and members were enrolled by the societies after various incantations supposed to make them invulnerable. These men carried white fans, supposed to be efficacious in warding off bullets and were called Fanners by the people in consequence.

The first outbreak occurred in the village of Wu Tien She (吳田社), where two men had been imprisoned by the Roman Catholics. Their friends naturally hastened to their help and managed to get them released, buring two native style schools in the meantime. The villagers already excited, were incited to further efforts by secret society men

who told them that it was especially the Roman Catholics who were at the bottom of the trouble. In consequence of this belief the mob went to Changpoo a few miles away, and attacked the English Church Mission but left after they were told it was a protestant affair. Later on, however, they came and gutted seven buildings, carrying off even the door and window frames and burning the Hospital and the Physician's residence. After several hours of destruction twenty soldiers from the Magistrate's yamen appeared on the scene and fired upon the mob, killing seven and taking thirteen more to the yamen where they were summarily decapitated. The Changpoo Magistrate telegraphed to Colonel Pang (彭泰將) at Tung Shan (銅山) for aid and the Sub-Prefect at Yun-Hsiao (雲霄) begging that troops be sent at once, no matter how small the number.

Eighty men were immediately sent from Amoy and 160 regulars from Foochow, together with an uncertain number from Tung Shan and the rioters scattered, a large number going to Go-che (五寨) and Lam-sin (南勝) only to be frightened away from the latter place by soldiers. The Changchew Taot'ai informed me on February 16th that 600 additional men had been ordered to the scene of trouble and that he had ordered the Peng Ho (平和) Magistrate to go at once in person and see that the rioters were cleared out of Go-che, a part of his District.

Advices from missionaries at Sio-Khe (瑤溪) dated March 16th say that he has as yet made no move.

The missionaries report that the people at large are very much afraid of the secret societies and would be glad

who told them that it was especially the Roman Catholics who were at the bottom of the trouble. In consequence of this belief the mob went to Changpoo a few miles away, and attacked the English Church Mission but left after they were told it was a protestant affair. Later on, however, they came and gutted seven buildings, carrying off even the door and window frames and burning the Hospital and the Physician's residence. After several hours of destruction twenty soldiers from the Magistrate's yamen appeared on the scene and fired upon the mob, killing seven and taking thirteen more to the yamen where they were summarily decapitated.

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Advices from missionaries at Sio-Khe (詔安) dated March 15th say that he has as yet made no move.

The miao omaries report that the people at large are very much afraid of the secret societies and would be glad

if they were put down, and that they anticipate no further trouble if vigorous measures were taken by the authorities and that at Sio-Khe business has gone back to its usual channel. The women from the missions, however, have left the place, some for Changchew and others for Amoy.

So far as we are able to learn, the relations between the protestant missionaries and the people of Changpoo, prior to the disturbance, was nothing but cordial, as shown by the fact that no trouble ever took place there, even in 1900.

All reports seem to agree that the cause of the disturbance was the injudicious display on the part of the Catholics, who have official ranks in China, of their presumed powers with the Chinese officials.

(Signed) STUART K. LUPTON.

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So far as we are able to learn, the relations between the protestant missionaries and the people of Changpoo, prior to the disturbance, was nothing but cordial, as shown by the fact that no trouble ever took place there, even in 1900.

All reports seem to agree that the cause of the disturbance was the injudicious display on the part of the Customs office, who have official ranks in China, of their presumed powers with the Chinese officials.

(Signed) STUART K. LUPTON.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
APR 5 1906
Department of State.

RECEIVED
APR 9 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

CHIEF CLERK
APR
5
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

Peking, April 5, 1906.

Received 7:19 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

April 5, 3 P.M. In reference to my telegram of March 26th, the United States Consul General at Canton now reports Beattie British subject. The case has been attended to by the British Consul General.

ROCKHILL.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 11 1906
FILED

Ciphered by ~~the Chief Clerk's Office~~,
W.W.R.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY
11
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

To O.M.
Mr. W. Carr

Acknowledged
May 11 and
To O.M. & May 12

RECEIVED
MAY
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1906
DIV. OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
MAY
11
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 277.

April 6, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

American Mails in China. Decision to route outgoing mails forthe United States via Japan.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 18 1906
FILED

April 6, 1904.

Mr. Hoskins to the Secretary of State.

Subject: In re

American Mails [illegible]. Declaration to route outgoing mails leaving United States via Japan.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 277
C.

April 3, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Continuing my No. 270 of March 30th, I have the honor to enclose copies of a letter from the Chinese Postal Commissioner, and the Legation's reply deciding that in future the out-going mails for the United States from Peking and Tientsin will be sent directly to Japan instead of to Shanghai, as has been the practice heretofore. Now that communication with Japan is becoming more frequent and regular it is to be expected that several days will be saved by this change of route.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Tollefsen to Mr. Coolidge, April 4, 1906.
2. Mr. Coolidge to Mr. Tollefsen April 6, 1906.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 277

Imperial Chinese Postal Commissioner,

To Mr. Coolidge, Peking April 4, 1906.

Sir:

Having made inquiries at Tientsin and Newchwang as to the desirability of forwarding American mails via these places instead of, as hitherto, via Shanghai, I am informed that sailings from Dalny are frequent and that there are also direct sailings from Tientsin for Japan. It will in consequence be of advantage to forward mails for U.S.A. to Tientsin for transmission to the Japanese Post Office. In case of direct steamer from Tientsin mails will be shipped at Tientsin, otherwise forwarded to Dalny, in both cases by the Japanese Post Office. Under these circumstances I therefore propose to avail of these routes for correspondence for U.S.A. posted at this office.

Will you be kind enough to inform me whether you would desire the Legation valises to be forwarded in this manner, or whether you would prefer present practice maintained: of forwarding such valises to Shanghai, there to be handed to the U.S. Postal Agency.

(Signed) E. TOLLEFSEN.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 277

Imperial Chinese Postal Commissioner,

To Mr. Bodilsen, Peking April 4, 1906.

Sir:

Having made inquiries at Tientsin and Newchwang as to the desirability of forwarding American mails via these places instead of, as hitherto, via Shanghai, I am informed that sailings from Dalny are frequent and that there are also direct sailings from Tientsin for Japan. It will in consequence be of advantage to forward mails for U.S.A. to Tientsin for transmission to the Japanese Post Office. In case of direct steamer from Tientsin mails will be shipped at Tientsin, otherwise forwarded to Dalny, in both cases by the Japanese Post Office. Under these circumstances I therefore propose to avail of these routes for correspondence for U.S.A. posted at this office.

Will you be kind enough to inform me whether you would desire the Legation valises to be forwarded in this manner, or whether you would prefer present practice maintained: of forwarding such valises to Shanghai, there to be handed to the U.S. Postal Agency.

(Signed) R. TOWLERTSEN.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 277.

Misc. No. 340.

Mr. Coolidge to Mr. Tollefsen.

Peking, April 6, 1906.

S i r :

I have received your letter of April 4th stating that it will be advantageous hereafter to forward mails for the United States to Tientsin for transmission to the Japanese Post Office, and asking what course the Legation prefers with regard to the forwarding of the Official Pouch.

In reply I am directed to inform you that, as the proposed change of route seems likely to effect a considerable saving of time in transmission, it is desired that you will send the official pouch by the same route as the ordinary mails.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J.G.COOLIDGE,
Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 277.

Mise. No. 340.

Mr. Coolidge to Mr. Tellefsen.

Peking, April 6, 1906.

S i r:

I have received your letter of April 5th stating that it will be advantageous hereafter to forward mails for the United States to Tientsin for transmission to the Japanese Post Office, and asking what course the Legation prefers with regard to the forwarding of the Official Pouch.

In reply I am directed to inform you that, as the proposed change of route seems likely to effect a considerable saving of time in transmission, it is desired that you will send the official pouch by the same route as the ordinary mails.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J.G.COOLIDGE,

Secretary of Legation.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
APR 6 1906
Department of State.

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DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ack April 10/06

From Peking, Apl 6, 1906.

Sec State, Wash.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Received
APR 7 1906

9-27 AM
CHIEF CLERK
APR
9
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

April Sixth Charles D.
Jameson, American Citizen,
has been appointed by
Chinese Government Architect
for Foreign office buildings
here

Rockhill.

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CLERK'S OFFICE

DIPL. BUREAU
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RECEIVED
JUN 1 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
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JUN 2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. of STATE

No.278. April 7, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing copy of Foreign Office note replying to Mr. Rockhill's note of March 10th regarding renewal of boycott agitation at Hankow.

No. 224. April 7, 1906.

Mr. Goodnight to the Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Enclosing copy of Foreign Office note replying to Mr. Goodnight's note of March 10th requesting renewal of boycott agitators at Bushire.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 278.
H.

April 7th, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herein a copy of a communication received on the 5th instant from the Prince of Ch'ing in reply to a note addressed to him on March 10th.

My note was written upon the representation of the American Consul General at Hankow that there seemed to be evidences of a renewal of the boycott agitation in that city. I do not enclose a copy of my note to the Prince, however, as practically all of it is quoted in his reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 5, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 278.

From F.O. No. 131

H.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 5, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Your Excellency on the 10th ult. reading as follows:-

"I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of a letter from the American Consul General at Hankow stating that the guilds at that place are holding meetings for the purpose of boycotting American goods, and that placards have been posted in the streets urging such action. He informs me further that for a time the police followed their instructions and tore down the placards, but that at present they pay no attention to them.

In view of these facts it becomes my duty to request Your Highness to at once instruct the authorities at Hankow to obey the orders of the Imperial Government directing them to suppress the boycott, and to prevent the holding of such meetings and the circulation of such placards. I must ask too, that steps be taken to discover, arrest, and punish the leaders of the movement as the Imperial Orders require * * * ."

In reply I have the honor to state that upon the receipt of this communication from Your Excellency my Board telegraphed at once to the Viceroy of the Hu-Kuang Provinces giving strict orders for the investigation and suppression of the movement, and that in reply to this despatch the following telegraphic reply has just been received:-

"Having directed the Customs Taot'ai of Hankow to investigate this matter and report, I submit his statement as follows:-

"In the Fifth Moon of last year (June 1905) the Chinese merchants in the various ports instigated a boycott of American goods, and the merchants at Hankow also made use of halls for for public speeches, posted up placards, etc, etc, and at that time proclamations were issued dispersing these meetings. Then in the Ninth Moon (Oct),

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the American Consul sent me a placard which he had taken from the wall on the street. This placard urged the non-importation of American goods, and the prevention of the distribution of American oil. In the 12th Moon (Dec-Jan) the British Consul wrote me to the effect that placards were being posted discouraging the sale of cigarettes made by the British American Tobacco Company. On these various occasions prohibitory proclamations were always issued, and copies of the Imperial Edict forbidding such action were reverently copied therein as the records show.

After this the Hankow merchants carried on their business just as they had formerly done, and now all American goods, such as the oil of the Standard Oil Company, American piece goods etc etc. are sold in very large amounts. That this sale is carried on without any opposition is evident. Moreover, the various merchant guilds made an agreement at the Chamber of Commerce that hereafter they would not dare to disobey the Imperial Commands and thereby involve the country in difficulties."

"Now, however, I have again directed the officers of the various stations and Bureaus to exhort the people from time to time, and in case of any further obstructive agitation or effort to cause trouble, to immediately take measures to suppress it, arrest the offenders, and punish them severely. I sent orders also to the Tao-t'ais and sub-prefects directing them to look into this matter from time to time and to take the necessary prohibitive measures. Besides this it becomes my duty to send this telegraphic reply to the Board."

This reply of the Viceroy having been received, it becomes my duty to incorporate it as above in this reply to Your Excellency's despatch.

A necessary despatch.

(SEAL)

the American Consul must be a placard which he had taken from the wall on the street. This placard urged the non-importation of American goods, and the prevention of the distribution of American oil. In the 15th Moon (Dec-Jan) the British Consul wrote me to the effect that placards were being posted discouraging the sale of cigarettes made by the British American Tobacco Company. On these various occasions prohibitory proclamations were always demand, and copies of the Imperial Edict forbidding such action were reverently copied therein by the reading mob. After this the Hankow merchants carried on their business just as they had formerly done, and now all American goods, such as the oil of the Standard Oil Company, American piece goods etc. are sold in very large amounts. That this sale is carried on without any opposition is evident. Moreover, the various merchant guilds made an agreement at the Chamber of Commerce that hereafter they would not dare to disobey the Imperial Commands and thereby involve the country in difficulties."

"Now, Dewey,

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I have the necessary despatch.

(SEAL)

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 279. April 9, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The nationality of Dr. Andrew Beattie. Confirming Legation telegram of March 5th and referring to Despatch No. 243 of February 28th, 1906.

No. 272. April 9, 1906.

Re. Recall to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The nationality of Dr. Andrew Roberts. Confirming Secretive telegram of March 7th and referring to Department's No. 244 of February 23rd, 1906.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 279. April 9, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to my No. 243 of February 28th last, and in confirmation of my telegram of the 5th instant regarding the nationality of Dr. Andrew Beattie, whose residence at Fati, near Canton, was looted by Chinese on February 23rd, I have now the honor to enclose copies of the correspondence between this Legation and the American Consul General at Canton.

My telegram to you of March 5th, above referred to, is as follows:

"Peking, April 5, 1906.

"Secstate,
Washington.

April 5th, 3 P.M. In reference to my telegram of March twenty-sixth the United States Consul General Canton now reports Beattie British subject. The case has been attended to by the British Consul General.

Rockhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:
1. Mr. Lay to Mr. Rockhill, March 27, 1906.
2. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Lay, April 5, 1906.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 279.

Mr. Lay to Mr. Rockhill.

Canton, March 27, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to confirm the following cablegrams recently exchanged between the Lagation and this Consulate General relative to the case of robbery committed February 3rd, 1906, upon the residence of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission, at Fati, Canton.

"Peking, March 22, 1906.

American Consul,

Canton.

Telegraph at once whether and how Beattie case has been settled.

Rockhill."

"Canton, March 22, 1906.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Beattie case unsettled and no assurances settlement received from Chinese officials. Four banditti arrested and punished. No property recovered. Permanent guard thirty men from Brigadier General is stationed at Fati adjoining mission.

Lay."

"Peking, March 23, 1906.

American Consul,

Canton.

Your statement 'no property recovered' conflicts report of Viceroy sent you in my despatch 601, March 2nd. Reply by telegraph.

Rockhill."

"Canton, March 24, 1906.

"Rockhill,

Peking.

Positively no booty, pawn tickets returned. Although Viceroy informed me also such had been recovered. Pun Yu Magistrate now writes no booty recovered as it was divided among robbers.

Lay."

I have to inform the Legation that Dr. Beattie is a native of Canada and though a resident for many years in New York City, he never applied for the necessary naturalization papers, granting him American citizenship. Consequently, strictly speaking, he is a British subject and not a citizen of the United States. However, being permanently identified with the American Presbyterian Mission, any case of persecution, etc., presented by Dr. Beattie in the name of the Mission has always received the consideration and action of the American Consul General. In view of the fact of his British nationality, when he advised me of the robbery committed upon his residence in February last, I declined to take any further action in the premises than to report to the Viceroy the attack on American propert as such, and call his attention to the fact that American life and property are inadequately protected in these districts. - even in the immediate vicinity of Canton. Though I described at length, the attack on Dr. and Mrs . Beattie and referred to the amount of losses sustained in order to show the boldness of the robbery, yet I did not ask the Viceroy to recover the personal property of Dr. Beattie or reimburse him for losses sustained.

"Canton, March 24, 1906.

"Rockhill,

Peking.

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Dr. Beattie at once informed Mr. Scott, the British Consul General here, of the attack made on him and his family; whereupon Mr. Scott presented the matter to the Viceroy in a note as nearly identical as possible with mine of February 6th, 1906, copy of which was forwarded you in my No. 158 of the 6th ultimo. Mr. Scott had previously requested me to furnish him a copy of my note to the Viceroy regarding the matter.

Though the British Consul General has asked me to put in a claim for the personal losses sustained by Dr. Beattie, and Dr. Beattie himself has repeatedly requested me to do so, I have not deemed it consistent with my duties as American Consul General and consequently declined.

I have insisted upon the Viceroy's affording adequate police protection to American property here and he has granted it at Fati, as reported in my telegram to the Legation of the 22nd instant, as quoted above. The Viceroy at my request has also ordered guards to be stationed at Hong Lok, a few miles east of Canton, where the Canton Christian college, a large American educational Institution is located. He has also taken steps to protect, with more than ordinary vigilance, the Woman's Hospital in the Western suburbs of Canton.

The Viceroy in a despatch dated February 25th last, replying to representations made by me with regard to a robbery committed against the American Congregational Mission, in Canton City, and the attack and robbery of an

Dr. Beattie at once informed Mr. Scott, the British Consul General here, of the attack made on him and his family; whereupon Mr. Scott presented the matter to the Viceroy in a note as nearly identical as possible with mine of February 6th, 1906, copy of which was forwarded you in my No. 158 of the 6th ultimo. Mr. Scott had previously requested me to furnish him a copy of my note to the Viceroy regarding the matter.

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The Viceroy in a despatch dated February 25th last, replying to representations made by me with regard to a robbery committed against the American Congregational Mission, in Canton City, and the attack and robbery of an

American citizen near Kong Moon, has this to say in reference to the Beattie case, as follows:

"You also state that in regard to the recent robbery of Rev. Beattie's house at Fati, you regret that the officials responsible for neglect to have a proper guard there have not been discharged, etc.

In reply I beg to say that relating to the case of robbery sustained by Rev. Beattie, I had requested the Admiral of this Province and ordered the Brigadier General of Canton, the Brigadier General of the Shun Tak District and the various Military authorities and District Magistrates to take strenuous measures to search for the robbers.

Now I am informed that four of the robbers (connected with the robbery of Rev. Beattie) named Wong Ah Sze, Leong Ah Tit, Chan Ah Chat and Tam Ah Hung were arrested and some pawn tickets of the stolen property, etc. recovered. This is all a matter of record. As to the officials responsible for neglect to have a guard at Fati at the time of this robbery, I have recently charged them to search for the robbers and ascertain the whereabouts of the stolen property; so that the robbers may be arrested and dealt with and the stolen property recovered. Therefore it is really inconvenient for me to order the said officials to leave their positions thus enabling them to escape from their duty.

I further have the honor to state that as to the Americans residing in this Province and travelling in the interior I had already instructed all my subordinate officials to protect them diligently and earnestly; therefore it is unnecessary for Your Honor to worry."

In view of these statements from the Viceroy, tho' unaddressed by me on the subject of the recovery of Dr. Beattie's property, I mentionedin my telegram of the 24th instant, confirmed above, that the Viceroy had informed me also that some of the pawn tickets covering the property stolen, had been recovered. Dr. Beattie himself, at the suggestion of his Consul, Mr. Scott, wrote the Pun Yu Magistrate recently, relative to this case of robbery, and was favored with a reply, wherein he was informed that "none of the booty was recovered, as it was divided among the robbers." This constitutes the source of information contained in the last paragraph of my telegram of the 24th instant above referred to.

(Signed) JULIUS G. LAY.

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of Rev. Beattie's house at Pati, you regret that the offi-
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(Signed) JULIUS G. DAY.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 279.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Lay.

Peking, April 5, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 173 of March 27th in reference to the robbery of the residence of Mr. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission at Fati, Canton.

It appears now for the first time that Mr. Beattie is not an American citizen but a British subject, and that the case, one which affected him personally but in which the property of the American Mission was in no wise affected, was being looked after by the British Consul General at Canton.

The Legation regrets that you should not have reported this on an earlier date as it would have relieved it of the necessity of bringing this matter before the Wai-wu Pu and making strong representations in connection therewith. It would also have been a relief to the Department of State and the present anxiety it feels concerning affairs in your province, to know that this affair was not one in which Americans were involved. I have informed the Department by telegraph of the status of Mr. Beattie and that his case is in the hands of the British Consul General.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

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(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

CONSULAR BUREAU
JUN
2
1906
DEPARTMENT of STATE

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

File.

No. 280. April 9, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 104 of February 19, 1906, regarding the appointment of Albert W. Pontius, of Minnesota, as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Tientsin.

INDEX BUREAU
FILED
JUN 8 1906

No. 280. April 8, 1904.

No. 2 to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 276 of February 17, 1904, regarding the appointment of Albert Phelps, of Minnesota, as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Tientsin.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 280.

April 9, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.U.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 104 of February 19th, enclosing the certificate of appointment of Albert W. Pontius, of Minnesota, as Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States at Tientsin.

The Foreign Office has granted him formal recognition, notice of which has been forwarded, together with the certificate, to the Consul General at Tientsin.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
1906
ATIC BRANCH DEPT OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. of STATE

Ans June 13

No. 281. April 9, 1906.

CONSULAR BUREAU
JUN
15
1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Municipal Council of the International Settlement at Shanghai. Its effort to extend its authority. Enclosing correspondence received from the former American Assessor of the Shanghai Mixed Court and from the Consul General at Shanghai.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 13 1906
FILED

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

June 7, 1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 7 1906

To the Secretary:

Mr. Rockhill's No. 281 of April 9 deals with the alleged efforts of the Municipal Council at Shanghai to extend its authority. He states (p. 3) that "unless the Department should see fit to give me other instructions in the matter, I shall continue whenever necessity requires to instruct our consular representative in Shanghai to decline to lend his support in any way to the pretensions of the Municipal Council."

In instruction No. 136 of April 15th last, the Secretary expressed his opinion on this matter as follows:

> While the Department is not disposed to support the extreme pretensions such as you state are advanced in the local British press, it cannot sympathize with aggressive tendencies on the part of the Chinese which would be likely to inspire a large section of the Chinese people to attempt to deprive foreigners of all advantages which they have legitimately acquired in the past relations of foreign nations with that Empire." (Copy of this instruction attached hereto.)

I respectfully suggest that receipt of Mr. Rockhill's No. 281 be acknowledged, making reference to the instructions contained in the Department's 136 above cited, and stating that this Government wishes its representative at Shanghai to maintain a neutral attitude in the controversy.

Chas. Denby.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 281.
R.

April 9, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In my despatch No. 213 of February 5th, 1906, I incidentally referred to the efforts being made by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement at Shanghai to extend its authority beyond the bounds laid down for it in the Regulations agreed to by the rate-payers and approved by the Chinese Government and the Foreign Governments interested in the matter. [This pernicious activity at the present moment when the Chinese people are so keenly sensitive to every move of the foreigners which they think directly or indirectly conflicts with or tends to impair their national rights and prestige, must be considered the original cause of the trouble in Shanghai which culminated in the Mixed Court fracas of December 18th last and which was precipitated by the hasty action of the Consular Body under the influence of the Municipal Council.]

[In further reference to this subject I now enclose for your confidential information an extract from a private letter addressed to me by Mr. Julean H. Arnold, Student Interpreter in our Consular Service and until recently

No. 881.

April 9, 1908.

To the Honorable

the Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 835 of February 4th, 1908, I incidentally referred to the efforts being made by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement at Shanghai to extend its authority beyond the bounds laid down for it in the Regulations agreed to by the Powers and approved by the Chinese Government and the Foreign Governments interested in the matter. This question naturally at the present moment when the Chinese people are so keenly sensitive to every move of the Foreigners which they think aims the or indirectly conflicts with or seeks to impair their national rights or privileges, must be considered the significant sense of the Municipal Council's action in the Mixed Court Cases of Feng Shou Lien Yuan and which was precipitated by the hasty action of the Consular Body under the leadership of the Municipal Council.

In further reference to this matter I have obtained the following confidential information on subject from a private source which may be of interest to you. Mr. Arnold, Student Interpreter to the American Service and until recently

American Assessor in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. The views expressed by the writer concerning the policy of the Municipal Council are, I believe, correct; they substantially agree with what our Consul General at Shanghai reports to me and with what I have learned from studying the history of the question, and also with what I have ascertained from my Colleagues here and through private correspondence.

The matter is not one which can be readily or satisfactorily dealt with at this present moment; it is nevertheless a subject worthy of careful study and attention, as unquestionably the day will come when emphatic action must be taken by the Powers interested to prevent the most serious trouble with China.

The question is not a new one; the policy of the Municipal Council and of a part of the rate-payers which supports it, is not a newly initiated one, as you can see by referring to the Department's records. The British element in the International Settlement has always been the preponderating one and the most aggressive in its attempts to transform the Settlement into a republic on Chinese soil and under the protection of the guns of the Treaty Powers' ships. This policy has never, so far as I am aware, had the support of the British Government. Recently the British Minister said to me that the views of his government concerning the rights of British residents in the International Settlement were the same as were so forcefully expressed by Sir Frederick Bruce when British Minister here, in his dispatch to H.B.M. Consul at Shanghai of Sept. 6th, 1869 (See U.S. Diplomatic Correspondence 1869, p. 252)

American Ambassador to the Mixed Court at Shanghai. The views expressed by the writer concerning the policy of the Municipal Council are, I believe, correct; they substantially agree with what our Consul General at Shanghai reports to me and with what I have learned from studying the history of the question, and also with what I have learned from my colleagues here and through private correspondents.

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As further showing the views held in the past by British officials in China on this matter, Mr. Parkes, (later Sir Harry Parkes who died here in 1885 when British Minister) wrote in 1865 when Consul at Shanghai "Another point of difference between us (i.e. the Municipal Council and himself) has been that I would not permit encroachments upon my authority, or even that of the Chinese, and insisted upon the Council confining themselves to their proper duties, which are simply those of a committee of the community appointed by the latter to collect taxes that they voluntarily impose upon themselves, and to disburse the same upon roads, jetties, drainage and police. In addition to these duties they would like to combine those of a magisterial character, but to this I object, and have insisted upon the recognition of myself and other Consuls as the seat of all magisterial powers in respect to foreigners, and the Chinese authorities in the case of Chinese." (Life of Sir Harry Parkes, by Stanley Lane Poole, Vol. I, 488.)

Nothing since the date when Mr. Parkes wrote has occurred, no revision of the Regulations has been made, by which the Municipal Council has acquired more extensive powers, and it remains today exactly what it was under the Land Regulations of 1854 by which it was first created. Unless the Department should see fit to give me other instructions in the matter, I shall continue whenever necessity requires to instruct our Consular representative in Shanghai to decline to lend his support in any way to the pretentions of the Municipal Council.

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As further bearing on this subject and of the Municipal

shown recently by the Municipal Council to the American Assessor in the Mixed Court, I enclose herewith a despatch from our Consul General at Shanghai on the subject, together with my reply thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Arnold to Mr. Rockhill, March 22, 1906.
2. Mr. Rodgers to Mr. Rockhill, March 12, 1906.
3. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Rodgers, March 24, 1906.

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Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 281.

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Mr. Julean H. Arnold to Mr. Rockhill.

Foochow, March 22, 1906.

S i r :

******I trust you will pardon me for embracing this opportunity to address you at some length in connection with affairs in Shanghai.

******You have undoubtedly received from Mr. Rodgers my report in regard to the Mixed Court. I do firmly believe that the conditions in Shanghai are in a critical shape. The foreigners resident in Shanghai do not seem to realize the gravity of the situation. The Shanghai Municipal Council is "playing with fire" and unless a halt is called that body will be the means of precipitating troubles far more serious in nature than the recent Mixed Court Riot. The Council is bent upon making Shanghai a close corporation, "a Republic", as I have heard it expressed, with the Municipal Council possessing full legislative, judicial and administrative functions. That body is set upon cutting itself free from the controlling authority of the Consular Body. Its proposed Chinese Consultative Committee is distinctly along that line. It would deal with the Chinese authorities directly and without the interposition of the Consular or Diplomatic Bodies. It did not consult with the Consular Body before submitting to the rate-payers the proposed Consultative Committee scheme; it also went ahead and put before the voters a scheme to augment the Indian police force - without first consulting the Treaty Powers. As all observant foreigners in Shanghai know, there is nothing in the Government of the Foreign

Settlement which the Chinese resent so forcibly as the Sikh police. I have seen innumerable instances of unwarranted cruelty on the part of these non-Chinese speaking police when dealing with the Chinese. I have seen sights in the Court along the line of the harsh treatment dealt out to unoffending Chinese by these Indian police which I could not stand to witness, and for which I was simply obliged to reprimand the offender. Yet it does seem to me that the Council is presuming a great deal to assume the right to settle these matters of its own accord. The present system of voting is indeed pernicious. Proxies are allowed - and the forces which would control things, naturally secure these proxies and vote them. Moreover, the majority of foreign residents in Shanghai care naught for treaty stipulations: all they concern themselves with is their own immediate comfort. If following the dictates of the Chairman and Secretary of the Council will afford them the path of least resistance and guarantee a certain social position, well and good - the policy promulgated by these gentlemen is their policy. It seems to me that by allowing these bodies to enact whatever legislation they see fit in regard to the Settlements, it is nothing short of inviting trouble, and trouble of a serious nature.

I have never been in a community where stronger anti-Chinese sentiments prevail than in Shanghai. The watchword of the ordinary foreigner seems to be "Hit a Chinaman over the head if he does not get out of your way." The Community seems to be callous to the rights of the Chinese

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in the Settlement. It is quite willing to accept the taxes paid by hundreds of thousands of Chinese, but would have these Chinese submit to everything which it would enforce upon them. Now that the Council finds that the Chinese are beginning to assert themselves it would deal directly with the Chinese through a so-called Consultative Committee. Instead of simplifying matters this is only inviting trouble. As the Foreign Consuls have had difficulty in keeping the Council in its proper place, so also will the Chinese authorities have difficulty in keeping this Consultative Committee in its proper place. Then again, suppose the Council gets into trouble with the Consultative Committee - who is responsible? Certainly not the Council; it is responsible to no one, being a purely irresponsible body. Hence the Consular Body and the Diplomatic Corps will be the responsible parties. So long as these are the responsible bodies, it seems to me that any legistation in regard to these matters ought to remain with these bodies and not with the irresponsible Council backed by the equally irresponsible rate-payers, or rather, rate-payers' votes and proxies.

My experience in the Mixed Court during the past year and a half has brought me into close contact with the aims and designs of the Council. Members of the Council, as well as members of the British Consular Staff, have told me repeatedly that the Council will brook no interference in having its policy carried out. The Council's aim has been to make conditions in the Mixed Court such as to make it impossible for a Chinese Magistrate.

I have been informed upon good authority that the Council had decided that I, as American Assessor, must be

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I have been informed upon good authority that the Council had decided that I, as American Assessor, must be

forced to resign. And why? Simply because I have refused to allow the Council to dictate to me. I have absolutely refused to be intimidated by its threats. It has, through its Secretary, enlisted the support of the British journals, the North China Daily News and the Shanghai Mercury, and every act of mine in the Court which could be distorted to serve its purpose has been distorted and misrepresented to the public in the grossest manner. If necessary I could produce proof of a number of such instances. Acts which it could not distort and which only could be interpreted in a most commendatory way were never mentioned. The papers would state that a few cases of minor importance were up for consideration before the Magistrate and the American Assessor when, as a matter of fact, many cases had been heard, probably eighty or a hundred cases at the session in question and among these a goodly number of very important ones. The reporters do not even appear in court. The reports of the cases are made up by the Council's police under the Council's instructions.

Another method which the Council sees fit to stoop to is that of social blackmail. It has done everything possible to astracise me socially. Besides putting detectives on my trail and making the grossest misrepresentations with regard to my private life, it has gone so far as to force Mr. Rodgers to withdraw his proposal of my name for membership in the Shanghai Club on the threat of black-ball.

I am proud to be able to say that my acts in the Court are absolutely beyond suspicion. I have done nothing in the Court but that I should do again were I to have it to

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do again. I gladly welcome an investigation into my conduct in regard to the Court: it is a record of which I am proud. Certain Chinese told me that they were approached by the Council's detectives who were bent upon trying to get evidence to make it appear that I have accepted bribes. This is indeed amusing, for in spite of the fact that I receive no extra allowance for doing the Mixed Court work, as does the British Assessor, I have not only not received as much as one cent for anything done in the Court, but I am out a considerable amount in carriage hire for use in going to the Court and in transacting business connected with the Court.

******My one and only aim in the Court has been to do right. If I erred in my conception of right, then it is not for the Council to criticize or to take action; but it is for my Consul General and my Minister to correct me, and I have absolutely refused to allow any other interference.

You will not on page 81 in the Municipal Council's Report for 1905, a copy of which Mr. Rodgers has furnished you, the statement: "It became necessary to issue instructions that female cases should be presented to the Court only on days when the British and German Assessors are sitting."

In one of your letters to Mr. Rodgers I believe you said that you were gratified to learn that he (Mr. Rodgers) had not allowed his Assessor to send any women to the Municipal Gaol. As a matter of fact it is hardly correct to use the expression "not allowed", for I have been left to act entirely in accordance with my own discretion in matters pertaining

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to the Court. Mr. Rodgers bestowed this confidence on me. But so far as that statement made by the Council is concerned I am inclined to believe that the Council entire exceeded its authority in presuming to issue such instructions. If the Council be allowed to continue issuing such instructions then its right to control the Court is admitted.

One of the lamentable features of the situation in Shanghai is the fact that there is only one American representative on the Council. This particular person is not American so far as representing American interests; he seems to be entirely under the hand and control of the Secretary and Chairman. Considering the fact that it was only some few years ago when the so-called American concession, or more correctly speaking, "settlement", comprised a much larger district than did the so-called English settlement, (the settlement boundaries were extended to embrace the prese ent areas only after the amalgamation of the two into an International Settlement) and also considering the fact that American interests have done much indeed toward making Shanghai what it is, the commercial metropolis of the Orient, we Americans should have a voice in the affairs of this Settlement. At present the American who would dare open his mouth to utter sentiments out of keeping with the pronounced policy of the British Council and its proteges places himself in a position to receive the abuse of the entire British Community, or that part of the British Community which controls all the rest. In view of the fact that our interests in affairs connected with China are rapidly increasing; in view of the fact that the American population in Shanghai ranks next after the British and Japanese in point of numbers; in view of the fact that a great bulk of the so-called British

in view of the fact that a great bulk of the so-called British ranks next after the British and Japanese in point of numbers; view of the fact that the American population in Shanghai in affairs connected with China are rapidly increasing; in Community, or that part of the British Community which controls all the rest. In view of the fact that our interests in a position to receive the abuse of the entire British policy of the British Council and its proteges places himself mouth to utter sentiments out of keeping with the pronounced ment. At present the American who would dare open his Americans should have a voice in the affairs of this Settlement, we American interests have done much indeed toward making Shanghai what it is, the commercial metropolis of the Orient, we International Settlement) and also considering the fact that ent areas only after the amalgamation of the two into an larger district than did the so-called English settlement, (the settlement boundaries were extended to embrace the presmore correctly speaking, "settlement", comprised a much few years ago when the so-called American concession, or and Chairman. Considering the fact that it was only some to be entirely under the hand and control of the Secretary American so far as representing American interests, he seems entative on the Council. This particular person is not Shanghai is the fact that there is only one American repres-

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business is primarily American, consisting in the handling of American goods by British registered firms or American goods carried in British bottoms; in consideration of the fact that the tone of the British press in Shanghai is pronouncedly anti-American and Americans cannot get such a thing as a square deal as matters are at present conducted; - in view of these facts I believe it behooves America to demand a fair representation in the government of the Shanghai Settlement. There is nothing International about the present system of Government: The Council and practically all its vast body of employees is British and the Council is determind to run things to suit itself absolutely in disregard of all Treaties and all rights of Treaty Powers. Unless something is done and done with some degree of effectiveness and despatch Shanghai will see troubles which may lead to very serious International complications. The Shanghai Municipal Council must be brought to its senses.********

(Signed) JULEAN H. ARNOLD.

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(Signed) JULEAN H. ARNOLD.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 281.

Mr. Rodgers to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, March 12, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the Mixed Court matters as they have related to the American Assessor, Mr. Arnold. This reference, as you will note by the copy of the letter attached, is made by Mr. Arnold's request. After reading the report, or as much of it as you may desire, will you have it returned to me for filing here as it is our only copy and it contains many things that may be of value hereafter.

In general I can heartily endorse Mr. Arnold's statements and conclusions, although in some few instances he may have leaned a little toward undue obstructiveness of the Municipal Council's methods. However he has certainly had justification, for there has been a studied effort to embarass him and I think he has been badly used in many ways.

As Mr. Arnold has left for Foochow and as Dr. Barchet will assume the duties, there has been no need for a reiteration to observe the old rules. To Dr. Barchet, however, these instructions will be given and will be carried out.

Asking an opinion as to Mr. Arnold's presentations, in view of the conditions, is somewhat like a post mortem, but I would like to know what you think of it all.

(Signed) JAMES L. RODGERS.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 281.

Mr. Rodgers to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, March 18, 1908.

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I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the Mixed Court matters as they have related to the American Assessor, Mr. Arnold. This reference, as you will note by the copy of the letter attached, is made by Mr. Arnold's request. After reading the report, or as much of it as you may desire, will you have it returned to me for filing here as it is our only copy and it contains many things that may be of value hereafter.

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Asking an opinion as to Mr. Arnold's presentations, in view of the conditions, is somewhat like a post mortem, but I would like to know what you think of it all.

(Signed) JAMES I. RODGERS.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 281.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Rodgers.

Peking, March 24, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 218, of the 12th instant, together with the report prepared by Mr. J. H. Arnold on the interference of the Shanghai Municipal Council in matters pertaining to the International Mixed Court.

I have read this report with care and with great interest, and concur with you in heartily endorsing Mr. Arnold for the spirit in which he has discharged his duty as Assessor of the Mixed Court and the way in which he has upheld the dignity of his position and carriedout the instructions of this Legation and those of your office. I take pleasure in commending Mr. Arnold's endeavor "to court the friendship of the Chinese Magistrate as far as consistent with maintaining the dignity of the Court", and generally for the ability displayed by him.

This report confirms, if confirmation were necessary, the fact that the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai is continuing its traditional policy, which has ever been to usurp authority, ignoring both the Treaty Powers and China and never realizing that it is simply a useful and indispensable body for raising the taxes necessay for unsuring police protection and the maintenance of order in the Settlement. The Municipal Council's outrageous and unwarranted attempts to interfere with the American Assessor in his duties at the Mixed Court are on every occasion to be

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Peking, March 24, 1908.

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resisted by our Consular officials in Shanghai.

You will please instruct Dr. Barchet, who now takes the position as Assessor of the Mixed Court, that the instructions given to his predecessor are to be strictly carried out by him, and that he is to hold no direct communication with the Municipal Council on matters affecting his duty as Assessor. All such correspondence should be through you.

I beg that the substance of this despatch, so far as you may deem it pertinent, be communicated to Mr. Arnold.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

related by our Consular officials in Shanghai.

You will please instruct Dr. Reinsch, who now takes the position as Assessor of the Mixed Court, that the instructions given to his predecessor are to be strictly carried out by him, and that he is to hold no direct communication with the Municipal Council on matters affecting his duty as Assessor. All such correspondence should be through you.

I beg that the substance of this despatch, so far as you may deem it pertinent, be communicated to Mr. Arnold.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JUN
15
1906
DEP'T OF STATE.
File, 4/2467

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 5 1906

RECEIVED.
JUN
15
1906
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

No. 282. April 11, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Property in the Legation Quarter owned by Mr. H.G. Squiers.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUN 5 1905

No. 888. April 13, 1905.

Mr. Bonaparte to the Secretary of State.

Forwarding to the Legation Quarter owned by Mr. H.C.

Enclosure.
wil

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 282.
C.

April 11, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to report that the Chinese, Ch'en, from whom Mr. Squiers bought the piece of land referred to in my No. 169 of December 11th, on which Taels 2,575 still remains unpaid, has been coming constantly to the Legation representing himself to be in great distress and pointing out that he has been waiting for a settlement for four years, that he has a large family dependent upon him and that he cannot go into business to provide means for their support without this money.

He is an old man and it is a case of hardship, so I write to urge that whatever final arrangements are decided upon may be perfected without unnecessary loss of time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
JUN
1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No.---

April 11, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing Report of the Inspector General of Customs on the Hwangho River.

FILED
JUN 7 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. ---

April 11, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit herewith duplicate copies of "Notes on the Hwangho, or Yellow River, including extracts from a report on the condition of the south bank immediately below Lo-K'ou", published by order of the Inspector General of Customs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Duplicate copies of Inspector General of Customs' "Notes on the Hwangho, etc."

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 283. April 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Revolutionary uprising in the Province of Honan. Enclosing copy of a letter to the Consul General at Hankow regarding the action taken by the Legation.

No. 283. April 14, 1906.

Mr. Hoskins to the Secretary of State.

Sub-ect:

Revolutionary uprising in the Province of Honan.

Enclosing copy of a letter to the Consul General at Hankow regarding the action taken by the Legation.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 283.

April 14, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy of a recent communication to the American Consul General at Hankow relating to the action taken by this Legation in regard to a revolutionary uprising in the Province of Honan. Detailed information of this disturbance has already been furnished the Department by Consul General Martin.

You will note from the enclosed letter that a report of the suppression of the disorders, the dispersion of the rioters, and the execution of two of the leaders thereof has already been received by the Chinese Foreign Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Martin, April 12, 1906.

April 23, 1906.

To the Secretary
of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy of a report communicated to the American Consul General at Havana relating to the action taken by this Legation in regard to a revolutionary movement in the Province of Oriente. A detailed information of this occurrence was already sent the Department by Consul General Barlow.

You will note from the enclosed letter that a report of the suppression of the disturbance, the dispersion of the rebels, and the execution of ten of the leaders thereof was already been received by the Cuban War Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

No. Records to Mr. Morgan, April 12, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 283.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Martin.

Peking, April 12, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 170 of the 3rd instant, and enclosure, relating to a revolutionary uprising in the Province of Honan.

The information contained in your despatch was communicated to the Wai-wu Pu yesterday in a personal interview with the Associate President, H.E. Na-t'ung, who assured me that his Board had received a telegram on the 3rd instant reporting the suppression of the disorders, the dispersion of the rioters, and the execution of two of the leaders. It is not impossible, of course, that the troubles may break out again, and I shall rely upon you to promptly inform me of any information you may receive indicating such a course of events.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

129

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Encl. to Telegram dated June 14.
By mail

RECEIVED
JUN
1906
CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 284. April 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

British Indemnity Claim for losses incurred through the Mixed Court riots in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 18 1906
FILED

No. 284. April 14, 1908.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 284.
R.

April 14, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In my despatch No. 208 of the 23rd January, 1906, I transmitted certain correspondence and other information concerning the filing of claims by foreign residents in Shanghai for losses incurred through the riots of December 18, 1905.

The British Minister informs me that he has demanded of the Chinese Government the payment of an indemnity of $80,000 (Mexican) for the losses sustained by British subjects in the Settlement through the acts of the mob. He insists that the Chinese authorities should have prevented the holding of mass meetings in localities situated outside the Settlement, which meetings incited the people to acts of violence against foreigners, and that it should also have prevented the rowdy element from coming into the Settlement.

The Viceroy at Nanking has, so the British Minister tells me, asked that the claim be submitted to arbitration, which the Minister categorically refused to agree to. He also declined to allow the matter to be settled locally between the British Consul General and the Taot'ai, insisting that it should be adjusted in Peking.

I still fail to see the validity of the British claim, for how the Chinese Government can be held responsible for the maintenance of order in a settlement in which it has no right to have police, let alone an armed force, is not at all clear to my mind. The British Minister until recently held the same views as I do on the subject of Chinese liability in the matter; his present uncompromising attitude on the other tack is probably the result of instructions from his Government which has gone over to the view of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the British home-rulers of Shanghai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. Rowntree

I still fail to see the validity of the British claim, for how the Chinese Government can be held responsible for the maintenance of order in a settlement in which it has no right to have police, let alone an armed force, is not at all clear to my mind. The British Minister until recently held the same views as I do on the subject of Chinese liability in the matter, his present accompanying attitude on the other hand is probably the result of instructions from his Government which has gone over to the view of the Municipal Council and the British Bona-rulers of Shanghai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mr. Adee
See Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Secretary of State
JUN 8 1906

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
8
1906
DEPT. of STATE

June 8, 1906.

To China
June 14

To the Secretary:

Mr. Rockhill's despatch No. 284 of April 14th last reports that the British Minister has claimed an indemnity of $80,000 (Mexican) for the losses sustained by British subjects through the Shanghai Mixed Court riots of December 18, 1905.

The matter of indemnities to Americans for losses by these riots was referred to the Department by the Consul-General at Shanghai in his despatch No. 92 of January 8, 1906, to which he requested answer by telegraph; it was also discussed in Mr. Rockhill's No. 208 of January 23rd, 1906. Upon discussion of this matter in February last the Secretary instructed Mr. Adee orally that the claims of Americans should be received and presented if in order. By some oversight no effect was given to this decision.

Mr. Rockhill's despatch (No. 284) gives the grounds upon which the claims are disapproved by him. The defense of the claims is set forth in the clipping from the North China Daily News of January 16, 1906, (enclosure 4 in Mr. Rockhill's No. 208.) The issue is this: When losses by a Chinese riot occur in the foreign settlement at Shanghai, shall China avoid all

liability to make compensation therefor on the plea that she exercises no police control in said settlement, or shall China's liability be regarded as determined if it can be proved that the riots were instigated or supported by her own authorities outside the said settlements?

The British authorities seem to have held that the Chinese Government is so liable. The question then arises, if the British Government after (presumably) a proper investigation of the circumstances holds that China shall make good losses to her subjects, shall the United States Government hold that losses to American citizens under identic circumstances shall not be made good?

I make the recommendation that the American Legation at Peking be instructed to inform the Chinese Government that this Department will demand payment of losses incurred by Americans in the Shanghai riots if such payment is made to other nationals, and that the Consul-General be further instructed to carefully examine all claims on this head presented by American citizens and submit a list of such claims as his examination may substantiate.

Chas. Denby.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. of STATE

No. 285. April 16, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Reported disturbances in south-western Shantung.
Action taken by the Foreign Office.

No. 898. April 16, 1900.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 285.

April 16, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Department a copy of a letter addressed on the 12th instant to the American Consul General at Chefoo regarding the action taken by this Legation in notifying the Foreign Office of information received of certain disorders in south-western Shantung, particularly in the Prefecture of Ts'ao-chou. I also enclose a copy in translation of the advice sent the Legation by the Prince of Ch'ing as to the action taken by the Foreign Office as a result of the personal interview had with H.E. N'a-tung.

Notice of the disturbed condition in the locality mentioned has previously been sent to the Department by Consul General Fowler.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Fowler, April 12, 1906.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 13, 1906.

Enclosure/in Despatch No. 285.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Fowler.

Peking, April 12, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 782 of the 5th instant, with enclosures, informing me of the disturbed condition of south-western Shantung, particularly in the Prefecture of Ts'ao-chou. Similar information has been received at this Legation from other sources. I communicated to the Wai-wu Pu yesterday all the facts in my possession relating to this matter, and was assured that a telegram would be sent at once to the Governor of Shantung directing him to make investigation and take prompt measures for the suppression of the disorders. H.E. Na-t'ung, Associate President of the Board, expressed his gratitude for the information conveyed, which he stated was the first intimation the Board had received of any trouble in that region. I shall rely upon you to keep me informed of any further developments in the situation.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 285.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 13, 1906.

Your Excellency:

With reference to our recent conversation regarding the disturbances caused, as Your Excellency said, by a society known as the "Ta Tao Hui", in Ts'ao Hsien, Shan Hsien, Chu-yish, and Ting-t'ao, and the reported drilling of "Boxers" in that neighborhood, I have the honor to state that my Board wired at the time to the Governor of Shantung, directing that a thorough and secret investigation be made immediately and that the guilty parties be severely punished.

In reply to this telegram the Governor of Shantung has now reported as follows:

"On the 14th day of the last Moon (March 8th) the Chefoo Customs Taot'ai received a communication from the American Consul General to the effect that the missionaries in Chining had reported some troubles in Yu-t'ai and Shan Hsien, and they feared that it would be dangerous for foreigners to travel. So telegrams were sent immediately to Hu Taot'ai and the military and civil authorities at Yenchou Fu and Ts'ao-chou Fu, directing that thorough and secret investigations be made and guilty parties arrested. Subsequently telegraphic replies were received saying that at Ting-t'ao and Ho-tse there had been two cases of robbery; that at Shan Hsien there had been no trouble; that extra measures for protection had already been taken, and that on no account would any remissness be shown.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 285.

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Foreign Office, April 13, 1906.

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It appears, then, that although the robbers are not yet entirely cleaned out of Yenchou Fu and Ts'ao-chou Fu in the Province of Shantung, still the missionaries and the natives are at peace with each other. An efficient police administration is even now being established, and officials have been quietly sent to divide the territory into sections (for policing purposes). Secret protection is being given the missions and to travelers and others, and as yet there has not been the slightest sign of trouble.

With reference to the "Ta Tao Hui" and the "Boxers", these are names that were used prior to 1900, and the societies were put down long ago. The villages in the District of Ts'ao Chou, however, fearing robbers, adopted measures to protect themselves. To the old tithing system (Pao chia, which is also a system whereby the maintenance of peace is guaranteed, one family guaranteeing another, ten families making one chia, ten chia one pao, etc.) was added a police or constabulary administration, and everyone was armed with guns and swords for purposes of protection. Officials have been sent secretly to patrol the country from time to time, and there are certainly no organized societies of bandits. Will you please communicate this to the American Minister and ask him to inform the missionaries concerned that there is no cause for apprehension of fear?"

As in duty bound, I transmit this reply of the Governor of Shantung for Your Excellency's information, and at the same time I take the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

(Cards of Prince Ch'ing and Members of the Board enclosed)

It appears, then, that although the robbers are not yet entirely cleared out of Yenchow Fu and Ta'ao-chou Fu in the Province of Shantung, still the missionaries and the natives are at peace with each other. An efficient police administration is even now being established, and officials have been quietly sent to divide the territory into sections (for political purposes). Secret protection is being given the missions and to travelers and others, and as yet there has not been the slightest sign of trouble.

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(Cards of Prince Ch'ing and Members of the Board enclosed)

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 5 1906

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 286. April 17, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The hostility existing between Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries in China.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 9 1906
FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 286.
R.

April 17, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

The following narrative, which I have condensed from a series of articles which have appeared in the foreign press of Shanghai, is of considerable interest in illustrating the unfortunate hostility often existing between missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in China.

In Novemberof last year a Protestant missionary residing in Fan-cheng in the Province of Hupeh, said among other things in a letter published in the Shanghai "North China Daily News", that the "Roman Catholic rowdies had been getting themselves into trouble for once, - a big enough wonder to deserve mention, as they generally manage to get off scot free. Extensive public gambling has been going on in a country place five miles from here. Complaints having been brought in, the sub-magistrate went down to make investigation. He was attacked by a mob of Catholic adherents, his chair being smashed and he himself barely escaping*******The present Catholic priest, though a Chinese, and prone enough to meddle in all sorts of litigation, is not nearly so bad as his predecessor, an Italian. The former magistrate told your correspondent, upon leaving for his present post, that out of every hund-

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 822.

April 17, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The following memorial, which I have received from a series of articles which have appeared in the Peking Press of Shanghai, is of considerable interest in illustrating the unfortunate hostility often existing between missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in China.

In November last year a Protestant missionary residing in Yan-cheng in the Province of Hupeh, with some other things in a letter published in the Shanghai "North China Daily News", that the Roman Catholic converts had been getting themselves into trouble for some time past through undue to disputes resulting, as they generally manage to get out here. Extensive public gambling has been going on in a country place five miles from here. Complaints having been brought in, the sub-magistrate went down to make investigation. He was attacked by a mob of Catholic adherents, his public gates smashed and he himself nearly assaulted. The present Catholic priest, though a Chinese, and prone enough to quarrel in all sorts of litigation, is not nearly so bad as his predecessor, Mr Isaias. The former magistrate tells your correspondent, upon leaving for his present post, that out of every hund-

red cases which had come before him during his two years in Siang-yang fifty had been interfered with by the Italian priest."

The correspondent then went on to relate how "a bona fide Roman Catholic Riot" had recently taken place in a town called Wunganhien about forty miles south of Siang-yang. "The Roman Catholic Church" he says "has been established there for years, and its members have shown themselves very hostile ever since the establishment of a Protestant mission some three or four years ago, openly bragging that they would kick up a row with the latter sooner or later. They have been zealously seeking a pretext for doing so. Now they thought the happy hour had struck, and the membership in that district consisting almost exclusively of rowdies and of men of the lowest class, they needed no extra urging."

The row came, he goes on to relate, when the Protestant missionary and a colleague were visiting their station at Wunganhien, when a "Catholic protegé, a radical by name Yang" collected a lot of his co-religionists, got drunk, swore death to all Protestants, demolished some Protestant property and insulted the Magistrate. The Catholic priest, a Chinese called Tsen, openly announced that he would protect Yang and his fellow rioters against all comers.

The missionaries, the story goes on to relate, got word to the Taotai of an adjacent city, troops were sent, the mob dispelled, and the Catholic priest "made to sign a written guarantee that he would not interfere with the punishments of the leaders of this riot, forever hereafter abstain from the evil practice of meddling in all sorts of litigation, and enjoin on his people hereafter to keep the peace

red cause which had come before him during his two years in Siang-yang City had been interfered with by the Italian priest."

The correspondent then went on to relate how "a long fight Roman Catholic Plot" had recently taken place in a town called Wuyuanhien about forty miles south of Siang-yang. "The Roman Catholic Church" he says "has been established there for years, and its members have always thoroughly identified themselves since the enlightenment of a Protestant mission some three or four years ago, openly bragging that they would kick up a row with the latter sooner or later. They have been zealously seeking a pretext for doing so. Now they thought the happy hour had struck, and the membership in that district consisting almost exclusively of rowdies and riff-raff of the lowest class, they needed no extra urging."

The row came, as regards to relate, when the Protestant missionary and a colleague were visiting their station at Wuyuanhien, when a "Catholic procession, a regular by name Yang" organized a lot of his co-religionists, who "drunk, swore death to all Protestants, demolished some Protestant property and insulted the Magistrate. The Catholic priest, a Chinese called Yuan, openly announced that he would protect Yang and his fellow rioters against all comers."

The missionaries, the story goes on to relate, got word to the Yamen of an outbreak only, though were sent, the mob dispersed and the Catholic priest "made to sign a written guarantee that he would not interfere with the punishments of the leaders of this riot. Thereby hereafter absolving from the evil practice of meddling in all sorts of litigation, and enjoin on his people hereafter to keep the peace

and abstain from rowdiness."

Such is briefly the Protestant version of these two incidents. Shortly after another letter appeared in the same newspaper in Shanghai which had published the Protestant missionary's letter, giving the Roman Catholic Missionaries' story. The letter was signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hupeh. "As long as your correspondent" he remarks, "and those of his kind, in writing on matters pertaining to the Catholic Mission, have spoken in general and abstract terms, we have in the past, and shall in the future, treat them with the contempt they deserve by ignoring them, but when he descends to specifics (sic) and attempts to deceive the public by giving chapter and verse, then it becomes necessary in justice to ourselves to investigate the other side of the question to see whether that chapter and verse coincide with the facts of the case." The writer then states that the "bona fide Roman Catholic riot" had been caused by the Protestant missionaries violating the domicile of a Wunganhien shopkeeper, and that as to the gambling story "the whole was a romance fabricated to deceive the public." The Chinese Roman Catholic priest whom the Protestants had charged with meddling in questions that did not concern him and with having been brought to book by the Chinese authorities, the writer declares is greatly esteemed by both officials and people "for his tact and leniency"; and, as to the conditions of the written document referred to, they were: 1. That in the future the mandarins shall severely punish those who are the cause of a riot whether they are Catholic or Protestant; 2. That in case of a riot neither the Catholic

...obstain from rendering."

Such is briefly the Protestant version of these two incidents. Shortly after another letter appeared in the same newspaper in Shanghai which had published the Protestant missionary's letter, giving the Roman Catholic Missionaries' story. The letter was signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kwangsi. "As long as your correspondent" he remarks, "and those of his kind, in writing on matters pertaining to the Catholic Mission, have spoken in general and abstract terms, we have in the past, and shall in the future, treat them with the contempt they deserve by ignoring them, but when he descends to specification (sic) and attempts to deceive the public by giving chapter and verse, then it becomes necessary in justice to ourselves to investigate the other side of the question to see whether that chapter and verse coincide with the facts of the case." The writer then states that the "Long Tien Roman Catholic riot" had been caused by the Protestant Missionaries violating the domicile of a Chinese shopkeeper, and that as to the gambling story "the whole was a romance fabricated to deceive the public." The previous Roman Catholic priest whom the Protestants had charged with meddling in questions that did not concern him and with having been brought to book by the Chinese authorities, the writer declares is greatly esteemed by both officials and people "for his tact and leniency", and as to the conditions of the written document referred to, they were: 1. That in the future the missionaries shall severely punish those who are the cause of a riot whether they are Catholic or Protestant; 2. That in case of a riot neither the Catholic

priest nor the Protestant minister shall defend the culprits; 3. That the Protestants and Catholics who were the causes of the two riots in question should be punished.

The painful impression this correspondence produced on the foreign public in China was soon made evident by a number of letters in the Shanghai press, in which the writers lamented the absence of any intercourse or even friendliness between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missionaries in China, some stating that it was their belief that this unfriendly spirit between missionaries was at the back of most of the troubles, (so frequent of late, as I have stated to you in my despatch No. 260 of March 17th last) between Catholic and Protestant Churches.

As a result of this unfavorable comment on the conduct of the missionaries involved in these two incidents, a meeting between them was finally arranged, and took place on March 15th last. The results are shown in the enclosed extract from the Shanghai paper which had published the previous correspondence in the case. It shows to what lengths the unfriendliness between the various missionaries can ~~grow~~ had gone.

I enclose also two letters of other correspondents commenting on the absence of friendliness between the missions. The others I have read are in the same tone.

I have deemed it advisable to relate to you this incident at what I fear is wearisome length, to help make clear the constant danger which menaces foreign interests in China thro' the frequent rashness, ignorance, blindness, prejudice and intolerance of both missionaries and converts. It is to be

priest nor the Protestant minister shall defend the culprits.

3. That the Protestants and Catholics who were the causes of the two riots in question should be punished.

The painful impression this correspondence produced on the foreign public in China was soon made evident by a number of letters in the Shanghai press, in which the writers lamented the absence of any bitterness or even friendliness between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missionaries in China, considering that it was their belief that this unfriendly spirit between missionaries was at the back of most of the troubles, the troubles of late, as I have stated to you in my despatch No. 220 of March 17th last) between Catholic and Protestant Churches.

As a result of this unfavourable comment on the conduct of the missionaries involved in these two incidents, a meeting between them was finally arranged, and took place on March 10th last. The results are shown in the enclosed extract from the Shanghai paper which had published the previous correspondence in the case. It shows to what lengths the unfriendliness between the various missionaries can grow.

I enclose also two letters of other correspondents commenting on the absence of friendliness between the missions. The others I have read are in the same tone.

I have deemed it advisable to refer to you this incident at what I fear is wearisome length, to help make clear the constant danger which menaces foreign interests in China from the frequent rudeness, ignorance, blindness, prejudice and intolerance of both missionaries and converts. It is to be

hoped that in other localities where Catholic and Protestants are working side by side similar contracts be made by the missionaries and strictly adhered to by them; but I greatly fear no such consummation can be hoped for.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. "A bona fide Roman Catholic Riot" and "Another Roman Catholic Riot", North China Daily News, April 3, 1906.
2. "Catholics and Protestants" North China Daily News, April 2, 1906.
3. "Catholics and Protestants", North China Daily News, March 30, 1906.

North China Daily News, April 3. 1906. Enclosure 1 in Des # 286

"A BONA FIDE ROMAN CATHOLIC RIOT." AND "ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC RIOT."

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In my correspondence a few days ago I mentioned that we should try to agree on a joint statement regarding the two above-mentioned instances.

On the 15th inst. the Rev. J. W. Jacobson and Father Tsên, concerned by the first instance, the Rev. H. N Rönning concerned in the second, Father P. Cipriano Silvestri, appearing for Bishop Landi, and your correspondent met to discuss these matters. Mutual regret was expressed that there had been so little friendly intercourse between the two factions, resulting often in misunderstandings which might have been avoided.

Father Silvestri, an admirable gentleman, expressed the sincere hope, responded to by all present, that though of vastly divergent creeds, we may yet be able to work side by side in perfect peace and harmony, and nurture the same feeling among our adherents.

It was felt that much as the circumstances which had brought us together were to be regretted, ultimate mutual benefit would be the result.

To-day Father Silvestri and myself have met and formulated the appended statement. Out of justice to him I want to point out that he has been at a disadvantage in point of language, and that the phraseology is necessarily my own. In important matters mutual concessions have been made, and minor details have been overlooked with a view to eradicating all bitter feelings.

It goes without saying, that such mistakes as must now necessarily be conceded, will in the future be religiously avoided by all parties in the future.

I am, etc.,
Your Siang-fan Correspondent.
Fancheng, 19th March.

A Joint Satement Regarding the Two Above-mentioned Riots, and "Roman Catholic Rowdies."

Regarding the first mentioned instance, which occurred in Wunganyen, your correspondent stated that the "membership in that district consists almost exclusively of rowdies and men of the lowest class." It being pointed out that while the majority are vegetable gardeners, also dealers and men from other walks of life constitute the membership; he agrees to modify his statement accordingly, admitting a membership of good as well as bad.

He also speaks of "a rascal by name Yang" who "had been one of the very first to be enrolled as a catechumen in the Gospel Hall. But it was not long ere his true character was found out, resulting in his rejection." As the exact correctness of this statement cannot be ascertained, the missionary first concerned being on furlough, he wishes to point out that the man's name was Ma, not Yang, and agrees to say that this Ma was among the first adherents of the Gospel Hall in Wunganyen, but later absented himself, without being formally rejected.

Father Silvestri, speaking for Bishop Landi, agrees to say that the article in the "North-China Herald" of the 16th of February, purporting to emanate from the Bishop, was written by Father Coules and dictated by Father Tsên (Chinese), the Bishop having in nowise authorised the use of his name in connection with the article, which he thus formally disavows. The Bishop gave his card simply as an introduction to a friend in Shanghai, to facilitate the printing, in no way guaranteeing the contents of the letter.

The article in question is, in spite of this fact, taken up for discussion, to be taken at its worth as a reply from the accused, not as it purports to be, "the result of a searching investigation" by his superior.

It being then admitted that the first part of the article was entirely irrelevant, your correspondent having spoken of a recent affair at Lungken while the reply concerns an affair of five years ago at a place about 150 *li* from Lungken, it was ruled out.

The second part of the article admits that two Catholic members won, by gambling, money from "a Protestant young man of rich family." Against this the Rev. J. W. Jacobson, who is in charge, protested, as neither the young man in question, nor any of his family belong to the Church, nor have been acknowledged by them in any way, it being an entire misconception on Father Tsêu's part.

With regard to Father Tsên's accusation against the Revs. Jacobson and Johnson of "violation of privacy of domicile" as being the cause of the riot, Father Tsên having his information entirely from hearsay, it was agreed to take the word of the two gentlemen concerned as the true statement of the case, and anything deviating from that hereby retracted.

These gentlemen's statements of the case is therefore, that they went to see the house by the permission of the owner, with the understanding that the house was unoccupied.

On arrival they found the door bolted from the inside, but there being a large opening alongside the door, one of the followers inserted his hand and pulled the wooden bolt. After entering, and finding the house occupied, they immediately apologised and retired.

Your correspondent said that this Ma (Yang), after threatening the two missionaries, sought protection from Father Tsên between 9 and 10 o'clock this night, and was accepted as a protégé. To this Father Tsên answers that Ma had already been accepted as an adherent some months before, but did not appeal to him at this time, nor did anyone else appeal for him.

Your correspondent stated, upon the authority of Mr. Jacobson, that the deputy official appeared before the mob in his official dress, begging them to

desist, and in return was attacked by the mob. Father Tsên takes exception to this statement, and says that that event occurred some five years ago, and was committed by a mob of the populace on account of an unjust tax, and that no Catholic members were concerned. Mr. Jacobson says that he had related as he had heard from the official in question, but admits the possibility of the two instances being confused, and is willing to take Father Tsên's word for the correction.

It is agreed to state that neither the missionaries nor priest were personally concerned in the riot, as to having had any voice in, or control of, the matter, but that it was entirely a quarrel between the two missions' respective adherents, and though Father Tsên has claimed that the real riot was preceded by an attack on Mr. Ma by a Protestant adherent, the real origin of the riot is difficult to ascertain.

Father Tsên acknowleges that in criticising your correspondent's recapitulation of the terms of the agreement signed before the magistrate, three articles given by him are entirely wrong, owing to his not having the document with him in Laohekou at the time of writing.

The appended translation of the agreement made by your correspondent, is taken in good faith by the other party who is at a linguistic disadvantage :—

"A contract between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, a righteous contract to forever prevent future trouble.

The two Churches having come to China to exhort people to good works the Pastor and Father have in all good faith cared for their respective Churches. In spite of this, men's hearts are not as in ancient times. The good are good, the bad are bad, constantly deceiving and causing trouble and showing fight in all their movements, thus developing weighty results.

In the 29th year of Kuang Hsü the former magistrate Ch'in invited the pastor and priests to a conference. From that time it was understood that if any trouble arose between the members of the two Churches they should notify their respective pastor or priest that these might procure either the elders or neighbours as peacemakers. They were not to be allowed privately to fight over any matter. If this understanding were transgressed punishments were certain. In spite of this, though only two years have elapsed, they have again turned into the old ruts and made a plaything of rules and regulations. Now the pastor and priest, no longer able patiently to sit as passive observers, willingly invite the magistrate Fang to renew between them the former agreement, to be signed by them respectively, to be respected by all the members of their respective Churches, and in nowise transgressed, as follows :

1.—Hereafter if the two churches have any mouth-horns leading to disagreements they shall refer their troubles to the elders (of the city) for adjustment. In cases of litigation neither the pastor nor the priest will assist the litigants, but leave it to the officials to judge justly. Neither of the Churches shall bring undue influence to bear in favour of its member.

2.—In case of any trouble arising between members of the two churches it is only permissable to reason the matter out, not to use mob violence. Whoever shall be the first to create a mob shall (on being caught in the act of rioting) first be punished, afterward put on trial.

3.—The two churches shall have it as their paramount interests to admonish people to do good. All who come to enter the Church shall first be subjected to a rigorous examination before being accepted.

(Signed) { J. W. Jacobson, Pastor Protestant Church.
Tsen Kwo, Priest R. C. Church.

Nanchanghsien,

9th day of the 4th moon of 31st year of Kuang Hsü.

Regarding the Lungken affair, which appeared in your issue of 9th November, under the heading "Roman Catholic Rowdies," it is agreed to state that the gambling took place at a fair, and the gamblers included all kinds of people. The reports regarding the smashing of the sub-magistrate's chair being conflicting, it is taken that this was a device of that gentleman to persuade his superior to take in hand a matter which had become too difficult for him. The magistrate brought back seven men—four Catholic adherents, two pagan, and one Protestant adherent. Well knowing the Chinese way of making arrests at haphazard when mobs are concerned, and there being reason to believe, as was claimed, that the real rowdies had decamped on the magistrate's arrival, the priest interceded in behalf of his adherents at a personal interview with the magistrate, presenting this view of the case and asking grace for the men, if the magistrate on investigation should find them not seriously inculpated. The Protestant missionary concerned sent to the magistrate a card asking leniency for his adherent if on investigation he were not found to have any great fault, but in the contrary to case punish severely.

Regarding the last paragraph of this heading your correspondent wishes to say that he wrote the allusions to the two priests concerned, without any personal animus. The alleged meddling in litigation appears to come under the heading of protecting adherents of the Church.

Regarding "Another Roman Catholic Riot" it is agreed to state that the man, though cangued, was not beaten; that on the cangue was written his crime as having broken the rules of the Church; that the hsien did not go in person to investigate but sent an underling for that purpose.

Father Silvestri takes exception to your correspondent's statement that "the regulation bamboo and cangue are to be found at their stations, as a rule." Though instances of the Chukiaopu type cannot be denied, singular instances, he says, cannot be said to be the rule.

There were not two priests there at the time as stated, only one, a Chinese.

With regard to the words quoted by your correspondent as having been uttered by the magistrate to the priest, Father Silvestri wishes it stated that the magistrate never uttered them to the priest, but that in speaking to the Rev. Mr. Rönning, he admits, upon that gentleman's evidence, that the magistrate then used them, as stated, representing that he had thus spoken to Father Gwoh.

Father Silvestri further wishes to add that the origin of the Chukiaopu affair was by no means that the priest in charge had any animus towards the Protestant work. The man was not punished for attending the latter's meetings, but for using the name of the Church to oppress people. For this reason some time after the riot, the magistrate on investigation finding him guilty of this crime, further punished him.

P. Cipriano Silvestri.
A. E. André.

Enclosure 2 in D 286

Extract from a letter from Yung-p'ing Fu in the Province of Chih-li. Dated March 23, 1906.

(Published in the N. China Daily News, April 2, 1906.

Catholics and Protestants.

Which leads me to hark back to my last letter to the "N.-C. D. N." In that I ventured to express the wish that there were a little more sociability and friendliness between the missionaries of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in China. I noticed in the same issue of the "N.-C. Herald," which contained that letter, that some correspondent signing himself "Y. Z." (whether he was referring to yours truly or not I cannot say) spoke of those who advocated such social intercourse, as engaged in describing a circular triangle. Really, Mr Editor, my experience of the Catholic Church and her priests in China must be very very different to that of other missionaries. And one wonders when in China we are going to secure two things:—First, when will these awful massacres of missionaries be finally repressed by the Chinese Government? and secondly (and of equal importance almost), when shall "all men know that ye are My disciples, when ye have love one to another"? One wonders how we are going to manage when we get to Heaven (those of us who manage to get there); for of a surety we shall have to meet some of our Catholic friends in "that blest abode." To be sociable with men who belong to another section of the One church is to talk of "a circular triangle!" I wonder if our friend "Y. Z." has ever been on terms of sociability with men who make no profession of religion at all, and if so, why should he debar *those who wish it* from being on good terms with other foreigners (most of them real, genuinely pious men) who happen to live and work in the same city or town of "the heathen Chinee?" I am serious in this matter, Mr. Editor, for I am persuaded that the lack of social intercourse, the "stand-offishness" that many Protestant missionaries consider the right thing in this land, is at the *back of most of the trouble between Catholic and Protestant churches*, and that it is this "which gives occasion for the enemy to blaspheme."

Enclosure 3 in No 286.

Extract from N. China Daily News. March 30. 1906.

CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am a Protestant—before coming to China a pretty narrow one, I fear. For a good many years I have been a missionary in an interior city of China. At the time of my arrival here the work of my mission was in its early stages and the Catholic propaganda, as usual, older and much more extensive. I had heard and read much about the un-Christian methods employed by the Catholics, and they were more than corroborated *to all seeming* by the iniquities poured into our ears by the natives with the most plausible and convincing detail. This priest "had knocked a mandarin's hat off in his own yamên," that one had dragged a poor man who chanced to offend him through the streets with his queue tied to his horse's tail, etc. etc. Surely men capable of such audacious wickedness were sealing the doom of the very cause they would advance.

But I soon found that the community at large by no means accredited all the depravity of the "foreign devils" to the Catholics. In the Protestant hospitals, with all their patronage, eyes were gouged out, and hearts made into foreign medicine! In ordinary times the stories might be discredited by the majority, but many in the community firmly believed them, and only awaited a time of excitement to win the majority to a bloody vengeance. Other stories, no less false, but of greater plausibility, were constantly circulated to our discredit. One which had no little acceptance even attributed murder to myself and colleague. If we could hear such stories about ourselves, by a little inquiry, how must we be represented to the Catholics!

Instead of accepting the reports of those who often wished well to neither side, my colleagues and myself determined that it would be to mutual advantage to establish friendly personal relations with our Catholic neighbours. As the younger and smaller mission, it seemed fitting that the first approach should be assumed by us. We called, were most hospitably received, and our visit in due course returned, since which time very pleasant social relations have been maintained. Personal acquaintance has led us to esteem the Catholic priests most highly, and to feel that the rumours circulated to their discredit are without foundation. In the exceedingly corrupt state of Chinese society at present, it would be strange if among so large a body of adherents as are connected with their work in this district there should not be frequent instances of clash with their heathen neighbours, with the right and wrong on both sides as inextricably mixed and as impossible for an outsider to separate as in the usual Chinese quarrel. Even in our smaller work these troubles are constantly arising, and opinions of Protestant missionaries may differ much as to whether a specific case is one of persecution or not. Whatever action one takes, it is sure to be misrepresented by the suspicious general public; then why should we be so ready to believe all the evil tales of our Catholic neighbours?

As to their principle of procedure in such troubles, it does not appear to me to be so much at variance with our own as would seem from the partisan reports one hears generally. I have been assured again and again that the Catholics here refuse to receive those known to be coming for protection, or to take up any cases except those believed to be ones of persecution. Their practice of course, like that of Protestants, differs with the individual, and their splendid organisation lends the individual priest a power which the Protestant missionary certainly does not have. The abuse of that power no doubt occasionally occurs, but it is not to be taken for granted on the testimony usually had by Protestant missionaries—native reports.

Our Catholic neighbours in this city, as a result of the friendly relations established between us, have given us warning in instances where certain rascals, seeking help from them and having been refused, have come to us professing interest in "the doctrine." At their request we do them the similar favour, wherever possible. The result is that suspicion has been replaced by mutual respect and friendship, the reproach of Christian dissension has been taken away, even if dogmatic differences remain, troubles between our respective adherents may be settled without ventilating them before the anti-Christian officials, warnings are given of bad characters coming with improper motives, and the evil rumours circulated about the foreigners and their mission in the community are not believed by the foreigners themselves.

These results are worth having, and I feel sure can be secured in a majority of instances where Catholic and Protestant Missions work side by side, if only the jealousies and suspicions of theological controversy can be put aside, and the friendly relations that would otherwise exist between Europeans living in the same interior communities of China be cultivated. Certainly if the experiment is tried, there

hance that the news letters from nterior appearing in the English e of China will contain more nt comments on our Catholic missionaries.

I am, etc.,

FAIRMINDED.

March.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JUN 5 1906
DEP'T OF STATE.
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To Russia
June 9 1906

No. 287. April 18, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing petition for compensation from the Russian Government for the loss of the pilot boat "Quilai", owned by the Niuchwang Pilot Company.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 11 1906
FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 287.
C.

April 18, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to forward for your consideration a petition for compensation signed by two American members of the Niuchwang Pilot Company.

Reparation is sought from Russia for the loss of the pilot boat "Quilai", which resulted, it is claimed, from the orders of the Russian authorities.

I enclose a copy of the despatch from our Consul at Niuchwang accompanying the petition, which throws further light on the circumstances of the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Petition for compensation from the Russian authorities for the loss of the Pilot Boat "Quilai", owned by the Niuchwang Pilot Company.
2. Mr. Sammons to Mr. Rockhill, April 13, 1906.

U. S. Consulate General,
MAR 3 1906
Niuchwang, China.

Petition for compensation from the Russian Authorities for the loss of the Pilot Boat "Quilai" owned by the Newchwang Pilot Company.

Petitioners declare,

That early in the season of 1904, orders were issued from the Military Administration, to the Pilots, th through the Harbour Master, that no Pilots or pilot boats would be allowed to remain outside the Forts after dark, and as it was impossible for a sailing boat to succeed in doing ths this always, we were given the services of a steam launch as a tender, so as to be certain of effecting the orders of the Administration.

The men in charge of the Launch, knowing nothing of the lower reaches of the river, and having no compass on board, a pilot always took charge if at hand.

Orders were also issued by the Military Administration, that one Pilot Boat only should be used, and when we applied for permits to send our other two boats to a place of safety, (Chefoo), our request was refused, as they feared our crews might assist the Japanese to enter the River.

THus we had to keep full crews on each boat laid up, so that in the event of bombardment, we could remove them up or down river to safety.

Being under Martial Law, we had to carry on our business under instructions from the Military Administration and not according to our experience and needs.

All went well till the 27th May, when the "Quilai" (the boat we were using as being the easiest to tow) was lost in the manner described below.

Loss of "Quilai" Pilot boat.

ON the morning of the 27th of May 1904. the "Quilai". left town on the first of the ebb tide, in tow of steam launch, to go outside the Bar, and bring back six Pilots, who were taking

vessels out that day.

They arrived outside the Bar at 11.30 A.M.wind light W.S.W. At about Noon a sudden squall came up from S.E. with rain, and steam launch, started to go inside. At 12.30 P.M. or shortly after, the Lowdah of "Quilai" noticed that the launch had got on the West Bank abreast the Deep Hole W.S.W. from East Spit, and was flying a large flag as a signal of distress. The "Quilai" immediately got under weigh, and proceeded insideto render what assistance she could, towards saving life and ~~prop~~ property.

She got within 1 and a half cables of the swamped launch, and s she got ten feet of water, she tried to back, but failed to do so, as a heavy gust of wind baulked her. A second attempt also failed, and in trying to wear she took the ground. As the tide was rising quickly she drifted further up on the bank, and filled with water owing to the continual pounding.

The launch, with the S.E. wind and rapidly rising tide, drifted across the channel West of West Bank, and grounded on the Spit at Fish house beacon.

As the "Quilai" was in danger of going to pieces unless the wind decreased, the crew took to their boat, and were picked up by a junk inward bound, arriving in town at 4P.M. May 27th.

The wreck of "Quilai" was lifted by four cargo boats, and towed to town by three others on the 29th May, and was eventually beached on the North Bank of the river where she now lies.

The pilots on the steamers had to proceed to Chefoo with their respective steamers. The "Quilai" was condemned, as nearly the whole of one side was gone, and most of her ballast was left on the West Bank.

The Newchwang Pilot Company, approached the Russian Authorities on the question, and maintained.

First That, the "Quilai" was lost in endeavouring to save the launch and or the lives thereon, and that, had there been no launch she would not have been lost.

Second That, the vessel being lost through the disabilities laid upon us by the Military Administration, in not allowing us to use our full complement of three boats, and insisting upon us being back inside the Fort before dark, it follows that they are morally responsible for the loss of the boat. That the Administration was of that opinion, by the fact of a verbal statement to H. B. M's Consul, by Mr Grosse, that he had submitted to Admiral Alexieff, a proposal for payment of two to three thousand Taels. This being an absurdly low figure, more negociations were being entered into, when the war pressure caused the matter to drop, and the advent of the Japanese, gave us no chance to take the matter up again. But now that there is a Russian Consul here we deem it time to take up the matter again In proof of the sum offered being ridiculously small, please look over the estimates enumerated below.

The Chinese who built the "Quilai" at Taku	Taels 8.500.00
A Japanese builder here	Yen 8.474.00
A Chinese here to build only the hull and masts all gear anchors and chains to be found by us	Dollars 6.000.00
Tientsin Lighter Company all, masts, sails, rigging, anchors and chains, but no sundries	Taels 5.000.00 to 5.500.00

We are. Sir
Your Obedient Servants
A. L. R. Smith
H. S. Lawrence

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 287.

Mr. Sammons to Mr. Rockhill.

Niuchwang, April 13, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to call to your attention the attached petition signed by two American pilots of this port, Captains A.L.R.Smith and H.S.Lawrence, who, with the otherpilots in service here, are seeking to secure payment from the Russian Government for the loss of the pilot boat "Quilai."

Your attention is also invited to the following note, addressed to me by the late Acting Russian Consul here, Mr. V. Nikitine:

> "Referring to your despatch of the 17th ult. re "Quilai", I have the honour to inform you that my Minister advises me that the case of "Quilai" should be brought before the Foreign Office through the respectfve representatives of the petitioners in St. Petersburg."

A similar notification was sent to other members of the Consular Body who had taken this matter up with the Acting Russian Consul and said Consuls have, or will, lay the matter before their respective Ministers.

I may add, in re the petition, which states the facts as I have learned them from disinterested parties, that the fact that the Russian Consul, who was also Civil Administrator and who was familiar with the circumstances resulting in the loss of the "Quilai", recognized the claim of the pilots by recommending payment, therefore causes them to feel that their request for a settlement is warranted, and they hope you will recommend its consideration.

(Signed) THOMAS SAMMONS.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 338. April 19, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Claim of Dodd, Mead & Company against G. Hamilton Butler for books purchased from them.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 11 1906
FILED

No. [illegible]. April 19, 1902.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 288.

April 19, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 115 of March 9th, 1906, enclosing a copy of a letter from Messrs Dodd, Mead & Company, in which it was stated that Mr. George Hamilton Butler, a student interpreter at this Legation, had ordered certain books from them while still residing in the United States which he had failed to account for, and that he had failed to reply to a communication of the Company requesting a settlement.

In accordance with the Department's request Mr. Butler was called upon for an explanation, and his reply is enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Mr. G.H.Butler to Mr. Rockhill, April 17, 1906.

Encl. in Desp. No. 288.

G.Hamilton Butler to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, April 17, 1906.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Misc. No. 337 of the 16th instant, and to state in reply thereto that I have received no communication from Messrs Dodd, Mead & Co., since my arrival in China.

As stated in the enclosure to your letter under acknowledgement, I owe Messrs Dodd, Mead & Co. a small amount for books purchased from them before my departure from the United States. This indebtedness I expect to cancel as soon as my finances will permit.

I have today written Messrs Dodd, Mead & Co., in regard to this matter, and should you desire further particulars upon receipt of a reply, I shall be glad to submit them to you.

(Signed) G. HAMILTON BUTLER.

Encl. in Desp. No. 288.

G.Hamilton Butler to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, April 17, 1908.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Misc. No. 337 of the 16th instant, and to state in reply thereto that I have received no communication from Messrs Dodd, Mead & Co., since my arrival in China.

As stated in the enclosure to your letter under acknowledgement, I owe Messrs Dodd, Mead & Co. a small amount for books purchased from them before my departure from the United States. This indebtedness I expect to cancel as soon as my finances will permit.

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(Signed) G. HAMILTON BUTLER.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN.
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack'd personally, June 6, 1906.

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. of STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 5 1906

No. 289. April 21, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Reporting on local disturbances in China during the year 1905.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 9 1906
FILED

SECRETARY OF STATE
JUN 3 1926

No. 2019. April 21, 1926.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Tientsin, reporting on local disturbances in China during the year 1925.

I have, etc.

(For the Secretary of State.)

Enclosure:

Report on Local Disturbances in China during the year 1925.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 289.
R.

April 21, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to submit the following report on the various local disturbances which marked the year 1905 in China, and of their immediate causes.

The beginning of the year found the rebellion in Kuangsi, by which that province had been distracted for more than two years, practically under control. There has been more or less lawlessness since, but no serious outbreak. The local authorities were required to report to their superiors the number of insurgents slain by their militia or executed after trial. According to these reports there were slain or executed by local forces during the year 1904, 21,648 rebels. This does not include those killed by the Imperial troops in battle, whose numbers are estimated at one-third more than the above. This would make the number of insurgents killed in 1904 more than fifty thousand, an impossible number. Each district of course desires to magnify its own prowess, and the oriental fondness for large numbers makes the statement utterly unreliable, even though it be official.

While this trouble in Kuangsi was dragging along toward a settlement, an insurrection broke out in western Szechuen, on the border of Thibet. The Tibetans complained

No. 889.

April 21, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to submit the following report on the various local disturbances which marked the year 1905 in China, and of their immediate causes.

The beginning of the year found the rebellion in Yunnan, by which that province had been distracted for more than two years, practically under control. There has been more or less lawlessness since, but no serious outbreak. The local authorities were required to report to their superiors the number of insurgents slain by their militia or executed after trial. According to these reports there were slain or executed by local forces during the year 1905, 81,442 rebels. This does not include those killed by the Imperial troops in Gansu, whose numbers are estimated at one-third more than the above. This would make the number of insurgents killed in 1905 more than fifty thousand, an impossible number. Each district of course desires to magnify its own prowess, and the original foundation for large numbers makes the statement utterly unreliable, even though it be official.

While this trouble in Yunnan was dragging along to-ward a settlement an insurrection broke out in western Szechuen, on the border of Tibet. The Tibetans complained

that the Chinese were infringing their rights, and in January the lamas near Batang attacked the Chinese and killed a major and several soldiers. In April the Assistant Chinese Resident went to Batang to investigate the trouble and was also killed. The rebellion spread into north-western Yünnan and a number of engagements took place. Two French priests who had incurred the hostility of the lamas were slain by the rebels, and an English botanist who was exploring the region barely escaped with his life, losing a large and valuable collection of plants. On July 26th Batang was taken and the rebellion suppressed. During one of the Tibetan raids into Yünnan the Chinese military sent to attack them were led to suspect the complicity of one of the wild tribes of Lolos, and the Chief was seized and executed. This aroused the Lolos, who immediately took the warpath against the Chinese. Desultory fighting occurred through several months. The Viceroy, however, memorialized the Throne, recommending that the offending Chinese officer should be dismissed from the service. The Imperial Government replied promptly with a decree ordering him to be beheaded, which was done, after which peace was easily restored. Further trouble with the Lolos broke out in northern Yunnan through the indiscretion of a Chinese local official who interfered in a tribal quarrel and was promptly killed. This trouble has just recently been reported as settled. In August the Tibetans and Chinese became again involved in a quarrel, this time on the frontier between Tibet and Kansuh, near Sining, and fighting continued for about a month, when word came that peace was once more restored.

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Early in October the Governor of Chinese Turkestan telegraphed that the Mohammedans near Ku-ch'e had raised the standard of rebellion, and the Imperial Government immediately ordered General Ma Yu-k'un to take the forces under his command in northern Chihli and march to the scene of the disturbance. Later this order was countermanded and published reports belittle the trouble. In connection with this affair, some excitement was caused by the rumor that Russian troops had crossed into Chinese Turkestan under the pretext of restoring order.

An insurrection of minor importance occurred on the island of Hainan in August among the hill tribes, who were still reported as raiding and kidknapping in October.

Rebellious secret societies have always existed in China, and several reports were received during the year 1905 of their activity in enrolling members and in attempts to create disturbances. The Triad Society of Kuangtung, the Ko Lao Hui in the Yangtze region, and the Great Sword Society in Shantung and Honan were most commonly mentioned, but none of them succeeded in doing any great damage. Some plundering occurred in eastern Kuangtung; attempts at rising were reported from western and northern Honan on the borders of Hupeh and Shansi, and the secret society men appear to have been supporting the smugglers and pirates on the Great Lake and near Haining in Chekiang. The activity of the Great Sword Society in Shantung and Honan culminated during February and March of this year (1906) in some plundering of villages in Ta'ao-chou Prefecture of south-west Shantung and in some raiding in two prefectures of central Honan. In the latter province some native Catholics were

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Rebellious general societies have always existed in China, and several reports were received during the year 1908 of their activity in enrolling members and in attempts to create disturbances. The Hsiao Society of Kuangtung, the Ko Lao Hui in the Yangtze region, and the Great Sword Society in Shantung and Honan were most commonly mentioned, but none of them succeeded in doing any great damage.

Some plundering occurred in eastern Kuangtung; attempts at rioting were reported from western and northern Honan on the borders of Hupeh and Chihli, and the secret society seem to have been stirring the smugglers and pirates on the Great Lake and near Nanking in Chekiang. The activity of the Great Sword Society in Shantung and Honan culminated during February and March of this year (1909) in some plundering of villages in Ta-ming Prefecture of south-west Shantung and in some raiding in the prefectures of central Honan. In the latter province some native Catholics were

attacked and killed. The aims of these secret societies are anti-dynastic, but they find it to their interest as a rule to attack foreigners, either to secure the sympathy of villagers who have a quarrel with Christians, or to involve the Government in difficulties with foreign Powers.

In this connection it is necessary to call attention to the circulation of anarchistic literature by Chinese revolutionists whose headquarters are apparently in Japan, but who seem also to have considerable following in Hawaii and in San Francisco. The only apparent result of the agitation in China so far was the attempt to kill the High Commissioners being sent abroad last September, when a bomb was exploded in the carriage of Duke Tse just as the train was starting from Peking station. The assassin was instantly killed by the explosion and six others, innocent bystanders, were either killed or died of their wounds, while a much larger number of persons were more or less seriously wounded. One good result occurred, however; the determination of the Government to at once reorganize the police service of the whole Empire. This work has been going on as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and there can be no doubt that the future will show a steady reduction in the number of disorders and the adoption of more efficient measures for the prevention and suppression of trouble.

There were numerous cases of armed robbery and of piracy during the year 1905, but fewer than in 1904. The north-eastern part of Chihli, outside the Great Wall, and the adjacent region of Mongolia, have been infested with mounted bandits since the Boxer trouble of 1900. A serious

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engagement took place between them and the troops of the Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai at the end of June, resulting in the rout of the bandits who fled over the border into Manchuria, then in the possession of the Japanese and Russians. Piracy in the Gulf of Chihli, which occasioned so many complaints in 1903 and 1904, has been almost entirely suppressed, thanks to the energetic measures of Yuan Shih-k'ai, and no serious case was reported in 1905, though there has been one flagrant case this year in Chefoo Harbor. The region of Ninghai, near Hangchow, has been for sometime past a nest of pirates, bandits, and smugglers, and that locality was marked by disorders throughout the whole year. Early in the year a feud between two clans, one of which was connected with the Roman Catholic Church, involved the members of that community in trouble. It gradually grew in importance, salt smugglers or other desperadoes taking hand on one side or the other, until at the beginning of November the whole sub-prefecture was distracted. Shop-keepers closed their doors and business was at a standstill. Early in November Government troops were sent to quell the disturbance but met with defeat in two engagements, and the Viceroy of Nanking had to be called upon for assistance. The end of the year saw the trouble still unsettled.

The southern coast of China has been notorious from of old for its pirate haunts, and it was in that region, particularly in the waterways of Kuangtung, that these sea-robbers practiced their trade in 1905. Cases were reported from the vicinity of Swatow, Kowloon, Lappa, Pak-hoi, and in the West River. A fight took place in July between the

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Government forces and three hundred pirates at Nai-wan-moon, in which a number of pirates were killed. An attack by pirates near Ning-ming Chou resulted in the loss of $10,000 worth of property. In July this band was increased by the desertion of some 2,000 soldiers.

In many parts of south-eastern China a very primitive social organization prevails. The feeling of clanship is very strong, and the claims of the clan take precedence of all others. Feuds are very common and persistent, and a number of the disorders reported from that region are to be credited to this condition of affairs. Cases were reported from near Swatow, Kuangtung, from various villages of Fukien, and from Ninghai and Tien-t'ai in Chekiang.

Many of the disorders of 1905 were caused by the imposition of new taxes, levied to meet the indemnity payments and the reform schemes of the Government, such as the new school system and the army reorganization. As is well known to you, the taxes of China are not levied according to any system whatever. Even the land tax, which at the settlement of the present dynasty it was agreed should never be increased, is not levied at a uniform rate throughout the Empire. As for other taxes, each province is allowed to devise its own methods of securing revenue, subject, of course, to the approval of the Imperial Government, which does not concern itself unless trouble occurs. As an illustration of the situation, I quote from a European correspondent of the North China Daily News, writing from Kueilin, Kuangsi:

Government forces and three hundred pirates at Ped-hwa-ting, in which a number of pirates were killed. An attack by pirates near Ning-wang Ssen resulted in the loss of $20,000 worth of property. In July this band was increased by the desertion of some 3,000 soldiers.

In many parts of South-eastern China a very active social organization prevails. The feeling of clanship is very strong, and the clans of the clan take precedence of all others. Feuds are very common and persistent, and a number of the disorders reported from that region are to be ascribed to this condition of affairs. Cases were reported from near Swatow, Changping, from various villages of Fukien, and from Ningpo and Tien-t'ai in Chekiang.

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"Few people can imagine the length to which "taxation has gone*******every pig killed pays 40 "cents, every bullock $2.00, besides squeezes***** "Every oil press pays 10 cents a day*******Every "article entering the city pays taxes to an extent "undreamed of two years ago. The increase is at "least ten-fold. Cost of labor has gone up. "The guild of carpenters*******has decided on a "five cent rise, their wages now standing at 30 "cents a day."

The year 1905 opened with anti-tax riots at three towns in Shantung, in the district of Wei-hsien. The opposition was to an increase in the tax on tobacco. The mobs burned the tax offices. A few days later there was an anti-tax riot at Chinkiang, in Kiangsu. From January 10th to February 27th a series of riots occurred in four districts of Hupeh over the attempt of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to compel the occupants of certain military lands to pay for the land and convert their military into ordinary tenure. Quite a number of people were killed in these riots, but two of the leaders were finally captured and decapitated and their property confiscated; this brought the mob to terms, and the question was finally settled by the payment for the land at the rate of 26,400 cash (say Tls.25) for every tael of tax collected annually. Trouble over the same question broke out subsequently in the neighboring province of Honan.

A very serious anti-tax riot occurred in March at Ch'ien-wei, in Szechuen, among the coolies carrying salt and coal, who were taxed a small amount per load. They formed an organization and marched on the city. Troops were called out and in the fight which took place one village was burned. Some sixty rioters were killed. Another occurred at Amoy

"How people can imagine the length to which
"taxation has gone.....every pig killed pays 4d
"cents, every bullock 8s.0d, besides squeezes.....
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A very serious anti-tax riot occurred in March at Chinwei, in Szechuen, among the coolies carrying salt and coal, who were taxed a small amount per load. They formed an organization and marched on the city. Troops were called out and in the fight which took place one village was burned. Some sixty rioters were killed. Another occurred at Anch

directed against the Customs, several persons being killed.

Other anti-tax riots occurred at Chappo, near Hangchow; at Hsing-p'ing, in Shensi; at T'ai-hu, Chekiang; and at T'ai-hsing, in Kiangsu.

Similar to these riots in their nature were a number created in opposition to the new currency system, and the new school system. The opposition to the use of ten-cash pieces which are worth thirty or forty percent less than their face value will be understood when we reflect that the copper pieces are not subsidiary coins with us. There is as yet no silver standard. The Government has decided to adopt a Tael of definite weight and fineness, but none are yet in circulation. Silver is not used by the mass of the people and when used is generally found in bullion. Hence the copper cash is the standard money of the people.

The opposition to schools was due in some instances to increased taxation, in others to the occupation of the temples contrary to the wishes of the people, and the use, for school support, of funds raised for idolatrous processions. A riot due to the last-mentioned cause occurred at P'u-ning, near Swatow, in March; the houses of the promoters were torn down and the school furniture wrecked. Other riots over the new educational system occurred at two places in Kiangsu, and at one place in Shensi. A strike against the use of the new cash pieces occurred at Chou-ts'un, Shantung, in May, the business houses of that large market town closing their doors until the officials came to terms. Discontent with the action of the Magistrate of Huai-yuan Hsien, Anhui, was expressed in June, because of his refusal to accept for taxes

directed against the Customs, several persons being killed.

Other anti-tax riots occurred at Chefoo, near Hangchow, at Hsing-p'ing, in Shensi, at T'ai-hu, Chekiang, and at T'ai-hsing, in Kiangsu.

Similar to these riots in their nature were a number created in opposition to the new currency system, and the new school system. The opposition to the use of tan-yuan pieces which are worth thirty or forty percent less than their face value will be understood when we reflect that the copper pieces are not subsidiary coins with us. There is as yet no silver standard. The Government has decided to adopt a Yuan of definite weight and fineness, but none are yet in circulation. Silver is not used by the mass of the people, and when used is generally found in bullion. Hence the copper cash is the standard money of the people.

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the new coins at their face value, but no violence occurred. Attempts were made to prevent their circulation in Peking, but the Government brought the opposition to terms very quickly. A mob gathered in Ningpo on December 26th to compel the dealers to pay for country produce in the old cash instead of foreign silver, old cash being more or less at a premium.

There remains to be mentioned a number of disturbances that may be classed as anti-foreign. Out of nineteen such incidents, seventeen were anti-missionary, two of which, however, were occasioned by enmity between the Catholic and Protestant Christians, and one other merely an affray with robbers, leaving fourteen to be accounted for by dislike of missions. The most important of these occurred in Ching-shan Hsien, Hupeh, where a chapel was burned in February; at Ninghai, Chekiang, in March; at Wan-tsai Hsien, Kiangsi, in May, the original cause of the most lamentable massacre at Nan-chang Fu; at T'ien-t'ai Hsien, Chekiang, in November, and during the same month the destruction of the American Presbyterian Mission and murder of missionaries at Lien-chou, Kuangtung.

The two classed as purely anti-foreign were the fracas at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on December 8th and the riot which followed on the 18th of the same month, for the occurence of which the Chinese can hardly be held to be solely responsible.

From this review it appears that out of 85 disturbances reported in the columns of the North China Herald or in the files of this Legation, there were:

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in May, the original cause of the most lamentable massacre
at Nan-chang Fu; at Ts'ien-tsi Hsien, Chekiang, in November,
and during the same month the destruction of the American
Presbyterian Mission and murder of missionaries at Nien-chow,
Honan.

The two classed as purely anti-foreign were the fracas
at the mixed court, Shanghai, on December 8th and the riot
which followed on the 10th of the same month, for the prompt-
ness of which the Chinese can hardly be held to be solely
responsible.

From this review it appears that of 58 disturbances
reported in the columns of the North China Herald or in the
files of this Legation, there were:

17 caused by missionary troubles,
15 due to new taxes and reform schemes,
8 due to revolt of subject tribes,
16 to be classed as rebellion,
6 to be classed as clan feuds,
5 to be classed as acts of piracy,
2 due to salt smuggling,
2 anti-foreign, and
14 due to other causes.

A further examination of the disorders shows that each had its own local cause, and that there is no evidence of any general anti-foreign movement.

The anti-American boycott was inaugurated early in the year, but was never enforced to any great extent except in Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and in the Yangtze region. The Customs returns show that American trade has increased in spite of it. No acts of violence have been directly traced to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. Rockhill

D FROM
BON COPY.

Secretary of State,
APR 23 1906

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
APR 23 1906
Department of State.

Amb. Wright
Apr. 24

From Peking, April 23, 1906.

Received 2:14 P.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

April 23, 10 p.m. Foreign office has just now informed me the Empress Dowager will send me tomorrow hundred thousand taels for the relief sufferers San Francisco. She is sending also forty thousand for the relief of the Chinese subjects there.

Rockhill

INDEX BUREAU
FILED
MAY 16 1906

S.H.Q.

DIPLOMATIC BUR. RECEIVED JUN 16 1906 DEPT. OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUN 2 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED JUN 5 1906 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS, DEPT. OF STATE.

Mr. Merriam

Ordered June 15-1906, to be sent July 1-1906 to June 30-1907

Sent June 16

No. 290.

April 23, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 121 of March 16th, 1906, and requesting that subscriptions for the "New York Tribune" and "Washington Post" be renewed for the fiscal year 1906-07.

INDEX BUREAU FILED JUN 15 1906

No. 283. April 23, 1900.

Mr. Hostmann to the Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 1[illegible] of March 1891, 1900, and requesting that subscriptions for the "New York Tribune" and "Washington Post" be renewed for the fiscal year 1900-01.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 290.
C.

April 23, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 121 of March 16th, informing the Legation that the Department has renewed the subscriptions to the "New York Tribune" and the "Washington Post" to June 30, 1906.

I take this occasion to request that the subscriptions for these papers be again renewed for the fiscal year 1906-1907.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

AMERICAN LEGATION
PEKING, CHINA

No. 280.

April 22, 1906.

The Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 321 of March 16th, informing the Legation that the Department has renewed the subscriptions to the "New York Tribune" and the "Washington Post" to June 30, 1906.

I take this occasion to request that the subscriptions for these papers be again renewed for the fiscal year 1906-1907.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

INDEX BUREAU
RECT'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 291. April 24, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The abolition of domestic slavery in China.

No. 855. April 24th 1906.

Mrs. Bonfield to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The abolition of domestic slavery in Cuba.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 291.
R.

April 24, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I enclose herewith a translation of a memorial recently addressed by Chou Fu, the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, to the Emperor, recommending the abolition of domestic slavery.

I fear that the adoption of this measure will meet with very strong opposition, as the Manchu nobles, among others, have many domestic slaves. It may be noted that a somewhat similar form of slavery formerly existed in Korea, but was abolished by the present sovreign of that country in 1886. (See F.R. of the U.S., 1886, p. 213).

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

"Abolition of Chinese Domestic Slavery," in China.
from the Peking & Tientsin Times, Tientsin, April 21, 1906.

Dupl. Encl. in Des #291.

Peking & Tientsin Times April 21. 1906

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

Abolition of Chinese Domestic Slavery.

Viceroy Chou Fu with his well-known progressive ideas and humanitarion principles has just submitted a memorial to the Throne in which he recommends the enactment of legal measures whereby the present most objectionable practice of buying and selling human beings for servants or other purposes may be done away with by making it a punishable offense.

The Viceroy states in his memorial that the buying and selling of human beings is disturbing the harmony between heaven and earth, disregarding the spirit of enlightened civilization. Of all created things man is the noblest. During the happy reigns of China's three wise sovereigns, Yao, Shun and Yu, none but criminds could be held as slaves. The trading of human beings first came into practice in the Chou dynasty when China's ancient civilization began its decline. During the Tsin and Han dynasties and after, and practice became greatly worse, so that slaves were no longer regarded as human beings, but as chattels of their owners, deprived of every trace of freedom or liberty, and holding their lives at the mercy of their masters. In course of time, this practice became universal, and was regarded as an approved custom.

When our present dynasty came to the Throne, however it adopted benevolent laws, and instances were known where male slaves were liberated and restored to their freedom, or where the term of servitude was restricted to a fixed number of years by law. Owners who took the law into their own hand and beat their offending slaves to death were punished. Masters who bought slaves by means of unstamped deeds were compelled to treat them as hired servants and pay wages for their work. In spite of all this gracious solicitude on the part of the Throne, however, the practice of keeping slaves could never be stopped, so long as the validity of the deed of buying and selling human beings was recognised. According of the custom in vogue, the children of poor parents, when once they have passed into the hands of their purchasers, became the latter's property losing all their personal rights and liberty. In case they are fortunate enough to fall into the hands of kind-hearted owners, their life may be tolerably happy; but should they be sold into cruel families, they are worked like lattle, and suffer hardship worse than those of criminal prisoners. There is no one to implor for redress, and death is their only fate. Their plight is so pitiable that we cannot endure even its description. That our fellow-beings should alone find cife so cheerless must be a violation of heaven and earth's harmonious relations, and a reproach on the wise administration transmitted to us by our noble ancients.

Slavery was formerly prevalent in Europe and the United Staters, with its attendant conditions of inhumanity and hardship. During the past few decades, however, owing to the advancement of civilization and the increase of knowledge, Western peoples have learned that slavery is the practice of barbarians and not the doings of civilized society. In consequence, England abolished slavery at the expenditure of millions of pounds, and the United States liberated the negroes after a tremendous internecine war of several years. These two nations having taken the lead, the other nations quickly followed, with the result that on the whole Continent of Europe, slavery became a thing of the past. After that, whenever nations in other continents practiced slavery, they were regarded as barbarians, and pressure was exerted to enforce its discontinuance. At the present period when our benevolent Sovereigns are taking

be hired, and concubines shall only be married through go-betweens. Those who are slaves should be employed as paid servants, with liberty of action and person. If then commit offenses they they should be judged and punished as hired servants. All the present laws relating to slaves and their master should be at once repealed. In this manner the benevolent rule of their Majesties will be extended to all classes of their subjects, a benevolence which transcends the humanity of Wen-ti of the Han Dynasty when he abolished conporal punishment, or that of Taitsung of the Tang Dyuasty, when he restored the freedom of the palace slaves. For the proper carrying out of his proposal, the memorialist suggests six regulations which he prays might be handed to the State Council and the Boards concerned for consideration and report. Should the above suggested proposal and regulations meet with Their Majesties approval, the memorialist begs that a Decree be promulgated putting them into effect.—*Nan Fung Pao.*

Encl. in Des #291.

Peking & Tientsin Times April 21. 1906

Abolition of Chinese Domestic Slavery.

Viceroy Chou Fu with his well-known progressive ideas and humanitarion principles has just submitted a memorial to the Throne in which he recommends the enactment of legal measures whereby the present most objectionable practice of buying and selling human beings for servants or other purposes may be done away with by making it a punishable offense.

The Viceroy states in his memorial that the buying and selling of human beings is disturbing the harmony between heaven and earth, disregarding the spirit of enlightened civilization. Of all created things man is the noblest. During the happy reigns of China's three wise sovereigns, Yao, Shun and Yu, none but criminds could be held as slaves. The trading of human beings first came into practice in the Chou dynasty when China's ancient civilization began its decline. During the Tsin and Han dynasties and after, and practice became greatly worse, so that slaves were no longer regarded as human beings, but as chattels of their owners, deprived of every trace of freedom or liber y, and holding their lives at the mercy of their masters. In course of time, this practice became universal, and was regarded as an approved custom.

When our present dynasty came to the Throne, however it adopted benevolent laws, and instances were known where male slaves were liberated and restored to their freedom, or where the term of servitude was restricted to a fixed number of years by law. Owners who took the law into their own hand and beat their offending slaves to death were punished. Masters who bought slaves by means of unstamped deeds were compelled to treat them as hired servants and pay wages for their work. In spite of all this gracious solicitude on the part of the Throne, however, the practice of keeping slaves could never be stopped, so long as the validity of the deed of buying and selling human beings was recognized. According of the custom in vogue, the children of poor parents, when once they have passed into the hands of their purchasers, became the latter's property losing all their personal rights and liberty. In case they are fortunate enough to fall into the hands of kind-hearted owners, their life may be tolerably happy; but should they be sold into cruel families, they are worked like lattle, and suffer hardship worse than those of criminal prisoners. There is no one to implor for redress, and death is their only fate. Their plight is so pitiable that we cannot endure even its description. That our fellow-beings should alone find cife so cheerless must be a violation of heaven and earth's harmonious relations, and a reproach on the wise administration transmitted to us by our noble ancients.

Slavery was formerly prevalent in Europe and the United Staters, with its attendant conditions of inhumanity and hardship. During the past few decades, however, owing to the advancement of civilization and the increase of knowledge, Western peoples have learned that slavery is the practice of barbarians and not the doings of civilized society. In consequence, England abolished slavery at the expenditure of millions of pounds, and the United States liberated the negroes after a tremendous internecine war of several years. These two nations having taken the lead, the other nations quickly followed, with the result that on the whole Continent of Europe, slavery became a thing of the past. After that, whenever nations in other continents practiced slavery, they were regarded as barbarians, and pressure was exerted to enforce its discontinuance. At the present period when our benevolent Sovereigns are taking measure to organiz: the internal administration, to revise the laws, to adopt reforms in every department of national activity, the custom of buying and selling human beings which has received the condenmation of the whole civilized world, cannot be allowed to go on unchecked. The memorialist proposes that Their Majesties promulgate an Imperial Decree abolishing forever this harmful vice, making it a penal offense for Manchu or Chinese to sell or buy human beings. Servants shall only

measure to organiz: the internal administration, to revise the laws, to adopt reforms in every department of national activity, the custom of buying and selling human beings which has received the condenmation of the whole civilized world, cannot be allowed to go on unchecked. The memorialist proposes that Their Majesties promulgate an Imperial Decree abolishing forever this harmful vice, making it a penal offense for Manchu or Chinese to sell or buy human beings. Servants shall only be hired, and concubines shall only be married through go-betweens. Those who are slaves should be employed as paid servants, with liberty of action and person. If then commit offenses they they should be judged and punished as hired servants. All the present laws relating to slaves and their master should be at once repealed. In this manner the benevolent rule of their Majesties will be extended to all classes of their subjects, a benevolence which transcends the humanity of Wen-ti of the Han Dynasty when he abolished conporal punishment, or that of Taitsung of the Tang Dyuasty, when he restored the freedom of the palace slaves. For the proper carrying out of his proposal, the memorialist suggests six regulations which he prays might be handed to the State Council and the Boards concerned for consideration and report. Should the above suggested proposal and regulations meet with Their Majesties approval, the memorialist begs that a Decree be promulgated. putting them into effect.—*Nan Fang Pao.*

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
APR 23 1906
Department of State.

RECEIVED
APR
23
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

Secretary of State.
APR 23 1906

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking

Received April 23, 1906.

9:31 A. M.

CHIEF CLERK
APR
23
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

April 23, 4 P. M. Edict removes Governor of Kiangsi from office and punishes privincial Judge and Treasurer for Nanchang riot.

ROCKHILL.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 26 1906
FILED

O. C. S.

FILED

D FROM
ON COPY.

RECEIVED APR 25 1906 DIV. OF MOD. DOC. BUR. DEP. OF STATE.

Secretary of State. APR 24 1906

CHIEF CLERK APR 24 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS. APR 24 1906 Department of State.

From Peking, April 24, 1906.

Received 6:20 A.M.

ecretary of State,

Washington.

April 24, 1 p.m. To whom in San Francisco shall I remit the undred thousand taels gift of the Empress Dowager to sufferers, hich I have now received?

ROCKHILL

FILED MAY 16 1906 STATE DEPT.

S.H.Q.

EXED FROM
ARBON COPY.

RECEIVED
APR
26
1906
DIVISION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State.
APR 25 1906

April 27 1906

From Peking, April 25, 1906.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
APR 25 1906
Department of State.

Received 10:53 A.M.

CHIEF CLERK
APR
25
1906
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

April 25, 5 p.m. Your telegram received. Have seen Minister for Foreign Affairs and expressed great appreciation for the kind offer of their Majesties and returned check.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 8 1906
FILED

Deciphered by ~~the Chief Clerk's Office~~,
O.G.S.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State.

Apr 25 1908

From Peking, April 25, 1908.

Received 10:53 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

April 25, 5 p.m. Your telegram received. Have seen Minister for Foreign Affairs and expressed great appreciation for the kind action of their Majesties and returned cheer.

ROCKHILL.

Referred by the Chief Div. Office,
D.C.E.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 292. April 25, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The delivery of a parcel addressed to "Lung Tsen-chang, Chinese secretary to H.I.C.M's. High Commissioners, Board of Revenue, Peking." Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 113, of March 2, 1905.

INDEX BUREAU
FILED
JUN 4 1906

No. 252. April 25, 1904.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The delivery of a parcel addressed to "Young Tsang-cheng, Chinese secretary to H.I.C.M's. High Commissioner, Board of Revenue, Peking." Accompanying Department Instruction No. 112, of March 9, 1904.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 292.
C.

April 25, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 113 of March 2, giving me notice of a parcel addressed to "Lung Tsen-chang, Chinese secretary to H.I.C.M's. High Commissioners, Board of Revenue, Peking".

The parcel has been delivered as directed and an acknowledgment received from the Board of Revenue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

AMERICAN LEGATION
PEKING, CHINA

No. 752.
C.

April 25, 1908.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 173 of March 3, giving me notice of a parcel addressed to "Tung Tsao-chang, Chinese Secretary to H.I.C.M's. Higher Commissioners, Board of Revenue, Peking". The parcel has been delivered as directed and an acknowledgment received from the Board of Revenue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC RECEIVED
JUN
1906

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 293. April 26, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Passport applications of Angel John de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Doong.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 11 1906
FILED

No. 203. April 28, 1904.

Mr. Hoshall to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Passport applications of Angel Tejn de la Pena and Matthew Joseph Young.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 293.
H.

April 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to our Consul General at Hankow, by which I refused to issue passports to two applicants claiming the right of American protection as being citizens of the Philippines.

The applicants were Angel John de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Doong. The former stated in his application that he was born in Shanghai, September 9, 1875, and that his father is a citizen of the Philippine Islands; that he himself is a seaman, his permanent residence being at St. Rosario, but there is no evidence to show that he was actually living there on April 11, 1899, or in fact at any time in his life. The circumstances as set forth in the other's application were exactly the same as regards place of birth, lack of evidence, etc., except that this applicant was born in 1871. Both desired passports for their wives and children as well as themselves.

As may be seen from my letter enclosed, I refused these passports on the ground that the applicants have not shown

American Legation,
Peking, China.

No. 889.

April 24, 1908.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to our Consul General at Canton, by which I refused to issue passports to two applicants claiming the right of American protection as being citizens of the Philippines.

The applicants were Angel Jose de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Young. The former stated in his application that he was born in Cavite, September 3, 1879, and that his father is a citizen of the Philippine Islands; that he himself is a seaman, his permanent residence being at St. Bernardine, but there is no evidence to show that he was actually living there on April 11, 1899, or in fact at any time in his life. The circumstances as set forth in the other's application were exactly the same as regards place of birth, lack of evidence, etc., except that this applicant was born in 1871. Both desired passports for their wives and children as well as themselves.

As may be seen from my letter enclosed, I refused these passports on the ground that the applicants have not shown

that they are citizens of the Philippines within the definition of the law, which decision I have the honor to submit for your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Martin, April 24, 1906.

that they are citizens of the Philippines within the defi-
nition of the law, which decision I have the honor to sub-
mit for your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. Hankell to Mr. Martin, April 24, 1909.

Enclosure-No. in Des. No.293.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Martin.

Peking, April 24, 1906.

William Martin, Esquire,

American Consul General,

Hankow.

S i r :

I acknowledge the receipt of your #181 of April 19 enclosing passport applications of Angel John de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Doong, who claim the right to American protection on account of being residents of an insular possession of the United States.

In reply I have to state that inasmuch as both applicants were born in Shanghai, one twenty-four and one twenty-eight years before the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States, they have not shown that they are citizens of the Philippines within the definition of the Act of Congress of July 1st 1902, 32 Statutes at Large,691, Chapter 1369, Section 4, which reads as follows:

> "All inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein, who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April 1899, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, etc."

I must refuse therefore to issue the passports on the evidence given, and I enclose herewith the applications in question, together with the Money Order for the $3.84 which accompanied them for the fee.

Iam, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W.W. Rockhill.

Enclosure-Wer in Des. No.293.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Martin.

Peking, April 24, 1906.

William Martin, Esquire,

American Consul General,

Hankow.

S i r :

I acknowledge the receipt of your #181 of April 19 enclosing passport applications of Angel John de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Doong, who claim the right to American protection on account of being residents of an insular possession of the United States.

In reply I have to state that inasmuch as both applicants were born in Shanghai, one twenty-four and one twenty-eight years before the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States, they have not shown that they are citizens of the Philippines within the definition of the Act of Congress of July 1st 1902, 32 Statutes at Large,691, Chapter 1369, Section 4, which reads as follows:

"All inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein, who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April 1899, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, etc."

I must refuse therefore to issue the passports on the evidence given, and I enclose herewith the applications in question, together with the Money Order for the $8.84 which accompanied them for the fee.

Iam, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W.W. Rockhill.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Ackd. June 6 CHG

No. 294. April 26, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The appointment of Mr. Charles D. Jameson as engineer of the Wai-wu Pu. Attitude of American educated Chinese in Peking and Tientsin.

No. 284. April 25, 1900.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The significance of Mr. Conger's departure on
engineer of the Pei-ho Pu. Attitude of American sol-
gated Chinese in Peking and Tientsin.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 294.
R.

April 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

As tending to show the friendly disposition of the Foreign Office and of the Viceroy of this Province to Americans, I learnt on April 6th with much pleasure of the appointment by the Wai-wu Pu of an American engineer, Mr. Charles D. Jameson, as engineer and, incidentally, architect of the Foreign Office, which is now having erected new buildings for its use in this city.

The number of prominent Chinese officials educated in the United States and now holding office in Peking or Tientsin is very considerable, and their friendliness to us resulting from their better understanding of American methods and manners makes them particularly desirous of securing American technical assistance in any work in which they may require it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 899.

April 29, 1908.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As tending to show the friendly disposition of the Foreign Office and of the Viceroy of this Province to Americans, I learned on April 4th with much pleasure of the appointment by the Waiwu Pu of an American engineer, Mr. Charles D. Isaacson, as engineer and, incidentally, architect of the Yenshan Office, which is now having erected new buildings for its use in this city.

The number of prominent Chinese officials educated in the United States and now holding office in Peking or Tientsin is very considerable, and their friendliness to be relied from their better understanding of American methods and manners makes them particularly desirous of securing American technical assistance in any work in which they may require it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

INDEX BUREAU REG'D. JUN 2 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED JUN 6 1906 DIV. FOR. DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK JUN 4 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 295. April 26, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU FILED

Subject:

Punishment of the Provincial Governor and other officials of Kiangsi for the Nan-chang Fu riot.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 295.
R.

April 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a translation of an Imperial Edict removing the Governor of the Province of Kiang-si from office as a punishment for his having failed to take the necessary measures to prevent the riot at Nan-chang Fu of February 25th last, which ended in the killing of a number of foreign missionaries and the burning of their property by a mob.

The Edict also orders punishments for the Provincial Judge and the Provincial Treasurer. I learn from other sources that the former has been transferred to another post, reduced two degrees in the official hierarchy and excluded from further promotion; the Provincial Treasurer, whose role in the riot was an unimportant one, has, however, been transferred to another post, as a punishment for his remissness.

I learn from the British and French Ministers, who are settling in Peking the question of indemnification for the losses of their nationals at Nan-chang Fu, that a satisfactory settlement of this matter will be promptly reached.

I confirm as follows the telegram which I sent you on this matter on the 23rd instant: (supra)

AMERICAN LEGATION
PEKING, CHINA

No. 2844. April 25, 1900.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a translation of an Imperial Edict removing the Governor of the Province of Kiangsi from office as a punishment for his having failed to take the necessary measures to prevent the riot at Wan-hsien in February 1899, which ended in the pillaging of a number of foreign missionaries and the looting of their property by a mob.

The Edict also orders punishments for the Provincial Judge and the Provincial Treasurer. I learn from other sources that the former has been transferred to another post, reduced two degrees in the official hierarchy and exempted from further punishment, the Provincial Treasurer, whose post is not at present an undesirable one, has however been transferred to another post as a punishment for his remissness.

I learn from the British and French Ministers, who are acting in Peking the question of indemnification for the losses of their nationals at Wan-hsien, that a satisfactory settlement of this matter will be promptly reached.

I confirm as follows the telegram which I sent you on this matter on the 22nd instant:

"Secstate,

Washington,

Edict removes Governor of Kiangsi from office and punishes provincial judge and treasurer for Nanchang riot.

Rockhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Imperial Edict (translation) ordering punishment of the Governor and Provincial officials of Kiangsi.

FILED

Enclosure in Despatch No. 295.

Imperial Edict. Massacre at Nan-ch'ang Fu, Kiangsi. Governor and Provincial Judge and Provincial Treasurer Punished.

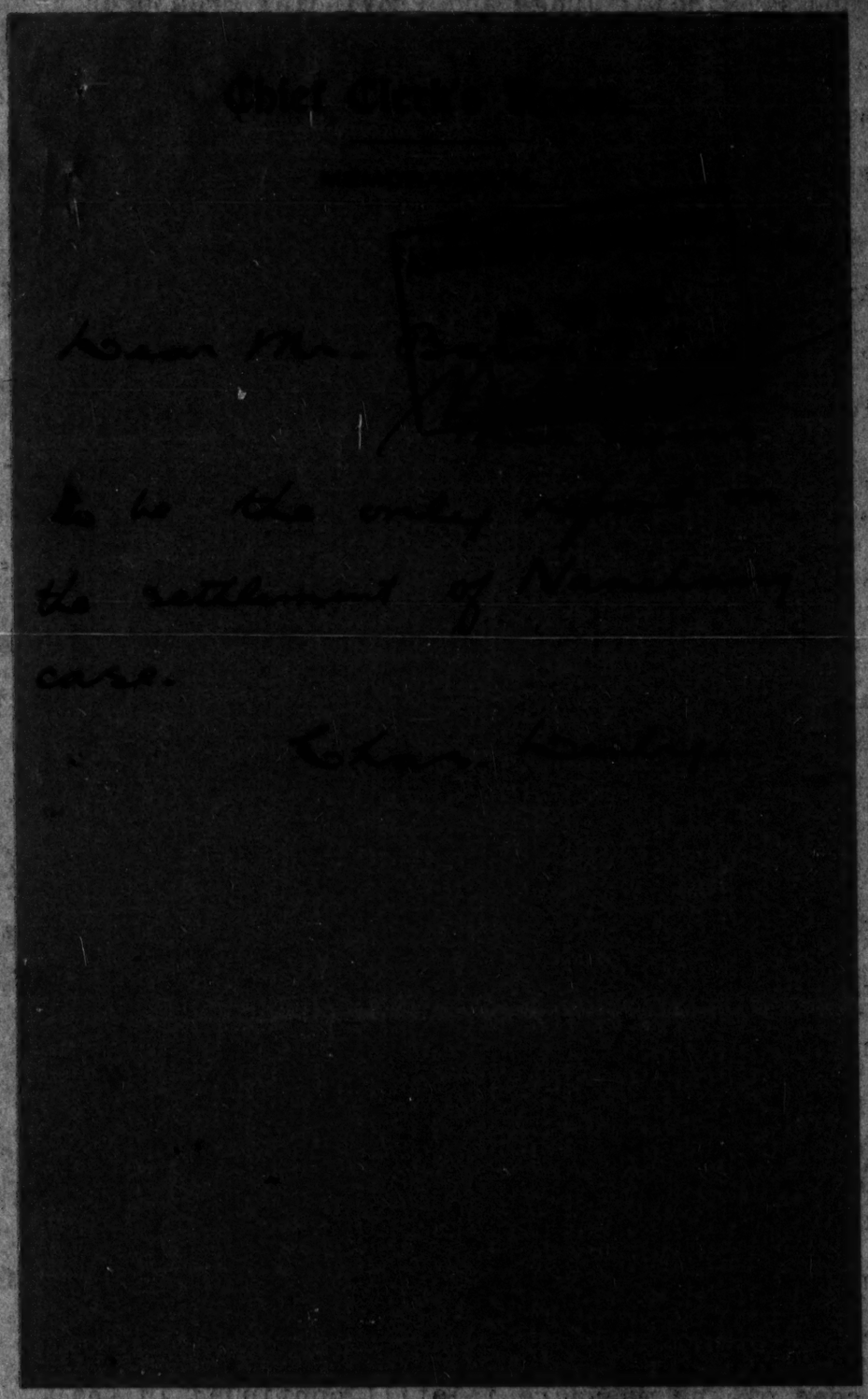
(Translation)

With reference to the case of the attack upon the missions at Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi, sometime ago the Board of Foreign Affairs memorialized, requesting the appointment of the Customs Taot'ai at Tientsin, Liang Tun-yen, to proceed to the place mentioned and make a thorough investigation. Yesterday WE summoned the said Taot'ai to Audience, and inquired of him in detail regarding this case, and WE find that according to his report of the case, the circumstances are very different from those given in the telegrams of Hu t'ing-kan (the Governor), and not only so, but the telegrams received from the Governor and other officials at various times differ among themselves, and are certainly marked by shilly-shallying and attempts to deceive.

Hu T'ing-kan, the Governor of Kiangsi, is hereby, first of all, removed from office. The provincial Treasurer, Chou Hao, is now having his conduct investigated, as decreed by a recent Imperial Edict. The provincial Judge, Yu Chao-k'ang, has shown himself incapable of making a prompt investigation of a serious criminal case, and as the first step in his punishment, is referred to the Board of Civil Office, for the determination of a penalty.

The case of the massacre is still continued in the charge of the Board of Foreign Affairs, which is directed to deal with it in a careful and satisfactory manner.

Respect this.



INDEX BUREAU
REG'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 296. April 26, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Contribution of the Empress Dowager for the relief of sufferers from the San Francisco earthquake.

No. 290. April 20, 1904.

Mr. Hackett to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirmation of the Depew Formula for the relief of sufferers from the San Francisco earthquake.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 296.
R.

April 26, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to inform you that while at the Railway station on the evening of Monday the 23rd to bid good-bye to Baron von Mumm, the newly appointed German Ambassador to Japan, I was informed by the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Na-t'ung, that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager had that day ordered the Foreign Office to remit to me 100,000 taels as a personal contribution to the relief of the San Francisco sufferers by the earthquake and the fire. Her Majesty had at the same time ordered 40,000 taels sent to the Chinese Minister in Washington for the relief of the Chinese residents. His Excellency added that the contribution of Her Majesty would be handed me on the following morning.

On Tuesday morning an Under Secretary of the Wai-wu Pu brought me a note from the Prince of Ch'ing, a translation of which I enclose, and handed me a 100,000 taels Treasury note. I informed him that I had wired to you Her Majesty's intention, and while requesting him to convey to His Highness Prince Ch'ing the expression of my very high appreciation for Her Majesty's

AMERICAN LEGATION
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 890.

April 26, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that while at the Railway station on the evening of Monday the 23rd to bid good-bye to Baron von Mumm, the newly appointed German Ambassador to Japan, I was informed by the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Na-t'ung, that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager had that day ordered the Foreign Office to remit to me 100,000 taels as a personal contribution to the relief of the San Francisco sufferers by the earthquake and the fire. Her Majesty had at the same time ordered 40,000 taels sent to the Chinese Minister in Washington for the relief of the Chinese residents. His Excellency added that the contribution of Her Majesty would be handed me on the following morning.

On Tuesday morning an Under Secretary of the Wai-wu Pu brought me a note from the Prince of Ch'ing, a translation of which I enclose, and handed me a 100,000 taels Treasury note. I informed him that I had wired to you Her Majesty's intention, and while requesting him to convey to His Highness Prince Ch'ing the expression of my very high appreciation for Her Majesty's

gracious sympathy, I said that I would call on the Minister for Foreign Affairs as soon as I received a reply to my cablegram.

On receipt of your cablegram I wrote to the Prince of Ch'ing paraphrasing your instruction, and also asked His Excellency Na-t'ung to receive me yesterday afternoon, when I handed him the note to the Prince of Ch'ing and the bill for Tls. 100,000. I explained to him the position of our Government in the matter and assured him that our gratitude was profound, and that Her Majesty's prompt and generous aid in this national calamity would be appreciated by all our people. I finally made him thoroughly understand that it was not a slight put upon Her Majesty but that the President had decided that it was best to refuse all the numerous offers of aid from abroad which had been made. He said that he would report the matter to Their Majesties and explain to them the reason for our declining foreign aid.

I confirm as follows my cablegram to you on this matter and acknowledge the receipt of your telegram in reply to mine of the 23rd instant:

Peking, April 23rd, 1906.

"Secstate,

Washington.

April 23rd, 10 P.M. Foreign Office have just now informed me the Empress Dowager will send me tomorrow hundred thousand taels for the relief sufferers San Francisco. She is sending also forty thousand for the relief of the Chinese subjects there.

Rockhill."

immediately thereafter, I said that I would call on the Minister for Foreign Affairs as soon as I received a reply to my cablegram.

On receipt of your cablegram I wrote to the Prince of Ts'ing paraphrasing your instruction, and also asked His Excellency Wai-Tung to receive me yesterday afternoon, when I handed him the note to the Prince of Ch'ing and the bill for Tls. 100,000. I explained to him the position of our government in the matter and assured him that our gratitude was profound, and that Her Majesty's prompt and generous aid in this national calamity would be appreciated by all our people. I fully made him thoroughly understand that it was not a slight put upon Her Majesty but that the President had decided that it was best to refuse all the numerous offers of aid from abroad which had been made. He said that he would report the matter to Their Majesties and explain to them the reason for our declining foreign aid.

I confirm as follows my cablegram to you on this matter and acknowledge the receipt of your telegram in reply to mine of the 22nd instant:

Peking, April 23rd, 1906.

"Secretary,

Washington.

April 22nd, 10 P.M. Foreign Office have just now informed me the Empress Dowager will send to tomorrow Hundred thousand taels for the relief sufferers San Francisco. She is sending also Forty thousand For the relief of the Chinese residents there.

Rockhill."

"Peking, April 24, 1906.

"Secstate,

Washington.

April 24th, 1 P.M. To whom in San Francisco shall I remit the hundred thousand taels gift of the Empress Dowager to sufferers which I have now received.

Rockhill."

"Washington, April 24, 1906.

"Amlegation,

Peking.

Telegram of this date received. The President expresses sincere thanks for offered aid; many similar generous offers are being received from foreign countries, all which are most gratefully appreciated, but president has decided best not receive contributions from abroad. Chinese Legation has despatched secretary to San Francisco to assist Chinese population, Red Cross agents have been specially instructed to co-operate with him. Suggest that Her Majesty remittance be delivered to Chinese Minister here for additional assistance to distressed Chinese.

Root."

"Peking, April 25, 1906.

"Secstate,

Washington.

April 25th, 5 P.M. Your telegram received. Have seen Minister for Foreign Affairs and expressed great appreciation for the kind offer of Their Majesties and returned Check.

Rockhill."

"Peking, April 24, 1908.

"Secretary,

Washington.

April 24th, 1 P.M. To whom in San Francisco shall I remit the hundred thousand taels gift of the Empress Dowager to sufferers which I have now received.

Peckhill."

"Washington, April 24, 1908.

"Ambassador,

Peking.

Telegram of this date received. The President expresses sincere thanks for offered aid; many similar generous offers are being received from foreign countries, all which are most gratefully appreciated, but present has decided best not receive contributions from abroad. Chinese Legation has despatches secretly to San Francisco to assist Chinese population, Red Cross agents have been specially instructed to co-operate with him. Suggest that Her Majesty remittance be delivered to Chinese Minister here for additional assistance to distressed Chinese.

Root."

"Peking, April 25, 1908.

"Secretary,

Washington.

April 25th, 6 P.M. Your telegram received, Have seen Minister for Foreign Affairs and expressed great appreciation for the kind offer of Their Majesties and returned Edict.

Peckhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 23, 1906.
2. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, April 25, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

7. Palmer Cheling to Mr. Hookhill, April 25, 1900.

8. Mr. Hookhill to Prince Cheling, April 26, 1900.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 296.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have this 30th Day of the Third Moon (April 25, 1906) received H[illegible] Imperial Majesty's Edict, as follows:

"WE have received the commands of Her Imperial Majesty, Tzu-hai etc., etc., Empress Dowager, saying:- "The city of San Francisco, in the United States, has suffered a very serious earthquake shock, and this Court is filled with compassion. Let One Hundred Thousand Taels be appropriated from the Imperial Treasury and sent by the Board of Foreign Affairs to the American Minister in Peking, to be by him at once transmitted by draft to the afflicted city for the relief of distress and as a mark of the friendship existing between the two countries" "Respact this."

My Board having now received One Hundred Thousand K'u-p'ing Taels from the Board of Revenue, I have the honor to send the same to Your Excellency, that you may immediately transmit the same, and that you may telegraph to Your Excellency's Government in notification of this action. I trust that you will kindly make acknowledgement, by which I shall be greatly obliged.

I avail myself of the occasion etc. etc. etc.

Cards of Prince and Ministers enclosed.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 296.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, April 25, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Imperial Highness' note of the 23rd instant, in which you communicate to me the substance of an Imperial Decree by which Their Imperial Majesties have ordered the contribution of One Hundred Thousand Taels to the relief of the great distress occasioned by the earthquake at San Francisco and in which Your Highness transmitted to me a bill of the Board of Revenue Bank for Tls. 100,000.

In compliance with Your Imperial Highness' request I at once telegraphed to my Government notifying of this most generous action of Their Imperial Majesties, and I am just in receipt of a reply, saying that the president expresses his sincere thanks for the aid offered; that many similar offers are being received from other foreign countries, all of which are most gratefully appreciated, but that the president has decided that it will not be necessary to receive contributions from abroad. In accordance with my instructions therefore, I have the honor to hand you enclosed the bill of the Board of Revenue Bank for One Hundred Thousand Taels, and, in returning the same, I have the honor to request Your Imperial Highness to convey to Their Imperial Majesties the sincere gratitude of the President and people of the United States for this manifestation of sympathy.

I avail myself, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 296.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, April 25, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Imperial Highness' note of the 23rd instant, in which you communicate to me the substance of an Imperial Decree by which Their Imperial Majesties have ordered the contribution of One Hundred Thousand Taels to the relief of the great distress occasioned by the earthquake at San Francisco and in which Your Highness transmitted to me a bill of the Board of Revenue Bank for Tls. 100,000.

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I avail myself, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
4
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 297. April 27, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

New Mining Regulations. The protest against Article VII renewed to the Foreign Office, and their reply.

No. 297. April 27, 1904.

Mr. Bourchier to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

New Mining Regulations. The present opening
Article VII removed to the Foreign Office, and their reply.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 297.
R.

April 27, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions No. 114 of March 2nd last in reply to my despatch No. 200 of January 18th, and your No. 117 of March 10th in reply to my No. 206 of January 21st, all in reference to the mining regulations which the Chinese Government is now attempting to frame.

On receipt of your Instruction No. 114, I addressed a note to the Prince of Ch'ing, a copy of which I enclose, in which I embodied the substance of your instruction. 1/

On the 24th instant the Prince of Ch'ing replied in the enclosed note, saying that the experimental regulations, of which I have had to complain, will very shortly be withdrawn, as the compilation of the General Mining Regulations has now been completed by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who had been entrusted with this work, and is at present being gone over by the Wai-wu Pu before submitting them to the Throne for approval. 2/

Although not so stated in the note, I take it to imply that the objections which the United States has made to the Experimental Mining Regulations will be met in these General Mining Regulations.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 887. April 27, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions No. 114 of March 2nd last in reply to my despatch No. 800 of January 18th, and your No. 117 of March 10th in reply to my No. 806 of January 31st, all in reference to the mining regulations which the Chinese Government is now attempting to frame.

On receipt of your Instruction No. 114, I addressed a note to the Prince of Ch'ing, a copy of which I enclose, in which I embodied the substance of your instruction.

On the 24th instant the Prince of Ch'ing replies in the enclosed note, saying that the experimental regulations of which I have had to complain will very shortly be withdrawn, as the compilation of the General Mining Regulations has now been completed by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who had been entrusted with this work, and is at present being gone over by the Tsung-Ta before submitting them to the Throne for approval.

Although not so stated in the note, I take it to imply that the objections which the United States has made to the Experimental Mining Regulations will be met in these General Mining Regulations.

I shall await the publication of the Regulations, and if they do not "remove all discrimination against foreign miners and secure their peaceful and practical working of their property" I will, in conjunction with my colleagues interested in the question, or alone if I cannot secure further action on their part, urge on the Chinese Government strict compliance with the terms of Article VII of its treaty with us of October 8, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, April 17, 1906.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 24, 1906.

I shall await the publication of the Regulations, and if they do not "remove all discrimination against foreign miners and acquire title [illegible] and protection working of their property" I will, in communication with my colleagues interested in the question, do what I cannot secure further action on their part, urge on the Chinese Government effect compliance with the terms of Article VII of its treaty with us of October 8, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, April 17, 1904.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 24, 1904.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 297.

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, April 17, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

Referring to Article VII of the recent Regulations which provide for the establishment of Provincial Bureaus of Mining Inspection, I had the honor on the 23rd of December last to call the attention of Your Imperial Highness to the conflict between the provisions of said Article and those of the Commercial Treaty between the United States and China. On January 10th Your Highness replied quoting a despatch from the Board of Commerce in which it was argued that, if my interpretation were correct, there would also be conflict between these new Regulations and the provisions of the general Mining Regulations, and that my interpretation must therefore be wrong. On the 30th of January I had the honor to communicate with Your Highness again, expressing my dissatisfaction with the argument of the Board of Commerce, and asking that the Article be amended so that there could be no doubt as to its meaning. To this despatch I have received no reply whatever.

I now have the honor to say that I am in receipt of instructions from my Government directing me to inform your Imperial Highness that the American Government cannot consider the statement of the Board of Commerce as sufficient to prevent misunderstanding and friction; since this interpretation of Article VII is hidden away in the correspondence between the Board of Commerce and the Wai-wu Pu, where it will be inaccessible to most of the officials of

the Empire and consequently unknown to them. My Government believes it to be necessary either that a public announcement should be made to the officials and people generally that Article VII of the new Regulations does not forbid the sale of mineral lands to foreigners, or, better still, that the article be amended so that there may be no misunderstanding of its meaning, and that all may know that it does not apply to the sale of mineral lands to foreigners.

I have the honor therefore, to request once more that Your Imperial Highness will direct such action to be taken without delay as will remove all appearance of conflict between the provisions of the article in question and those of the Treaty of 1903.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Sgd) W. W. Rockhill.

the Empire and consequently unknown to them. My Government believes it to be necessary either that a public announcement should be made to the officials and people generally that Article VII of the new Regulations does not forbid the sale of mineral lands to foreigners, or, better still, that the article be amended so that there may be no misunderstanding of its meaning, and that all may know that it does not apply to the sale of mineral lands to foreigners.

I have the honor therefore, to request once more that Your Imperial Highness will direct such action to be taken without delay as will remove all appearance of conflict between the provisions of the article in question and those of the Treaty of 1903.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Sgd) W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 297.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 24, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 17th instant referring to Article VII of the recent Regulations providing for the establishment of Provincial Bureaus of Mining Inspection. Your Excellency pointed out that there was a conflict between the provisions of this Article and those of the Commercial Treaty between the United States and China; that you had already called my attention in a previous despatch, and received a reply in which was quoted the argument put forward by the Board of Commerce on the subject; which was to the effect that your interpretation of the matter was wrong; that you had after this communicated with me again expressing dissatisfaction with the argument of the Board of Commerce, and asking that the Article be amended so that there could be no doubt as to its meaning, but to this last you had received no reply up to that time. Your Excellency then informed me that you had received instructions from your Government directing you to inform me that the American Government could not consider the statement of the Board of Commerce as sufficient to prevent misunderstanding and friction, since the proper interpretation of Article VII was hidden away in the correspondence between the Board of Commerce and the Wai-wu Pu, where it would be inaccessible to most of the officials of the Empire and hence unknown to them; Wherefore your Government be-

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 297.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 24, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 17th instant referring to Article VII of the recent Regulations providing for the establishment of Provincial Bureaus of Mining Inspection. Your Excellency pointed out that there was a conflict between the provisions of this Article and those of the Commercial Treaty between the United States and China; that you had already called my attention in a previous despatch, and received a reply in which was quoted the argument put forward by the Board of Commerce on the subject; which was to the effect that your interpretation of the matter was wrong; that you had after this communicated with me again expressing dissatisfaction with the argument of the Board of Commerce, and asking that the Article be amended so that there could be no doubt as to its meaning, but to this last you had received no reply up to that time. Your Excellency then informed me that you had received instructions from your Government directing you to inform me that the American Government could not consider the statement of the Board of Commerce as sufficient to prevent misunderstanding and friction, since the proper interpretation of Article VII was hidden away in the correspondence between the Board of Commerce and the Wai-wu Pu, where it would be inaccessible to most of the officials of the Empire and hence unknown to them; Wherefore your Government be-

lieved it to be necessary either to make a public announcement to the officials and people generally that Article VII of the new Regulations does not forbid the sale of mineral land to foreigners, or, better still, that the Article be amended so that there might be no misunderstanding of its meaning, and all might know that it does not apply to the sale of mineral lands to foreigners. It became Your Excellency's duty in the matter to request that such action be taken without delay as would remove all appearance of conflict between the provisions of the article in question and those of the Treaty of 1903.

In reply to this communication I have to state that Regulations providing for the establishment of Provincial Bureaus of Inspection were drawn up by the Board of Commerce because the General Mining Regulations were still unpublished and that these regulations were for temporary and experimental use only. Now, however, His Excellency Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of Hu-Kuang, has completed the compilation of the General Mining Regulations, and has sent them to my Board; and as soon as we have carefully gone over them with the Ministers of the Board of Commerce, we will memorialize the Throne, and, if approved, then all mining affairs of any kind will be dealt with according to the new Regulations.

It becomes my duty however, having received Your Excellency's despatch quoted above, to send this reply for your information, and I trust that you will transmit the contents of this communication to the Department of State.

A Necessary Despatch.

(SEAL)

lieved it to be necessary either to make a public announcement to the officials and people generally that Article VII of the new Regulations does not forbid the sale of mineral land to foreigners, or, better still, that the Article be amended so that there might be no misunderstanding of its meaning, and all might know that it does not apply to the sale of mineral lands to foreigners. It becames Your Excellency's duty in the matter to request that such action be taken without delay as would remove all appearance of conflict between the provisions of the article in question and those of the Treaty of 1903.

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It becomes my duty however, having received Your Excellency's despatch quoted above, to send this reply for your information, and I trust that you will transmit the contents of this communication to the Department of State.

A Necessary Despatch.

(SEAL)

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

JUN
1906

Ack'd
June 6

No. 298. April 28, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The return of the Empress Dowager's contribution to the relief of sufferers from the San Francisco disaster.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 298.
R.

April 28, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to the return to Their Imperial Majesties of their donation of Tls. 100,000 for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers, I have now the honor to enclose copy in translation of a note just received from the Prince of Ch'ing in reply to mine of the 25th instant enclosed in my despatch No. 296 of April 26th, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 28, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 298.

April 26, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In further reference to the return to Their Imperial Majesties of their donation of Tls. 100,000 for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers, I have now the honor to enclose copy in translation of a note just received from the Prince of Ch'ing in reply to mine of the 23rd instant enclosed in my despatch No. 296 of April 24th, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 25, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 298.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 28, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note with reference to the cheque for One Hundred Thousand Taels contributed by Their Imperial Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to the relief of the sufferers from the great disaster in California. Your Excellency states that you are in receipt of a telegram from your Government to the effect that the President has decided that it will not be necessary to receive contributions from abroad; wherefore you had the honor to return the cheque with the request that I would convey to Their Imperial Majesties the sincere gratitude of the President and people of the United States for this manifestation of sympathy.

In reply I have the honor to state that I, the Prince, have conveyed the message to Their Imperial Majesties as requested, and it becomes my duty to send this letter to request Your Excellency to notify your Government of the fact. At the same time I avail myself of the opportunity to renew the expressions of my high consideration.

Cards of Prince and
Ministers enclosed.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 298.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 28, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note with reference to the cheque for One Hundred Thousand Taels contributed by Their Imperial Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to the relief of the sufferers from the great disaster in California. Your Excellency states that you are in receipt of a telegram from your Government to the effect that the President has decided that it will not be necessary to receive contributions from abroad; wherefore you had the honor to return the cheque with the request that I would convey to Their Imperial Majesties the sincere gratitude of the President and people of the United States for this manifestation of sympathy.

In reply I have the honor to state that I, the Prince, have conveyed the message to Their Imperial Majesties as requested, and it becomes my duty to send this letter to request Your Excellency to notify your Government of the fact. At the same time I avail myself of the opportunity to renew the expressions of my high consideration.

Cards of Prince and
Ministers enclosed.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

PERSONAL.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 1 1906

April 30, 1906.

Rec'd. by mail June 15

To the Honorable
Robert Bacon,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Bacon:

In August of last year I reported by cable to the Department that I had been informed by our Minister at Tokyo that the Japanese Government was willing to enter into an agreement with us looking to the protection of American and Japanese trade marks in China. The importance of securing protection of our trade marks in China against Japanese infringements is very great. I have, under the authority of the Department, made arrangements with several European Powers for mutual protection of our trade marks in China, but infringements by their nationals are of very rare occurrence, while those by Japanese are innumerable.

Recently I received a letter from Huntington Wilson at Tokyo, to whom I had written asking if anything had

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 15 1906
FILED

been done with the Japanese Government toward making this arrangement - or convention, since the Japanese wished it to be in that form. He said, writing under date of April 18th, that his despatch to the Department No.345, of November 27th, 1905, had never been answered, and that consequently he had never been able to take up the subject with the Japanese Foreign Office.

The matter being of such great importance to our trade, I take the liberty of writing to you to ask if instructions cannot be sent at an early date looking to a discussion of the subject with the Japanese Government. With the present rapid increase of Japanese trade in China and the habit of the Japanese of imitating our trade marks, I do not think I am wrong in saying that it is causing our trade very serious loss, although one which it is, of course, impossible to estimate.

I trust that the importance of the subject will be accepted as my excuse for bothering you with this private letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. Rockhill

RECEIVED MAY 3 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEPT. OF STATE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State. MAY 3 1906

MAY 3 1906 Department of State.

From Peking

Received May 3, 1906.

6:15 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

May 3, 12 M. Chinese Government informs me it will be ready in a few days to select at Antung suitable locality for international settlement and otherwise comply with Article 12, of our treaty of 1903. Japanese Minister tells me that he is authorized, by his Government, to co-operate with us in the matter as well as for similar object later on at Mukden, and that he will send duly empowered agent to Antung to discuss and agree on these matters jointly with American and Chinese representatives. Can I instruct Consul General at Niuchwang to go to Antung as soon as his presence needed there and duly empower him to agree to site of settlement and regulations subject to your approval? The settlement of these questions at Mukden will take place on or after June first. We must send some one there for same object.

ROCKHILL.

hered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
M. M. H.

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RECEIVED JUN 11 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUN 11 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

4:35 pm

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, JUN 12 1906

CHIEF CLERK JUN 12 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 299.

May 3, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU JUL 3 1906 FILED

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Settlement of the negotiations between Great Britain and China concerning Tibetan affairs. Supplementary Convention signed at Peking April 27, 1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 12 1906

No. 299. May 3, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Settlement of the negotiations between Great Britain and China concerning Tibetan affairs. Supplementary Convention signed at Peking April 27, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 299.
R.

May 3, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to inform you that the negotiations between Great Britain and China concerning Tibetan affairs and arising out of the convention signed at Lhasa on September 7th, 1904, between the British Representatives and the Tibetan de facto authorities, have been finally settled. On the 27th of April last the British Minister at this capital and the Chinese plenipotentiary, T'ang Shao-yi, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, signed a supplementary convention in reference thereto.

The terms of the convention have not been disclosed and probably will not be until it has been ratified by the British Government. I am informed by the British Minister, however, that they are quite satisfactory to China, whence it may be inferred that Chinese sovereignty over Thibet is fully recognized and that the objectionable provisions of Article IX of the Lhasa Convention (See British Blue Book, East India (Tibet) Further Papers relating to Tibet, 1904, p. 91) have been amended.

It is understood that China will pay Great Britain the indemnity exactedfrom Thibet by Article VI of the

No. 809.

May 3, 1906.

Lhasa Convention, and will in the future deal directly with Great Britain concerning Tibetan affairs. Beyond this my information does not go. I will transmit to the Department the text of the Supplementary Convention as soon as I can secure it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

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Your obedient servant,

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REC'D.
JUN
11
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 12 1906

No. 300. May 3, 1906.

Noted on Efficiency Records

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Student Interpreters in China. Referring to Despatch No. 30 of July 14, 1905, and enclosing report of Mr. F. D. Cheshire dated April 26, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 27 1906
FILED

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
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1908
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 12 1908

No. 300. May 5, 1908.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Student Interpreters in China. Referring to Despatch No. 30 of July 14, 1908, and enclosing report of Mr. F. D. Cheshire dated April 28, 1908.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 300.
R.

May 3, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the report addressed to me by Mr. F.D.Cheshire embodying the results of the examination he had made of the Student interpreters attached to a number of our Consulates in China.

This examination was made under instructions from this Legation which you had authorized to direct Mr. Cheshire to make in your cabled instruction of February 21st in reply to my cablegram of February 19th last.

Mr. Cheshire's report is on the whole encouraging. The "student interpreters" are able to discharge in a fairly satisfactory way most of the Chinese work entrusted to them, although much study is still needed by them before they can be held to be thoroughly efficient interpreters. It is evident that, in the case of several of the "students", if their time since they have left Peking and have been assigned to Consulates had not been taken up in the performance of purely clerical work in no wise connected with Chinese, they would at the present time be much more proficient than they are. The original object for which these positions were created has been lost sight

of through the fact that the Consulates have been short-handed, and therefore obliged to employ the "students" in performing duties not properly devolving upon them. This is much to be regretted if we expect to have at an early date a body of thoroughly competent American interpreters.

Another point which Mr. Cheshire's report makes quite clear is the inadequacy of the salary allowed these "student interpreters". It seems to me quite impossible to expect that they will remain in the service of the Government if something is not promptly done to relieve them of the constant anxiety and preoccupation in which they all are, as to ways and means for meeting the most indispensable expenses of living. Mr. Cheshire cites offers of large salaries which have been made two of the "students" by commercial houses in China, the refusal of which speaks well for the high moral characters of Mr. Hull and Mr. Pontius and of their devotion to the service of the Government. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Heintzleman have also received most tempting offers from business houses in China. It cannot be expected that they will continue to refuse to better their conditions if they see that there is no prospect whatever of getting promotion and sufficient salaries to live, without having to count on the kindness of friends in supplying cheap board and on such assistance in the way of a spare room and bed as the Consul may be able to give them.

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and sufficient salaries to live, without having to count
on the kindness of friends in supplying cheap board and
on such assistance in the way of a spare room and bed as
the Consul may be able to give them.

Such conditions are not creditable to us; they are the subject of comment in every port where we have a "student interpreter" and where the cramped position of these young men is most unfavorably compared with that of British, French, German, Belgian and Russian officials of similar rank in the Consular Services of their countries in China.

Mr. Cheshire makes several recommendations looking to the betterment of the "student interpreter" service. In my despatch No. 30 of July 14, 1905, I submitted a number of suggestions looking to the same end. Our views do not, I am pleased to see, conflict. They hardly could when the defects of the present provisions of the appropriation bill governing the so-called "student interpreters" are so evident and could be so easily remedied, it would seem, by Congressional action.

I heartily concur in Mr. Cheshire's suggestion that there should be at least twenty interpreters and that Hongkong should be supplied with interpreters from this corps. However, unless fair promotion and adequate salaries can be offered them, I doubt whether the right kind of men can be secured, or, if secured, retained in the service; and before recommending the enlargement of the service I respectfully submit that its evident imperfections be remedied.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

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Enclosure:

1. Mr. Cheshire to Mr. Rockhill, April 26, 1906.
2. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Cheshire, Feb. 21, 1906.

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1. Mr. Cheshire to Mr. Rockhill, April 26, 1906.

2. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Cheshire, Feb. 21, 1906.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 300.

Mr. Cheshire to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, April 26, 1906.

S i r :

In compliance with the instructions contained in your despatch Con.No.580, of February 21st, 1906, to examine the student interpreters now attached to the various consulates in China, with a view to ascertaining their general proficiency in Chinese and their efficiency in consular work, I have the honor to submit the result of my examination.

The students examined are Julean H. Arnold and C.L.L. Williams, both attached to the Shanghai Consulate General; Frederick D. Cloud, of Hangchow, who came to Shanghai for the purpose; Willard D. Hull, of Hankow, and A.W.Pontius of Tientsin, which latter ports I visited for the purpose; also Mr. P.S.Heintzleman of Canton, my report of the latter gentleman being based on my personal knowledge of his work at Canton and accompanied by some translation work I sent him to do.

The report on each gentleman is presented under his name, giving the result of the examination made as to their proficiency in Chinese - oral and written - as well as a summary of the general office work they have performed, their general reputation and conduct outside of office, the efforts they have made to better qualify themselves for consular duties, and the question of compensation.

I beg to submit a few suggestions on points which, to my mind, have an important bearing on the subject and, I

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 300.

[illegible]

Peking, April 25, 1906.

Sir:

In accordance with the instructions contained in your despatch No. 250, of February 21st, 1906, to examine the eleven interpreters now attached to the various consulates in China, with a view to ascertaining their general proficiency in Chinese and their attitude in regular work, I have the honor to submit the result of my examination.

The students examined are Julean H. Arnold and C.J.L. Villiers, both attached to the Shanghai Consulate General; Frederick D. Crane, of Saginaw, who came to Shanghai for the purpose; Wallace D. Hunt, of Yankton, and A.W.Ferris of Decatur, who, after Mr. Crane had visited the prisons, also Mr. F. Detwiler of Canton, my report of the latter gentleman being based on my personal knowledge of his work at Canton and accompanied by some translation work I sent him to do.

The report on each man is presented under his name, giving the result of the examination made or to their proficiency in Chinese - oral and written - as well as a summary of the general office work they have performed, their general deportment and conduct of affairs, the efforts they have made to better qualify themselves for consular duties, and the question of competency.

I beg to submit a few suggestions on points which, in my mind, have an important bearing on the subject and, I

hope, may be worthy of your favorable consideration in presenting the matter to the Department of State.

Now that our Government has adopted a system of educating young Americans for our consular service in China, it seems to me that reasonable inducements should be offered in the way of encouragement and as an incentive to good work. This must be done if our Government wants to make our service in China the equal of say, the British, and the other principal governments represented out here. the main question is compensation.

Let us consider for a moment; what has the student interpreter to look forward to? It is true that he has agreed to serve the Government for a period of ten years, but what are the prospects of his being anything more than a student interpreter? (so far as pay is concerned) at the expiration of his agreement with the Government, - under the present system? I am of the opinion that the Government should make more liberal provision in the way of salary for these officers. After his final examination at Peking the student is attached to either the Legation or a Consulate, as the case may be, but at the same rate of pay, no increase having been provided for. My idea is, on being attached to either the Legation or a Consulate (after passing his final examination at Peking) the student should receive a salary of at least $1500 per annum: this would enable him to live as a gentleman and as an officer should live. But any further increase in salary should depend entirely on whether the student exhibited any ambition to make himself a competent officer. No further increase in

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salary should be allowed until the student passed successfully further examinations in Chinese and as to the duties of a Consular officer. This should be made a sine qua non to promotion which carried with it an increase of pay. Reward for good work is a most important feature in any employment and it can hardly be expected that our student interpreters can be retained in the Government service unless inducements of a similar nature are offered.

I suggest that circular instructions be issued by the Department of State for the information of the students, to the effect that proficiency in Chinese - translating and interpreting - would be regarded by the Department as an indispensible condition for promotion: this would no doubt have a stimulating effect and be an incentive to good work. Further, that the service would be weeded out of all incompetents. The students must also be made to understand that they must prove themselves efficient in general office work.

It is the greatest mistake a student can make to give up the study of Chinese after he has passed his final examination at Peking and has been transferred to a Consulate. He must continue to study and work at Chinese in order to become proficient in official Chinese work.

Our students receive only $1000 a year. The conditions regarding living expenses are about the same in all the treaty ports. Unless the student is fortunate enough to join a mess it would be practically impossible for him to live under $150 Mexican per month, equal to about $75.00 gold. His salary is $83.00 gold per month. If he were

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obliged to live at a hotel his entire salary would be required to pay for ordinary board and lodging; this would leave nothing for incidental expenses. With the exception of Mr. Cloud and Mr. Heintzleman, (the former has received the full Consul's salary most of the time as Vice Consul in charge at Hangchow, and the latter the full Consul General's salary while the writer was in charge at Canton), our students have just barely scraped along on their salaries. As students at Peking they had quarters allowed them, and by messing together they were enabled to live on the salary allowed by law, but on being assigned to a consulate they found conditions in so far as living expenses are concerned quite different.

I am in favor of a graduated scale of pay for the student, but, as I have stated above, promotion from a lower to a higher grade should [illegible] depend on the ability displayed and the progress made in Chinese.

Most of our students at the various Consulates hold the appointment of Vice Consular officers - an honorary position as far as pay is concerned. The selection of these students for appointment to the second consular position in a consulate is far better than permitting the principal consular officer to nominate some friend for the place with whom he makes an arrangement for salary, when on leave, favorable to himself. Very often the Vice Consular officer only gets the pay of Marshal. It has often happened, I am sorry to say, in China, that the standard of fitness and ability has not been considered when making nominations for these offices. As a gentleman of many years experience

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in the Far East once said "these appointments are made in a haphazard way, very often of untrustworthy driftwood, men of no moral standard, sots and loose-livers." I have known Vice Consular officers in the Far East who have used their positions for simple graft only; men who did not care whether their officials acts were illegal or not. In such cases, however, the principal consular officer, as a rule has been no better than the vice officer, - his nominee. Is it not better for the interests of our consular service in China to appoint men who have studied Chinese for two years and know something about the people and country, to the positions of Vice Consular officers, than men who are absolutely ignorant of China and who, in most cases, get their appointments because the principal consular officers can make satisfactory arrangements with them about salary when on leave? I believe that none others than student interpreters should receive such appointments, but only after they have passed satisfactory examinations as to their ability to perform general consular work.

The project I have in mind for the improvement of our consular service in China, in so far as it relates to the student interpreters may be briefly given as follows:

1st. After passing his final examination at Peking, on being assigned to duty at a Consulate general or Consulate, the student should receive a salary of $1,500 gold a year. This will enable him to live as a gentleman and officer should live.

2nd. Circular instructions should be issued by the Department of State to the effect that the students will be required to pass certain examinations in Chinese and general

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consular work and that their promotions will depend on the result of these examinations. Students of the same year should be subject to the same examination in Chinese, and graded for promotion. The student after passing his examination and being appointed to the position of Vice Consular officer, should be placed in the line of promotion, being advanced from$1500 to $2500, each promotion carrying with it an increase of $500 per year. Adequate salaries must be paid in order to keep the standard of service high.

3rd. All Vice Consular officers should in future be selected from the corps of student interpreters.

4th. The service to be weeded out of all incompetents.

5th. I am of the opinion that we should have at least twenty Student Interpreters. Allowance must be made for those who may from time to time be on furlough. We have 13 consular establishments in China today. Although Hongkong is a British colony, still I believe the Vice Consular officer there should know Chinese as there is a great deal of whrk which requires a knowledge of Chinese and the student who is appointed there should be required to work at Cantonese. Besides, it would be a great assistance at times to have an American in the Consulate General at Hongkong with a knowledge of the Chinese language.

Some of the students would be required to do duty in the Legation as Clerks or assistants. I do not think twenty students too many.

My examination of the students has been impartial and without bias. They did not know beforehand the subjects they were to be examined in? and the conclusions I have arrived at are based on actual work done by them. On the

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(Signed) P. D. CHAMBERLAIN

JULEAN H. ARNOLD. Since coming from Peking to Shanghai Mr. Arnold has held and performed every position in the Consulate General except that of Consul General. On the 23rd of July 1904 he took the oath as Deputy Consul General and Deputy Postal Agent. From July 23rd 1904 to March 1st 1905 he was in charge of (1) Shipping Office, (2) General Office, (3) Post Office. During this period he also had a few weeks experience as Marshal, and Clerk of the Consular Court. From January 1st 1905 to August 1st 1905 he was in charge of the Land Registration Office and on Janumy 1st 1905 he also took over the position of American Assessor of the International Mixed Court, which position he still holds. From June 1st, 1905, to March 1st, 1906, he was also in charge of the Chinese office, Dr. Barchet being home on leave.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Arnold has had experience in the various duties connected with the Shanghai Consulate General.

I find on examining Mr. Arnold in Chinese that he has not wasted his time in so far as trying to improve his knowledge of Chinese and chinese official work. Since January 1st, 1905, he has been connected with the Mixed Court, and this work alone has afforded him opportunity of constantly doing Chinese work. Mr. Arnold has also, during a good portion of the time he has been in Shanghai, devoted an hour a day to the special study of Chinese. As the labors in the Consulate and particularly in the Mixed Court, have increased to such an extent, Mr. Arnold some time ago gave up employing a Chinese teacher, finding that he had very little time to study Chinese as one in his position should.

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Mr. Arnold speaks Chinese fairly well, but like most students who have studied Pekingese, he finds outside of his official work very little opportunity to practice. Mr. Arnold made some translations from English into Chinese which I append to this report. These will enable the Legation to form an idea as to Mr. Arnolds ability as a translator. I may here mention that I have examined a good deal of the correspondence between Mr. Arnold and the Mixed Court Magistrate concerning cases before the Court, which has been conducted entirely by Mr. Arnold, and I find that it has been done in an intelligent manner.

Mr. Arnold is a graduate of the College of Commerce of the University of California. He tells me that his work in the Mixed Court requires his constant reference to questions of law, - foreign and Chinese. This I know to be the case from a four years' experience I had in the Mixed Court some years ago.

Mr. Arnold complains bitterly of his present salary being inadequate to meet his ordinary living expenses. He was obliged sometime ago to leave his hotel on account of an increased rate being asked, and has recently been living with a friend, and just barely lives on his salary. I may here state that Mr. Arnold's salary, allowed by law, is very small as compared with the salary and allowances which the British Assessor receives from his Government. The British Assessor receives about $4,000 gold a year, of which $1000 is extra pay for doing Mixed Court work. The German Assessor receives, including his salary as Consular Assistant $3,700 a year. It will thus be seen that Mr. Arnold's pay is rediculously small for doing the same work as the British and German Assessors. Another fact that must not be lost sight of is that the British and German Assessors are furn-

Mr. Arnold speaks Chinese fairly well, but like most students who have studied Pekingese, he finds outside of official work very little opportunity to practice. Mr. Arnold made some translations from English into Chinese which I append to this report. These will enable the Legation to form an idea as to Mr. Arnolds ability as a translator. I may here mention that I have examined a good deal of the correspondence between Mr. Arnold and the Mixed Court Magistrate concerning cases before the Court, which has been conducted entirely by Mr. Arnold, and I find that it has been done in an intelligent manner.

Mr. Arnold is a graduate of the College of Commerce of the University of California. He tells me that his work in the Mixed Court requires his constant reference to questions of law, - foreign and Chinese. This I know to be the case from a four years' experience I had in the Mixed Court some years ago.

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ished quarters free.

Mr. Arnold is an ambitious young man and there is every reason to believe that he has in him the making of a good consular officer.

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C.L.L.WILLIAMS. This gentleman was assigned to the Consulate General at Shanghai in July last year while Mr. Arnold was in Japan on leave, and was placed in charge of the land office and also had Chinese work to perform. His work has been entirely in the Chinese office but he has also had some registration work to do - such as recording mortgages, etc.

Mr. Williams has had practically no interpreting to do, although he has done considerable translating work. In speaking, Mr. Williams has a good pronunciation, but he has very little practice. I am sorry to report that Mr. Williams has not devoted any time outside office hours to the study of Chinese, which to my mind is a great mistake. I have advised him to employ a teacher and give a portion of each day to improving his knowledge of the language. As Pekingese is not spoken in Shanghai the only practice a student can have, apart from talking with the officials and perhaps the Chinese writer, would be to employ a Pekingese teacher and devote a portion of each day to conversing with him. A student must keep up his studies or he will soon find that he will become deficient in speaking and lose a great deal of what he has already learned.

Considering, however, that Mr. Williams has not kept up his studies in Chinese since leaving Peking, it is remarkable how well he read the colloquial lessons I gave him - lessons he had never read before. I enclose some translations made by Mr. Williams, which are very well done. This work was done without the aid of a teacher.

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Mr. Williams complains/ like the other students, of inadequate pay; he finds that he can just scrape along on his present salary. He is living in a mess with some Americans, in the country, but if he were obliged to live in a hotel it would cost him all of his salary for mere board and lodging.

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P.S.HEINTZLEMAN. Mr. Heintzleman was attached to the Canton Consulate General at the instance of the writer, in October 1904. Like the other students he had no experience of consular work and had to apply himself assiduously to learning the many new duties imposed upon him. The records of the Canton Consulate General at the time were in a state of disorder, and besides this there were many cases bequeathed the writer by his predecessor, which were unsettled and which required attention. Mr. Heintzleman labored very hard in the general work of the office, and had not time to even learn Chinese work; besides the Chinese work was very heavy and was done by the Chinese interpreter under the supervision of the writer. In spite of the multifarious duties which he had to perform, he did devote an hour a day to trying to improve his knowledge of the Chinese language, and he continued to do so as long as the writer remained in charge of the Consulate General. Mr. Heintzleman practically runs the general office, writes most, if not all, of the miscellaneous letters, does some of the correspondence with the Chinese officials, i.e. writes the drafts in English, - answers many inquiries from Americans both merchant and missionary, keeps the accounts of the Consulate General, - in a word, has charge of the entire working of the office. Under the circumstances it will readily be seen that there is not much time to give to actual Chinese work. A very serious handicap at Canton lies in the fact that there is very little time or opportunity to give to Chinese work, or to practice speaking Pekingese, ex-

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cept when on or receiving a visit from the local Chinese officials, and then they invariably have several English-speaking deputies as interpreters accompanying them. Although I have never examined Mr. Heintzleman in Chinese my firm conviction is that he only requires actual working experience in the Chinese department and he will, no doubt, be found "not wanting". I sent Mr. Heintzleman some papers to translate, which I append to this report. Mr. Heintzleman informs me that he made these translations with the aid of his Chinese teacher, who does not speak English, and that only four or five corrections were made by the Chinese interpreter of the Consulate General. Considering that Mr. Heintzleman has been kept busy all the time with the work of the office I think he is to be commended on the way in which he has made the translations of the papers given him.

Mr. Heintzleman is a young man of exceedingly good habits is much respected in the Canton comminity, is ambitious, industrious, and conducts the office of Vice Consul General with credit to the Government and to himself. He takes great interest in Consular work. He has not studied law.

When Mr? Heintzleman arrived at Canton he was compelled to live at a Hotel, paying $150 per month out of his salary of $160 Mexican - the equivalent of his salary in gold. Were it not that he was fortunate to receive the full salary of the Consul General during the incumbency of the writer, he would have found it quite impossible to live on his salary as student. Later he was fortunate enough to secure board and lodging with a gentleman in the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and thus managed to just live within his pay, with no margin whatever to meet his other current expenses.

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FREDERICK D. CLOUD. After passing his final examination at Peking, Mr. Cloud was assigned to the Hangchow Consulate as Interpreter, and afterwards received the appointment of Vice Consul.

He informs me that he has made it a point to do some work in Chinese, other than that of the office, every day when the regular work would permit of it. During the last year, i.e., the winterof 1904-05, he devoted practically all his spare time to study and reading of Chinese books. He has read and made translations of portions of the Topographies of Hangchow, of Soochow, and also of a hand book of the West Lake of Hangchow, of the History of the Yuen Dynasty etc., He informs me that portions of these translations have been incorporated into a volume which he has written on Hangchow, which is in the hands of the publishers at the present time. Of late, however, he says he has not been able to devote much time to the study of Chinese owing to the regular duties of the office, - having to perform both the duties of Consul and of interpreter. The Correspondence between the Hangchow Consulate and the Chinese officials has been rather voluminous. Last year, when negotiations were in progress for a railway concession on behalf of an American company, this correspondence was rather heavy. There have been many matters also to adjust between the missionaries and the Chinese, which have been done by correspondence for the most part. The despatches relating to the Huchow Land Case alone make a good sized volume. All the work of translation and of drafting these despatches has been done by Mr. Cloud with the aid of a non-English speaking Chinese writer.

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As to the nature of the Consular work at Hangchow, Mr. Cloud tells me that it consists chiefly of adjusting difficulties between Chinese and missionaries. Besides this, there are now and then duties to perform in connection with matters of trade, as well as the social and official intercourse with the provincial authorities. During the one and one-half years of the Consulate's existence the duties in connection with the Kennedy incident (the Dowieite who was all but murdered in April 1905)and those in connection with the Huchow Land Case have been perhaps the most important. A short time ago the provincial authorities purchased some American machine guns and a motor boat from American firms upon the recommendation of the Hangchow Consulate. There are no duties in connection with shipping of any kind for the reason that there is no shipping from Hangchow.

The Consul at Hangchow has little to do, and in no case is there enough work to warrant the Government keeping both a Consul and interpreter at Hangchow. To do so is both waste of energy and of money. A Chinese speaking Consul is more than sufficient to carry on the work of the Consulate.

Mr. Cloud tells me that he could not live on his pay as student interpreter at Hangchow as an officer of our Government should live, and that living expenses at Hangchow are very dear. There are ways and ways of living in China as elsewhere: a man can live at Hangchow on $1000 a year. For instance, a missionary can live at Hangchow on that amount, but his house will be given him by the mission and large-ly furnished. His provisions and clothing will be sold

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As a result of my examination of M. Cloud in Chinese I find that he is not a ready reader, and in conversation is far from what I should call a fluent speaker. I must say, however, that he did not seem to be at a loss to understand what I said to him in Chinese, and his replies were intelligent. He apparently has a very good vocabulary at his command. The translations I gave him to make are submitted herewith and will show him a fair translator. He tells me that he made the translations without the aid of a teacher: this being the case I cannot but regard him as having a fair knowledge of the official style of Chinese. There is room for improvement in his pronunciation of Pekingese.

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WILLARD D. HULL. This Gentleman was assigned to the Hankow Consulate General in July, 1905, and immediately took up the duties of the general work of the office.In addition to learning and performing the various duties of the Consulate Mr. Hull employed a Chinese teacher and devoted two hours a day to improving his knowledge of the language. The progress he made, however, was not very good, as his teacher was not satisfactory fmm the standpoint of pronunciation. Mr. Hull has given a portion of his spare time to reading Chinese subjects and pertinent information on oriental topics. Mr. Hull's eyesight is not good and he finds it impossible to study at night. The ohly available time for study outside of office hours is in the early morning, but even this he has been unable to do during the past winter owing to press of office work and the shortness of the days.

The Hankow consular district is one of the largest in China, and it requires a good deal of time in handling the routine office work - such as passport applications, answers to missionary inquiries, Chinese disputes involving Americans or American missions, registering deeds, typewriting, certifying invoices, keeping accounts and returns of the office in books for that purpose, etc., besides the general correspondence of the office. There is not what one would call a great amount of Chinese correspondence at the Hankow Consulate General, although there is enough to keep one Chinese writer busy all the time, and he oftentimes finds it necessary to call in an assistant. Most of the Chinese correspondence is of course with the Taot'ai, and the average would

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be about one communication a day. The above will give you an outline of the nature of the work Mr. Hull has to perform under the supervision of the Consul General.

Mr. Hull has read some little law at odd times but has never done enough to make it worthy of note.

As to salayy, I may state that were it not for the fact that Mr. Martin the Consul General, has given Mr. Hull a room in the Consulate and allows him to board with his family, he would find it almost impossible to stay in the service at Hankow. Hankow is at present booming, with the result that prices everywhere are exceedingly high. A person cannot get board and lodging at the hotels under $8.00 Mexican per day, and the fare is exceedingly poor. The lowest rate for monthly boarders - when the hotels condescend to take them, is $150 Mexican per month. From enquiries I made, even if a person could join a private mess, the monthly expense would be <u>at the very lowest</u> from $140 to $ 150 Mexican per month, equal to $70 or $80 per month gold,

The fact must not be lost sight of that a person holding a Consular position in he Far East finds that his position demands certain social obligations which also bring some expense. From what I can find out, persons in the other Consulates in Hankow holding similar positions to the one held by Mr. Hull draw from $1500 to $2000 gold a year, besides having their houses furnished them free of expense. In a word, the only way to live on the salary of a student interpreter at Hankow is to practice the greatest economy always, which will afford only a living with no allowance for sickness or other extra expense. I may here mention that Mr. Hull has had several offers of other positions in Hankow, there being a constant demand for persons with a knowledge

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Mr. Hull passes what I consider a very good examination in Chinese, both oral and written. He reads fairly fluently; his pronunciation is understood at Hankow and he had no difficulty, apparently, in understanding the conversation I had with him in Chinese upon subjects which I selected. His translations are good considering that most of them were made without the assistance of a teacher.

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ALBERT W. PONTIUS. Mr. Pontius has been connected with the Consulate General at Tientsin since July last. He has devoted a good deal of his time to familiarizing himself with the general work of the office, such as: certification of invoices and examination thereof; issuing of pakers and health certificates; miscellaneous correspondence; bookkeeping and clerical work in general. He attends to all the general correspondence with the Chinese authorities and does all the translating appertaining thereto. He does all the interpreting for the Consul General. Mr. Pontius is a busy man; he practically attends to all the routine work which practically takes up all his time during the day. He has devoted however, some of his time in studying and trying to improve his knowledge of Chinese. At present he is studying "Elements of Law" by Brig. Genl. Davis, and is also reading "Wharton's International Law Digest."

Mr. Pontius tells me that it is almost an utter impossibility for him to live within his present salary and uphold the dignity of his official position as Vice and Deputy Consul General in a befitting manner. He has been obliged to keep aloof from the entire Consular Body as his salary is too small to admit of any social expenditure. His salary will not even permit him to live in decent quarters. Were it not for the kindness of several Americans who have taken him into their mess, allowing him to share in the mess bills only, he would be forced to live in quarters entirely unbecoming to a person in his position. As it is, his board alone foots up to

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about $100 Mexican per month, and this through no extravagance either. If he were obliged to pay for the rent of his room - which is allowed him free of charge - his entire salary would be required for board and lodging. If he were obliged to live at a hotel it would cost him about $7.00 per day. With the present rate of exchange it can readily be seen what little Mr. Pontius has left, after paying his board, for other necessary expenditures.

Tientsin is one of the most expensive ports in China to live in. In this connection I may mention that Mr. Pontius has had several offers of responsible positions: one at a salary of 50 pounds sterling per month from the Transvaal Labor Agency, and another at a salary of $3000 gold per annum from a New York House. Both of these positions necessitated a knowledge of Chinese which Mr. Pontius could easily have qualified for. In Tientsin, ordinary clerical positions not calling for a knowledge of Chinese, pay salaries of at least $3,000 Mexican a year.

Mr. Pontius is a fair speaker; he passed the oral examination I gave him very well, but he is not a ready reader. His translations were made with the assistance of a native unacquainted with the English language. Mr. Pontius told me that in ordinary Chinese-English translations he can generally do without the services of a teacher, but in more important cases he considers his services necessary in order to insure accurate translations.

From what I can gather I should say that Mr. Pontius is an ambitious young man; he is a good worker, industrious, is popular with all classes here, and is a man of good

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one at a salary of 50 pounds sterling per month from the
Transvaal Labor Agency, and another at a salary of $3000
gold per annum from a New York House. Both of these po-
sitions necessitated a knowledge of Chinese which Mr. Pon-
tius could easily have qualified for. In Tientsin, ord-
inary clerical positions not calling for a knowledge of
Chinese, pay salaries of at least $3,000 Mexican a year.
Mr. Pontius is a fair speaker; he passed the oral ex-
amination I gave him very well, but he is not a ready read-
er. His translations were made with the assistance of
a native unacquainted with the English language. Mr.
Pontius told me that in ordinary Chinese-English transla-
tions he can generally do without the services of a teach-
er, but in more important cases he considers his services
necessary in order to insure accurate translations.
From what I can gather I should say that Mr. Pontius
is an ambitious young man; he is a good worker, industrious,
is popular with all classes here, and is a man of good

habits. He has made considerable progress in the acquisition of German during the past winter. He is a typical hard-plodding American.

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Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 300.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Cheshire.

Peking, February 21, 1906.

S i r :

It seeming to me highly desirable that the Department and this Legation should be thoroughly informed as to the progress made in the knowledge of the Chinese language by the Student Interpreters now attached to our various consulates in China, I have asked for and obtained the permission of the Department that you should examine the two student interpreters now at Shanghai for the purpose of reporting to the Legation on their general proficiency in Chinese and their efficiency in consular work. You will also cause the student interpreter now at Hangchow to come to Shanghai for the same purpose.

The object of this examination is to ascertain what progress these interpreters have made since leaving Peking, the nature of the work they have to do in the offices to which they are attached, and to generally assist in raising their standard of efficiency and bettering this branch of our service in China. You will also please report on the general conduct of the students outside their office work - whether they continue to regularly study Chinese, law and other branches which will better qualify them for consular work in China; whether they live within their pay, and such other matters as it is proper that the Department should know. Your own knowledge of the subject, your long experience

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 300.

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and your well known interest in the improvement of our consular service in China, will suggest to you all the points on which it is essential that the Department should be informed.

It is also desired that you should examine the student interpreter now at Hankow, and, later, when proceeding to your post at Mukden, which it is hoped will be within a month or six weeks, you are to examine the student interpreter at Tientsin for the same object.

You are informed already by your recent service in Canton of the standard of efficienty of the student interpreter now detailed at that office. You should include a report on him in your general despatch in the matter, which you will please address to this Legation. A general report on the whole subject will be prepared here and forwarded wth suitable recommendations to the Secretary of State.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

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(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
11
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

4:35 pm

Herod and Dr. Edmunds to Mr. Willard and Dr. Edmunds to James,

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
12
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Smith for ack-ment and to Willard and James C.D.

No. 301. May 3, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The plans of Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Director of Chinese Students in America and England. Referring to No. 226 of Februayy 14, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 15 1906
FILED

No. 303. May 3, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

[illegible]

Subject:

The plans of Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Director of Chinese Students in America and England, referring to No. 229 of February 14, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 301.
R.

May 3, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to the mission entrusted to Dr. Charles D. Tenney, until recently President of the Tientsin University, concerning which you telegraphed me on February 13th last, and to which I referred in my No. 226 of February 14th, in a letter I received from him dated April 28th he says concerning his plans and new duties:

"I am intending to leave Tientsin about the first of June and Shanghai the 16th, with forty Chinese students whom I shall take first to Cambridge, Mass., afterwards scattering them in different colleges in the Eastern States. Viceroy Yuan has drawn up a contract with me, through the Customs Taot'ai of Tientsin, appointing me "Director of Chinese Students in America and England". My duties are to chose the schools at which these young men shall study, and prescribe to each the course of study which he is to follow. Those supported by the Chinese Government are to receive their allowances from me. They are to be strictly under my authority, and I am authorized to dismiss any student and send him back to China if I judge him to be making a poor use of his op-

No. 302.

May 1, 1909.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State.
MAY 5 1908

portunities. All the Government students sent abroad this year I am placing in America, but I am expected to divide them hereafter between America and England. In addition to my duties as Director of Students I am bound by my agreement to investigate and report upon such educational or manufacturing enterprises as the Viceroy may wish to be informed about, and to act as the Government agent for employing teachers or experts in any line when asked to do so by the Viceroy.

It seems to me reasonable to expect that this new departure of the Chinese Government in appointing me to such a position and in inaugurating through me this new scheme of sending large numbers of young men to America will be of great advantage both to China and to America, and will tend to bring about better relations between the two countries."

This is a revival of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States of 1872 under the superintendence of Yung Wing (See F.R. of the U.S., pp. 130, 135), the results of which have been most beneficial to China. It is the men who were students in America at that time who, now occupying high offices in this country, are responsible for the Viceroy Yuan's decision to revive the mission. I thoroughly agree with Dr. Tenney in believing that it will be of great advantage both to China and to America.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mr Denby

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
MAY 5 1906
Department of State.

RECEIVED MAY 11 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State. MAY 5 1906

Peking, May 5, 1906

Received 6:07 A.M.

CHIEF CLERK MAY 6 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Consul General of the United States at Canton reports that Presbyterian mission has filed two claims for losses Lienchow, one of 52,000 odd Mexican dollars, their losses, another for nine odd thousand Mexican dollars for their converts losses. The mission does not seek money indemnity for deaths. Consul General says Chinese authorities willing pay converts claim if it is presented by us.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU MAY 11 1906 FILED

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
S.H.Q.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
11
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

4:35 pm.

CHIEF C.
JUN
12
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
JUN
9
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

No. 302. May 9, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Indemnity claims for losses incurred by members and converts of the Presbyterian Mission at Lienchou.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 15 1906
FILED

No. 302. May 9, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Indemnity claims for losses incurred by members and converts of the Presbyterian Mission at Tiencheu.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 302.
R.

May 5, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge as follows the receipt of the Department's cablegram of the 3rd instant:

"Amlegation,
Peking.

Referring to your telegram March second please report any information you have regarding indemnities on account of death or losses by the Lienchou massacre and whether any claims for indemnity on account thereof have been filed by American citizens.

Bacon."

On receipt of the above I wired our Consul General at Canton asking if the Presbyterian Mission had filed with him any claims for losses incurred at Lienchou and for the deaths of members of the mission and their families.

I received yesterday the following reply:

"Rockhill:
Peking.

Treasurer of the Presbyterian Mission here authorized by his Board to receive claims for in-

demnity. Filed two claims at Consulate one for losses American property and the other converts' property, all as per lists of losses enclosed our unnumbered despatch December sixteenth. Mission does not seek indemnity for deaths. we are informed converts' losses will be paid if they are presented to Chinese Government.

Heintzleman."

Upon receipt of this telegram I cabled you, on the 5th instant, as follows:

"Secstate,

Washington.

Consul General of the United States at Canton reports that Presbyterian Mission has filed two claims for losses Lienchou, one of fifty-two thousand odd Mexican dollars their losses, another for nine thousand odd dollars for their converts' losses. The mission does not seek money indemnity for deaths. Period. Consul General says Chinese authorities willing pay converts' claim if it is presented by us.

Rockhill."

For your further information I enclose herewith copies of the lists referred to in Mr. Lay's telegram of May 4th, which were sent to me in his despatch of December 16th last. I beg to call your attention to the error in the total of American losses, which

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with copies of the lists referred to in Mr. Davis tel-
For your further information I enclose here-

Rockhill."

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Washington.

"Secretary of State,

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apparently should be $(Mex)49,896.40 instead of $52,786.40, and a similar error in the total of Chinese losses, which should read $(Mex)9258.86 and not $9057.86. I have informed Mr. Lay of these discrepancies.

I may also add that in a recent despatch ~~despatch~~ Mr. Lay informed me that he was told that the Chinese authorities had some time ago deposited with the International Banking Corporation a sum sufficient for the payment of the claims of the mission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Statement of losses of Presbyterian Mission at Lienchou.
2. Statement of losses of personal property of Chinese converts at Lienchou.

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Enclosures:

1. Statement of losses of Presbyterian Mission at Lienchou.
2. Statement of losses of personal property of Chinese converts at Lienchou.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 302.

STATEMENT OF LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

We find the following.....destruction of property, occurring at Lienchou, Province of Kwangtung, China, on the 28th day of October, 1905, viz:

LOSSES OF REAL ESTATE.

Description.	First Cost.	To Replace.	
Men's Hospital, Large bldg.,	$4350 Mex.	$4500 Mex.	
Private wards,		1000	
Women's Hospital, Large bldg.,	3200	4500	
Private wards,		700	
Mary Whitmore Dwight Memorial, Bible women's Hall,	1200	1700	
Church Building,	4000	4500	
Chinese preacher's house,	450	600	
Dr. Machle's House,	3900	5000	
Watchman's Lodge and chicken house,		61	
Rev. R.F.Edwards' residence,	4000	4500	
Horse stable,		160	
Wire fense around property,	300	300	
Wall around cemetery,	100	100	
Three tombstones,	125	125	
Chinese House, Dr. Machle's,	141	41	repairs
Do. do. Mr. Chestnut's,	171	71	do
Superintendent's fees for overseeing erection of buildings, 5% of cost of building,		1392.90	
	$21,937	$29,250.90	

FURNISHING BUILDINGS AND LOSSES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Men's Hospital,	$3100 Mex.
Women's Hospital,	2831.80
Mary Whitmore Dwight Memorial, Bible women's hall,	312.80
Church Building,	374
Chinese preacher's house, books and furniture,	300
Dr. Machle's House, (in this house also mission property,)	6776.90
Rev. R.F.Edward's personal property,	1500
Miss Patterson's personal property,	800
Rev. & Mrs. Peale's personal property,	1000
Rev. Scheirer's furniture, Property of mission Board,	200
Station Library with bookcases,	2500
Cash lost:- $150, $70, $200 in silver, $20 in pennies,	450.
Allowance for exchange, customs, shipment,	500
Real estate,	29,250.90
Grand Total:-	$52,786.40

$49,896.40.

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$ 4a,786.40

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 302.

LOSSES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY OF CHINESE AT LIENCHOU

OCTOBER 28TH, 1905.

Lai Sin Shang,	$535.00
Money in his possession (including goods)	344.50
Mo Luk Nung,	278.40
U.Shun Po,	73.53
Chan Pah Shek,	13.20
Mo U. Cheung,	34.40
Lin U. Shi,	79.33
Chan Pai So,	42.00
Mo Nam Ping,	145.00
Lo So,	128.50
Wong Ah Leung,	21.40
So Pak, (Girls' School)	16.80
Wong Ah Paung,	155.10
Ng Pang Shi,	15.65
Lun Fook Shang,	4.25
Pang Yan Kam,	69.10
Chan Shi and Children,	243.10
Shin Paung Shi,	19.40
Hui Sz Taung,	11.75
Pak Mei (Peh ho)	60.00
Yan Neung,	174.00
Man San,	57.00
Lei Yih,	56.70
Kwai Fa,	11.30
Chan Lin Shi,	35.90
Shin Lei Shan,	7.10
Cheung E. So,	16.50
Chan Shik Mei,	40.00
Shin Pai So,	43.10
Lung Pang Shu,	9.95
An Yeung Yin Yam,	6.55
Wong Ah Kwai,	1.05
Chan Po Hing,	.55
Shin Ah Ne,	2.35
Lo Lang Ching,	6.70
Kam San Ching,	5.95
Pang Paung Yan,	1.20
Pun Wan Shu,	3.05
An Yeung Paunk,	1.70
Ching Mei,	7.70
Hui Tsai Fo,	2.60
Wong Ah Kit,	47.40
Shin Ah Tsoi,	31.05
Pun Fuk Lam,	82.90
Mo Meun Tsoi,	42.00
Wong Yan Shin,	107.75
Cheong Mei Yung,	56.25
Taung Fo Po,	11.60
Chan Sam So,	109.45
Liu Fuk Shang,	4.25
Lo Kam Tseung,	32.10
So Leung Cheung,	2.00
Forward:-	$3308.11

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 302.

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Hui Sa Teung,	11.75
Pak Mei (Peh ho)	60.00
Yan Neung,	174.00
Man San,	57.00
Lai Yin,	56.70
Kwai Fa, Dr. Chestnut's,	11.30
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Shin Pai So,	43.10
Lung Pang Shu,	9.95
An Yeung Yin Yam,	6.55
Wong Ah Kwai,	1.05
Chan Po Hing,	.55
Shin Ah Ne,	2.35
Lo Lang Ching,	6.70
Kam San Ching,	5.95
Pang Peung Yan,	1.20
Pun Wan Shu,	3.05
An Yeung Peunk,	1.70
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Shin Ah Tsoi,	31.05
Pun Tuk Lam,	82.90
Mo Meun Tsoi,	42.00
Wong Yan Shin,	107.75
Cheong Mei Yung,	56.25
Teung Po Po,	11.60
Chan Sam So,	109.45
Lin Tuk Shang,	4.25
Lo Kam Teung,	32.10
So Leung Sheung,	2.00
Forward:-	$3308.11

Brought Forward,	$3308.11
Tsui Wing Cheung,	11.00
Wong Chin Kin,	12.50
Cheung Sz Kai,	87.75
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Gookun & Children, (Alias Goo Shin Yin)	3651.15
Mrs. Chee Shu,	1631.90
Wong Meng Shang,	69.00
Luk Tak Hing,	37.35
Leong Wong Shu,	20.10
Mrs.	430.00
Total,	$9057.86

$9058.86.

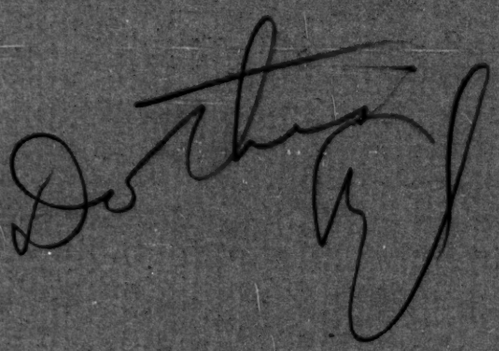
Chief Clerk's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

June 13, 1906.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I recommend that receipt of this be acknowledged with confirmation of our cable of June 8 as to indemnities for relatives of victims and that it is hoped that we will be able in the near future to submit statement of these indemnities.



INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
30
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

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1906
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEPT. OF STATE.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA,

May 7, 1906.

Acknowledged July 7

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
30
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

No. 303.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The robbery of Dr. Andrew Beattie at Fati, Canton. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 128 of April 2nd, 1906, and referring to Despatch No. 279 of April 9th, 1906.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 128 of April 2nd in reference to the robbery of Dr. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission at Fati, Canton, on the Third of February last.

My cablegram to you of April 5th last and my despatch No. 279 of April 9th, have already informed you that Dr. Beattie is a British subject and that the case is being looked after by the British Consul General, as the losses sustained were all for personal property.

I may add for the information of the Department that my information does not lead me to believe that the protection afforded residents, foreign as well as native, in Canton and other Chinese cities by the police, is worse now than in the past. Canton and its adjacent country have been notorious for centuries for piracy and audacious robberies. Such acts as the robbery of Dr. Beattie's house are inevitable now and then, especially when the house is situated, as in the present case, in a new, remote and poorly protected suburb of the city.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 9 1906
FILED

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 303. May 7, 1908.

Sir, Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The robbery of Dr. Andrew Beattie at Yatii, Canton.

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 128 of April 2nd, 1908, and referring to Despatch No. 270 of April 9th, 1908.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 303.
R.

May 7, 1906.

To the Honorable
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Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 304.

May 7, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
30
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL
2
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
30
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 3 1906
FILED

No. 304. May 7, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 122 of March 21, 1906. President's letter delivered to the Emperor of China.

FILED

No. 304. May 7, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 122 of March 21, 1906. President's letter delivered to the Emperor of China.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 304.
R.

May 7, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 122 of March 21st last, enclosing a letter from the President of the United States to His Majesty the Emperor of China, which I was instructed to present to Him in such manner as He should wish.

On inquiry at the Wai-wu Pu I was informed that, His Majesty being about to leave the city for the Summer Palace, it would be more convenient to Him if I left the letter with the Prince of Ch'ing, who would present it to Him.

I enclose herewith a note from the Prince of Ch'ing informing me that he has presented the President's letter to His Majesty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr Rockhill, May 5, 1906.

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, May 8, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 304.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, May 5, 1906.

Your Excellency:

On the second day of this month Your Excellency called at the office of my Board and, in a personal interview, stated that Their Excellencies Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang had arrived in America and had presented their letter to the President; that the President had written a reply to this letter, which you requested that I would present to His Imperial Majesty.

In reply I have the honor to state that my Board has already presented the letter as requested. It becomes my duty therefore to send you this letter notifying you of the fact. Trusting that you will advise the Department of State of the Contents of this letter, I avail myself of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards of Prince Ch'ing and
Members of Foreign Board enclosed.

Letter to Department re. Book II.

Foreign Office, May 5, 1920.

Sir,

On behalf of the Board of Education I am directed to inform you that they have received and presented their letter to the President, who has replied to it in a reply of this letter, which you requested that I would present to the Minister of Education.

In reply I have the honour to state that my Board has already presented the [illegible] It concerns my duty briefly to send you this letter multiplying [illegible] of the fact. Hopefully that you will advise the Department of Trade of the contents of this letter. I shall myself be responsible to [illegible] regulations [illegible] of the Act.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible] of the Board concerned.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUN
30
1906
DEP'T OF STATE

No. 305. May 7, 1906.

Mr, Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 120 of March 16th, 1906. Books for Lung Tsen-chang delivered to the Board of Revenue.

FILED
JUN 30 1906
INDEX BUREAU

No. 305. May 7, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 120 of March 16th, 1906. Books for Lung Tsen-chang delivered to the Board of Revenue.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 305.
R.

May 7, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 120 of March 16th last and also of the three packages of books referred to therein, which have already been delivered to the Hu Pu for Lung Tsen-chang as directed by you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 309.

S. May 9, 1904.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

SIR:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1028 of March 16th last and also of the three packages of books referred to therein, which have already been delivered to the Hu Fu for Yuan Tsen-chung as directed by you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUN
30
1906
DEPT OF STATE

M. Blanc.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
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JUL 3 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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" " E C & L.

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
30
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 306.

May 8, 1906.

Held personally
July 7

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting Returns of Trade for 1905, and calling particular attention to comments on the American Boycott.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 9 1906
FILED

No. 306. May 8, 1906.

Mr. Bookhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting Returns of Trade for 1905, and calling particular attention to comments on the American Boycott.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 306.
R.

May 8, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit to you under separate cover duplicate copies of the Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, Parts I and II, for 1905.

I beg to call your particular attention to the "Report on the Foreign Trade of China" by the Statistical Secretary of the Customs, which contains much valuable information, not only on the general foreign trade of last year, but also on the boycott of American goods. Mr. Morse concludes his remarks on this matter by saying: "The final effect of the boycott, however, cannot yet be seen, and the verdict must await the close of another year, or even later. The only immediate visible consequence of the climatic, war, and boycott conditions of the year, all combined, is that a larger proportion of imports than usual is left in first hands."

Mr. Morse's comments on the present condition of the currency and on exchange are also of great interest.

The report on the working of the Imperial Postal service during the year 1905, also included in this volume, is very interesting, and shows continued development

No. 306.

R. May 8, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

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I beg to call your particular attention to the "Report on the Foreign Trade of China" by the Statistical Secretary of the Customs, which contains much valuable information, not only on the general foreign trade of last year, but also on the boycott of American goods. Mr. Morse concludes his remarks on this matter by saying: "The final effect of the boycott, however, cannot yet be seen, and the verdict must await the close of another year, or even later. The only immediate visible consequence of the climatic, war, and boycott conditions of the year, all combined, is that a larger proportion of imports than usual is left in first hands."

Mr. Morse's comments on the present condition of the currency and on exchange are also of great interest.

The report on the working of the Imperial Postal Service during the year 1905, also included in this volume, is very interesting, and shows continued development

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State. MAY 9 1906

Peking, May 9, 1906.

Received 10.00 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAY 9 1906

and a steady and gratifying progress, and that this service has become at last self-supporting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosures:

Returns of Trade and Trade reports, Parts I and II, in duplicate, for 1905. (Under separate cover).

and a steady and gratifying progress, and that this service has become at last self-supporting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

Returns of Trade and Trade reports, Parts I and II, in duplicate, for 1905. (Under separate cover).

INDEXED FROM CARBON COPY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State. MAY 9 1906

CHIEF CLERK MAY 9 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking, May 9, 1906.

Received 10.00 A.M.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS. MAY 9 1906 Department of State.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

May 9, 5 p.m. Imperial edict issued today places all the customs of China and all the foreigners employed therein under the control of Tieh Liang, who is appointed minister superintendent customs affairs, with (Tang Shao Yi ?) as vice minister.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU MAY 12 1906 FILED

S.H.Q.

INDEXED FROM CARBON COPY.

RECEIVED MAY 11 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

Mr. Denby

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State. MAY 10 1906

CHIEF CLERK MAY 9 190 DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking, May ~~10, 1906.~~

Received 10:26 A.M.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS. MAY 10 1906 Department of State.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

(May 10, 6 P.M.) Have seen Inspector General customs. He evidently fears edict may lead to the subversion present service unless the powers strongly protest. I have also seen Tang Shao Yi. He said that customs revenue already hypothecated and they will not be touched; treaties and pledges will be observed; Inspector General will be Englishman but as Inspector General is a servant of China it has the right to control him.

[I will report at once any action powers interested in the loans of '96 and '98.]

ROCKHILL

J. German Ambassador May 25

INDEX BUREAU MAY 12 1906 FILED

S.H.Q.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN
30
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
JUL
2
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
30
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 307. May 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State,

Subject:

The new Indemnity Bond. Confirming Department telegram received April 29, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
FILED
JUL 2 1906

No. 307. May 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State,

Subject:

The new Indemnity Bond. Confirming Department telegram received April 29, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 307.
C.

May 14, 1906.

To the Honorable,
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram received April 29th as follows:

"Amlegation,
Peking.

Your number 258 ask Chinese Government to sign bond identical to those given other powers on account indemnity. Submit form for verification of financial calculations before signing if you think advisable.

Root."

I have drawn up a form following closely the British Bond and sent it to Mr. Moir, the American delegate on the Bankers Commission in Shanghai. I have asked him to make the necessary calculations and have the form printed as soon as possible. When received I will forward it to the Department for approval and verification of the figures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Your obedient servant,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUN
30
1906
DEPT OF STATE

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Y. L. M. Peter
June 16

No. 308. May 15, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmission to the Chinese Foreign Office of a copy of the proceedings of the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held at St. Louis in September, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 30 1906
FILED

No. 308. May 15, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmission to the Chinese Foreign Office of a copy of the proceedings of the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held at St. Louis in September, 1904.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 308.
R.

May 15, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered instruction of March 10th last directing me to transmit to the President of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs a package said to contain a copy of the Report of the proceedings of the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis in September, 1904, together with a letter from Mr. Justin Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I duly transmitted the package to the Prince of Ch'ing and have now received from him the enclosed acknowledgment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 28, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 309.

S. May 15, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered instruction of March 15th last directing me to transmit to the President of the Mikado for Foreign Affairs a package said to contain a copy of the Reports of the proceedings of the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis in September, 1904, together with a letter from Mr. Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I duly transmitted the package to the Prince of Ch'ing and have now received from him the enclosed acknowledgment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 28, 1906.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 308.

(Translation)

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 28, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter with which you forwarded a package containing a copy of the proceedings of the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in connection with the St. Louis Exposition, said volume having been sent to you by the Department of State for transmission to me.

In reply I have the honor to state that I, the Prince, have received the book, and looked through it with great interest; please accept my sincere thanks for same and convey my expressions of gratitude for me to the Department of State.

I avail myself of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the season.

Cards of Prince of Ch'ing and
Members of Foreign Office.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 308.

(Translation)

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, April 28, 1908.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter with which you forwarded a package containing a copy of the proceedings of the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in connection with the St. Louis Exposition, said volume having been sent to you by the Department of State for transmission to me.

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Tarda of Prince of Ch'ing and
Member of Foreign Office.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUN
30
1906
DEPT OF STATE

PASSPORT BUR.
JUN 30 1906

File

No. 309. May 15, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Passport applications of Angel John de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Doong, born in China of Filipino parentage.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 17 1906
FILED

(Translation)

Prince Ching to Mr. Rockhill.

No. 309. May 15, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of

Your Excellency's letter with which you forwarded a packa-

age containing a copy of the proceedings of the International

Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in connection with the

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

by the Department of State for transmission to me.

In reply I have the honor to state that I, the Prince,

Subject:

Passport applications of Angel John de la Cruz and

Matthew Joseph Doong, born in China of Filipino parentage.

very my expressions of gratitude for me to the Department of

State.

I avail myself of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency

the compliments of the season.

Terms of Prince of Ching and

Members of Foreign Office.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No.309. May 15, 1906.

H.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Referring to my No.293 of April 26th I have the honor to state that the passport applications of Angel John de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Doong were sent to me again by the Consul General at Hankow with the additional information that the fathers of the applicants were recognized Spanish subjects at the time that the United States took over the Philippine Islands.

As the applicants themselves, however, were both of age at that time, and did not then nor, so far as the evidence showed, at any time, actually reside in the Philippine Islands, I did not see that I could change my ruling in the matter.

Trusting that my action will receive the approval of the Department,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUN 30 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

PASSPORT BUR. JUL 2 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

Enclosure filed

No. 310. May 15, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:-

Enclosing "Passport Refused" cards in the cases of Angel John de la Cru[illegible] Joseph Doong, whose applications show that they were born in China of Filipino parentage.

INDEX BUREAU FILED JUL 17 1906

No. 310. May 15, 1908.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:-

Inclosing "Passport Refused" cards in the cases of Angel John de la Cruz [redacted] Joseph Doong, whose applications show that they were born in China of Filipino parentage.

No. 310.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 15, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In accordance with instructions from the Department dated May 2, 1904, I have the honor to enclose herein two cards showing that this Legation has refused to issue passports to Angel John de la Cruz and Matthew Joseph Doong, who claim the right to American protection as being inhabitants of the Philippines, but who are not entitled to such protection according to the Statutes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

1/ Two notification cards.

WPCC

DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE
JUN 25 1906

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 25 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

File Dup

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CHIEF CLERK
JUN 25 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 311. May 15, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 3 1906
FILED

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Imperial Edict of May 9th, 1906, appointing T'ieh-liang and T'ang Shao-yi to positions as Minister Superintendent and Associate Minister Superintendent of Customs Affairs.

2

No. 311.

Mr. Hosmer to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Imperial Edict of May 8th, 1906, appointing I'ien-liang and T'ang Shao-yi to positions as Minister Superintendent and Associate Minister Superintendent of Customs Affairs.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 311.
R.

May 15, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

On the 9th instant, much to the surprise of everyone, an Imperial Edict was published creating the office of Minister Superintendent of Customs Affairs, and placing all Chinese and foreigners employed in the various branches of the Customs under its control. The office of Associate Minister Superintendent was also created by the same Edict, a copy of which I enclose.

T'ieh-liang, President of the Board of Revenue and a very active member of the Army Reorganization Council, is appointed Minister Superintendent, and the Associate Minister is T'ang Shao-yi, Junior Assistant Secretary of the Wai-wu Pu. Both are very closely associated with and devoted to the Viceroy, Yuan Shih-k'ai. I enclose a note on the career of T'ieh-liang; T'ang Shao-yi is well known to the Department.

I deemed the publication of this Edict of sufficient importance to cable the substance to you. I confirm my cablegram as follows: *

"Secstate,

Washington.

May 9th, 5 P.M. Imperial Edict issued today places all the Customs of China and all the foreign-

* supra

ers employed therein under the control of T'ieh-liang who is appointed Minister Superintendent Customs Affairs with T'ang Shao-yi as Vice Minister.

Rockhill".

The following morning I received your telegram reading as follows: *

"Amlegation,

Peking.

Your telegram of the ninth, does Imperial Edict constitute practical nullification declaration of eighteen ninety eight that Inspector General shall be Englishman?

Root."

I at once called on Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, and asked him whether he thought the Edict would affect the Maritime Customs Administration. He said that the Edict was a "bolt out of the blue". While he knew of course that the Chinese had for several years been considering the question of the direction of the Customs administration after his departure, which at his time of life - he is now 71 - must soon come, he had not the faintest idea they would take the step they apparently now had by the Edict.

He said he made every allowance for the very natural desire of the Chinese to release themselves from foreign guidance and secure actual control of their own administrative departments, particularly of one in which such comparatively large sums of money were handled as in the Maritime Customs.

* Supra

are employed therein under the control of T'ieh-liang who is appointed Minister Superintendent Customs Affairs with T'ang Shao-yi as Vice Minister.

Roebuck".

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"Ambassador,

Peking.

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Root."

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He said he made every allowance for the very natural desire of the Chinese to release themselves from foreign guidance and secure actual control of their own administrative departments, particularly of one in which such comparatively large sums of money were handled as in the Maritime Customs.

He was of opinion that the Edict might lead to an actual control of the Maritime Customs by the Chinese and numerous changes in the staff, into which a considerable number of Chinese might be introduced to the certain impairing of its present efficiency. If strong representations were made by the Powers he thought it probable that the Edict would only result in a simple transfer of the Maritime Customs Service from the Wai-wu Pu, under whose direction it now is, to the new Board, which seems to be identical with the Board of Revenue, although the Edict is not clear on this point.

Later in the day I called at the Foreign Office and in conversation with T'ang Shao-yi, the newly appointed Associate Minister of Customs Affairs, I asked him whether the Edict would not practically cancel the pledge given by China to Great Britain and Germany in 1896 and again in 1898 in connection with the two loans, each for £16,000,-000 made it by the Powers and guaranteed by the Martitime Customs revenues, and in each of which (Article 7 in loan of 1896 and Article 6 in loan of 1898) it was stipulated that until the entire amounts of these loans were paid off China would not alter in any way the present Maritime Customs Administration. I also referred to the declarations of the Chinese Government on February 10, 1898, and in January, 1903, that a British subject would be appointed Inspector General of Customs as long as British trade preponderated.

His Excellency replied that the new management was created for facilitating the transaction of the business

He was of opinion that the Edict might lead to an actual control of the Maritime Customs by the Chinese and numerous changes in the staff, into which a considerable number of Chinese might be introduced to the certain impairing of its present efficiency. If strong representations were made by the Powers he thought it probable that the Edict would only result in a simple transfer of the Maritime Customs Service from the Wai-wu Pu, under whose direction it now is, to the new Board, which seems to be identical with the Board of Revenue, although the Edict is not clear on this point.

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His Excellency replied that the new management was created for facilitating the transaction of the business

of the Customs, hence the President of the Board of Revenue and an Assistant Minister from the Office of Foreign Affairs were placed in charge of the new department.

The revenues of the Customs were already completely hypothecated and could not and would not be touched; the provisions of all treaties, agreements, pledges and protocols made by China would be observed, and there would be an Englishman as Inspector General of Customs. The Inspector General being, he added, a servant of China, as such the Chinese Government has the right to control his actions; it was for this purpose, in part, that the new administration was being established.

The British and German Governments, and in a lesser degree the French and Russian, being particularly interested in the question of the undisturbed maintenance of the present Maritime Customs administration, the revenues of which are largely hypothecated to them for loans made in 1896 and 1898, will probably take early opportunities to ascertain the purpose of the Chinese Government in issuing this Edict. I will advise you of the results of any representations made by any of them. Down to this date I am the only diplomatic representative who has obtained any explanation on the matter, although the British Chargé d'Affaires on the 13th sent a note to the Wai-wu Pu asking certain definite assurances concerning the scope of the Edict. The German Chargé d'Affaires will call on the Wai-wu Pu tomorrow; the French Chargé d'Affaires has also addressed a note to the Wai-wu Pu, but neither he nor the British Chargé d'Affaires

of the Customs, hence the President of the Board of Revenue and an Assistant Minister from the Office of Foreign Affairs were placed in charge of the new department.

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has received an answer.

I confirm as follows my cablegram sent you on the 10th after seeing the Inspector General of Customs and His Excellency T'ang Shao-yi: *

"Secstate,

Washington.

May 10th, 6 P.M. Have seen Inspector General Customs. He evidently fears Edict may lead to the subversion present service unless the Powers strongly protest. I have also seen T'ang Shao-yi. He said that Customs revenue already hypothecated and they will not be touched; treaties and pledges will be observed; Inspector General will be an Englishman, but as Inspector General is servant of China it has the right to control him. I will report at once any action Powers interested in the loans of ninety-six and ninety-eight.

Rockhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Imperial Edict of May 9, 1906.
2. Note on the Career of T'ieh-liang.

* Supra

has received an answer.

I confirm as follows my cablegram sent you on the 10th after seeing the Inspector General of Customs and His Excellency T'ang Shao-yi:

"Secstate,

Washington.

May 10th, 6 P.M. Have seen Inspector General Customs. He evidently fears Edict may lead to the subversion present service unless the Powers strongly protest. I have also seen T'ang Shao-yi. He said that Customs revenue already hypothecated and they will not be touched; treaties and pledges will be observed; Inspector General will be an Englishman, but as Inspector General is servant of China it has the right to control him. I will report at once any action Powers interested in the loans of ninety-six and ninety-eight.

Rockhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Imperial Edict of May 9, 1906.

2. Note on the Career of T'ieh-liang.

Enclosure/in Despatch No.-[illegible]311.

IMPERIAL EDICT. May 9, 1906.

(Translation)

T'ieh-liang, President of the Board of Revenue, is hereby appointed Minister Superintendent of Customs Affairs, and T'ang Shao-yi, Junior Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Associate Minister in the Management of Customs Affairs. All Chinese and foreigners employed at the various Customs are placed under their control.

Respect This.

.....

Enclosure/in Despatch No.-508-311.

IMPERIAL EDICT. May 9, 1906.

(Translation)

T'ieh-liang, President of the Board of Revenue, is hereby appointed Minister Superintendent of Customs Affairs, and T'ang Shao-yi, Junior Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Associate Minister in the Management of Customs Affairs. All Chinese and foreigners employed at the various Customs are placed under their control.

Respect This.

.....

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 311.

Note on the career of T'ieh-liang, appointed, by Imperial Edict of May 9, 1906, Minister Superintendent for Customs Affairs.

T'ieh-liang is a Manchu of middle age, who has risen very rapidly in the past three years.

He secured his literary degree by purchase, and is therefore probably not a highly educated man. In the Spring of 1901 he was merely a Director of the Grand Court of Revision and not recognized as of conspicuous ability. In November 1903 he became a Vice President of the Board of Revenue and at the same time was made a member of the Army Reorganization Council on Commission. In the Spring of 1904 he visited Japan to study military methods, and in May 1904 became Vice President of the Board of War. In July of that year he went through the central provinces on a special mission to inspect the condition of the Army, forts, arsenals, etc. On his return he submitted a long report criticizing severely the character of the troops and equipment of the provincial armies and making various recommendations.

A report on his mission was sent to the Department on November 29, 1904, in Despatch No. 1755.

July 13,1905, he became acting President of the Board of War, and December 6th, 1905, President of the Board of Revenue. On January 9, 1906, he was admitted to the Grand Council.

He does not cultivate the acquaintance of foreigners.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 311.

Note on the career of T'ien-Hang, appointed, by Imperial Edict of May 9, 1906, Minister Superintendent for Customs Affairs.

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RECEIVED
JUN
25
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUN
25
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
25
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 312. May 16, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Enclosing China's reply to Department Circular of March 23rd, the substance of which was transmitted to Prince Ch'ing on May 12th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 25 1906
FILED

CLERK
JUN
DEPT. of STATE

No. 312. May 16, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Enclosing China's reply to Department Circular of March 23rd, the substance of which was transmitted to Prince Ch'ing on May 12th, 1906.

IMPERIAL BUREAU
FILED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 312.
R.

May 16, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In compliance with your circular instruction of March 23rd instructing me to convey to the Chinese Government in the President's name the expression of the grateful appreciation of the Government and people of the United States for the part it had taken in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, I addressed a note on the 12th instant to the Prince of Ch'ing substantially in the terms of your Circular.

I enclose herewith copy of the reply to the same which His Highness requests me to transmit to the President.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, May 15, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 212.

May 14, 1900.

To the Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your circular instruction of March 23rd instructing me to convey to the Chinese Government in the President's name the expression of the grateful appreciation of the Government and people of the United States for the part it had taken in the restoration of friendly relations between China and the foreign Powers, I addressed a note on the 12th instant to the Prince of Ch'ing substantially in the terms of your Circular.

I enclose herewith copy of the reply to the same which the Chinese requests me to transmit to the President.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, May 13, 1900.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 312.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, May 15, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 12th instant by which you conveyed in the President's name the expression of the grateful appreciation of the Government and people of the United States for the aid contributed by the Government and people of China to the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana, one of the most important international events in the history of the United States.

In reply I have the honor to state that the Government and people of China considered the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a very worthy institution, and that they also derived great benefit from it. It was therefore our good fortune that we were able to be represented in the last chapter of this important event in the history of your country, which fact will be handed down to posterity forever.

Trusting that Your Excellency will transmit this reply to the President, I avail myself of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards of Prince Ch'ing and
Members of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 312.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, May 15, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 12th instant by which you conveyed in the President's name the expression of the grateful appreciation of the Government and people of the United States for the aid contributed by the Government and people of China to the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana, one of the most important international events in the history of the United States.

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Trusting that Your Excellency will transmit this reply to the President, I avail myself of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Prince Ch'ing and

Warden of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

INDEXED FROM CARBON COPY.

RECEIVED MAY 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State, MAY 17 1906

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS, MAY 17 1906, Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK MAY 17 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking

Received May 17, 1906.

10:06 A. M.

ack May 21 st

File S/S

Secretary of State,

Washington.

May 17, 3 P. M. Paddock telegraphs from Amoy that he is Consul there and asks for exequatur. I have received no instructions.

ROCKHILL.

INDEX BUREAU MAY 25 1906 FILED

ered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

S. H. Q.

INDEXED FROM CARBON COPY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State. MAY 21 1906
CHIEF CLERK MAY 21 1906 DEPT. of STATE

From Peking

Received May 19, 1906.

9:50 A. M.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS. MAY 19 1906 Department of State.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, APR 29 1907 DEP'T OF STATE. File

Secretary of State,

Washington.

May 19, 4 P. M. Referring to my #169, cannot something be done immediately for Chen, who is in the greatest distress?

ROCKHILL.

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

S. H. Q.

No 769 is now in the hands of the Solicitor -

It returns title deeds purchased by Mr Squiers in the legations quarter at Peking and presents the case of Mr Chen, one of the Chinese original owners, who has not yet received the amount for which he sold the property.

Secretary of State.
MAY 21 1906

Rec'd May 21/06

Secretary of State,
MAY 21 1906

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS,
MAY 21 1906
Department of State.

Peking, May 21, 1906.

Received 5:10 A.M.

ack May 23rd

to German Ambassador May 24

Secretary of State,

Washington.

May 21, 11 A.M. The British and the German diplomatic representatives have received replies to their inquiries concerning customs edict. They are indefinite and generally considered unsatisfactory. The British sent second note Saturday. I have received a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to my inquiry - it is absolutely noncommittal. Most of the diplomatic representatives here are instructed to support Great Britain in insisting on satisfactory promise for the future. Shall I join with them? The question is a serious and far reaching one.

ROCKHILL.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 25 1906
FILED

S.H.Q.

Secretary of State.
MAY 21 1906

Peking, May 21, 1906.

Received 5:10 A.M.

MAY 21 1906
Department of State.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

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ROCKHILL

Chinese original owners, who has not yet received the amount for which he sold the property.

DAILY NEWS

S.H.D.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State,
MAY 21 1906

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
MAY 21 1906
Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK
MAY
21
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking, May 21, 1906.

Received 9:24 A.M.

Tel. May 22/06.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

May 21, 12 M. Sammons started for Antung and Mukden 19th. Can he draw on the Department for necessary expenses?

ROCKHILL

Entered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
S.H.Q.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 13 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECEIVED JUL 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, JUL 13 1906 Solicitor

Hankow July 20 C.

CHIEF CLERK JUL 13 1906 DEPT. of STATE

No. 313. May 24, 1906.

To Legation at Hankow, July 25, 1906

CONSULAR BUREAU JUL 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Complaint of the Consul General at Hankow that the Magistrate of Siang-tan, Hunan, refused to stamp deeds unless reference to the nationality of the Mission acquiring the land in question was omitted. Enclosing Foreign Office correspondence.

INDEX BUREAU JUL 27 1906 FILED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUL 13 1906
CHIEF CLERK
JUL 13 1906
FILED

No. 313. May 24, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Complaint of the Consul General at Hankow that the Magistrate of Siang-tan, Hunan, refused to stamp deeds unless reference to the nationality of the Mission acquiring the land in question was omitted. Inclosing Foreign Office correspondence.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 313.
P.

May 24, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 135, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Consul General at Hankow reporting that the Magistrate of Siang-tan, Hunan, has refused to register a deed for land acquired by the Mission of the United Evangelical Church, unless all reference to the nationality of the mission is kept out of the deed.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the matter was brought to my attention by the Consul General, that I immediately submitted it to the Chinese Government, and that I have received a favorable reply in a note dated March 6th stating that the deeds in question had already been duly stamped.

I enclose herewith copies of the correspondence with the Foreign Office relating to this subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, February 13, '06.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 9, '06.

1. Mr. Reynolds to Tyson Curtin, February 15, 1908.
2. Bridge to Secretary of State, March 9, 1908.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 313.

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, February 13, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to call the attention of Your Imperial Highness to complaints made by American citizens, missionaries in the Province of Hunan, that the Magistrate at Siang-tan refuses to stamp deeds for mission property unless the characters representing the word "American" are erased from the deeds.

I am in receipt of two despatches from the American Consul General at Hankow regarding the matter. The first, received the 10th instant, incloses a letter from Rev. Dr. Dubs of the Mission of the United Evangelical Church, in which he states that he had secured property for the society at Siang-tan, and that the deeds were made out to the society, whose Chinese name is the "Ta Mei Kuo Tsun Tao Huei". The Magistrate refused to stamp them, saying that he had received orders not to stamp such deeds unless the three characters "Ta Mei Kuo" were erased.

The second despatch from the Consul General at Hankow was received yesterday, and encloses a letter from Rev. W.H.Lingle, of the American Presbyterian Mission, stating that his mission had joined the United Evangelical Mission in securing a piece of ground for a cemetery. The deeds were made out in the usual way and sent to the Magistrate to be stamped. The Magistrate refused to do so, stating that he had recently received instructions that missions securing property were not to mention their nationality

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Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, February 13, 1906.

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in the deeds. He showed Mr. Lingle the official document giving him these instructions.

Your Imperial Highness is perfectly aware that the refusal to stamp deeds on these grounds is a direct violation of the Treaties. The Commercial Treaty of 1903 between the United States and China, in Article XIV, contains the following provision:

> "Missionary societyes of the United States shall be permitted to rent and to lease in perpetuity, as the property of such societies, buildings or lands in all parts of the Empire for missionary purposes, etc."

I must therefore request Your Imperial Highness to at once instruct the Provincial authorities of Hunan that American Missionary societies are entitled by treaty to rent and lease property, and that their deeds of lease must be made out to them as American societies.

Trusting that Your Highness will comply with this request without delay, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. W. Rockhill.

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(Signed) W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 313.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, March 9, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of February 13th in which you cite two instances where American missionary societies had bought lands and in the deeds they had written the word "American" before the name of the society, and for that reason the Magistrate had refused th stamp the deeds. One case was reported by Rev. Dr. Dubs of the Mission of the United Evangelical Church, which had bought a piece of land at Siang-tan; the other by Rev. W. H. Lingle, also of Siang-tan, who stated that the American Presbyterian Mission of that place had joined with the United Evangelical Mission in securing a piece of ground for a cemetary. Your Excellency said that whereas American Missionary societies are permitted to rent land for missionary purposes, you felt it your duty to request that orders be given that the deeds be stamped as requested.

Upon receipt of your Excellency's despatch my Board telegraphed at once to the Governor of Hunan about the matter, and have now received his reply saying that the Magistrate of Siang-tan has reported as follows:

> "As to the land purchased for a cemetery by Rev. Mr. Lingle and the United Evangelical Mission, the deeds for the property did not contain the words '<u>chiao hui</u>' (missionary society) and for that reason there was some delay. I have already consulted with the missionaries concerned however, and the words 'kung ch'an' (property of the society) have been inserted in the deed, which has now been duly stamped."

As in duty bound I communicate this reply for Your Excellency's information.

(SEAL)

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 313.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, March 9, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of February 13th in which you cite two instances where American missionary societies had bought lands and in the deeds they had written the word "American" before the name of the society, and for that reason the Magistrate had refused to stamp the deeds. One case was reported by Rev. Dr. Duba of the Mission of the United Evangelical Church, which had bought a piece of land at Siang-tan; the other by Rev. W. H. Tingle, also of Siang-tan, who stated that the American Presbyterian Mission of that place had joined with the United Evangelical Mission in securing a piece of ground for a cemetary. Your Excellency said that whereas American Missionary societies are permitted to rent land for missionary purposes, you felt it your duty to request that orders be given that the deeds be stamped as requested.

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As in duty bound I communicate this reply for Your Excellency's information.

(SEAL)

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY.
JUL 16 1906

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 13 1906
Wilson

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 13 1906
DEPT. STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUL 13 1906
DEPT. of STATE

No. 314. May 24, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The British American Tobacco Company's complaint that their goods arriving in Dalny and Mukden are subjected to likin, etc. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 140 of April 20, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 24 1906
FILED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUL 13 1908

No. 314. May 24, 1908.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The British American Tobacco Company's complaint that their goods arriving in Dalny and Mukden are subjected to likin, etc. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 140 of April 20, 1908.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 314.
P.

May 24, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 140, in regard to the complaint of the British American Tobacco Company that their goods arriving at Dalny and Mukden and handled by Chinese Government agents, are subjected to likin and taxes, and enclosing for my information copies of recent instructions to the Legation at Tokyo on the subject.

As suggested by the Department, I shall lose no opportunity to impress upon my Japanese colleague the serious problems which will confront us if the Japanese assurances of the open door and equal treatment in Manchuria are disregarded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 324.

May 24, 1906.

RECEIVED JUL 16 1906 BUR. DEPT.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, JUL 17 1906 DEP'T OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D JUL 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, JUL 13 1906

CHIEF CLERK JUL 13 1906 DEPT. of STATE

No. 315. May 25, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Revision of the Shanghai Mixed Court Rules. Enclosing copy of a note to the Foreign Office dated May 17, 1906, urging that the Chinese Government reply to the joint note of the Powers dated March 5th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU JUL 25 1906 FILED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUL 13 1906

No. 316. May 25, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Revision of the Shanghai Mixed Court Rules.

Enclosing copy of a note to the Foreign Office dated May 17, 1906, urging that the Chinese Government reply to the joint note of the Powers dated March 5th, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 315.
P.

May 25, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 136 of April 18th with reference to the Mixed Court at Shanghai, since which date the Department has received my No. 254 of March 9th enclosing a copy of the joint note of the Foreign Representatives to Prince Ch'ing of March 5th together with a new draft made after consideration of the Chinese Counter Amendments.

Up to the present time no reply has been received from the Chinese Government. I enclose herewith a copy of a note which I addressed to Prince Ch'ing on the 17th instant calling his attention to the fact that two months have elapsed since his Government had received the new draft for its consideration and expressing a hope for an early reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, May 17, 1906.

Enclosure:

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, May 17, 1900.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 315.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, May 17, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

On the 5th of March last a number of the diplomatic representatives, of which I was one, had the honor to send to Your Imperial Highness a note enclosing a revised draft of the amendments deemed necessary to the proposed Regulations for the Mixed Court at Shanghai.

The great importance of a settlement of the questions involved is so generally recognized that it is not necessary to insist on it again, but, in view of the fact that over two months have gone by since the note to which I refer was sent Your Highness, I feel compelled to call your attention again to this matter, and to express the hope that, since the views of the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang and the foreign representatives are now before you, the long-deferred arrangement will be made. Your Imperial Highness was pleased by your note of December 20th, 1905, to inform us that the Imperial Government would promptly determine the question in conjunction with us as soon as it was in possession of these data. I entertain the hope therefore that you will favor me and my colleagues with an early reply to our note of March 5th last.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 315.

(Translation)

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Peking, May 17, 1906.

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I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1906
DIV. CONSULAR BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JUL 19 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU
JUL 13 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN LEGATION,

May 28, 1906.

File

Hold over
see, July 25
C.

No. 316.

May 28, 1906.

See Mr. Rockhill's
No. 323, of June 12, 1906,
ackg. receipt of Mr.
Paddock's
commission.
J.C.C.
7/19

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The appointment of Mr. Harry L. Paddock as Consul at Amoy.

See 3236/12

"Secstate,

Washington.

May 17th, 3 P.M. Paddock telegraphs from Amoy that he is Consul there and asks for exequatur. I have received no instructions.

Rockhill."

On May 19th I received the following reply:

"American Legation,

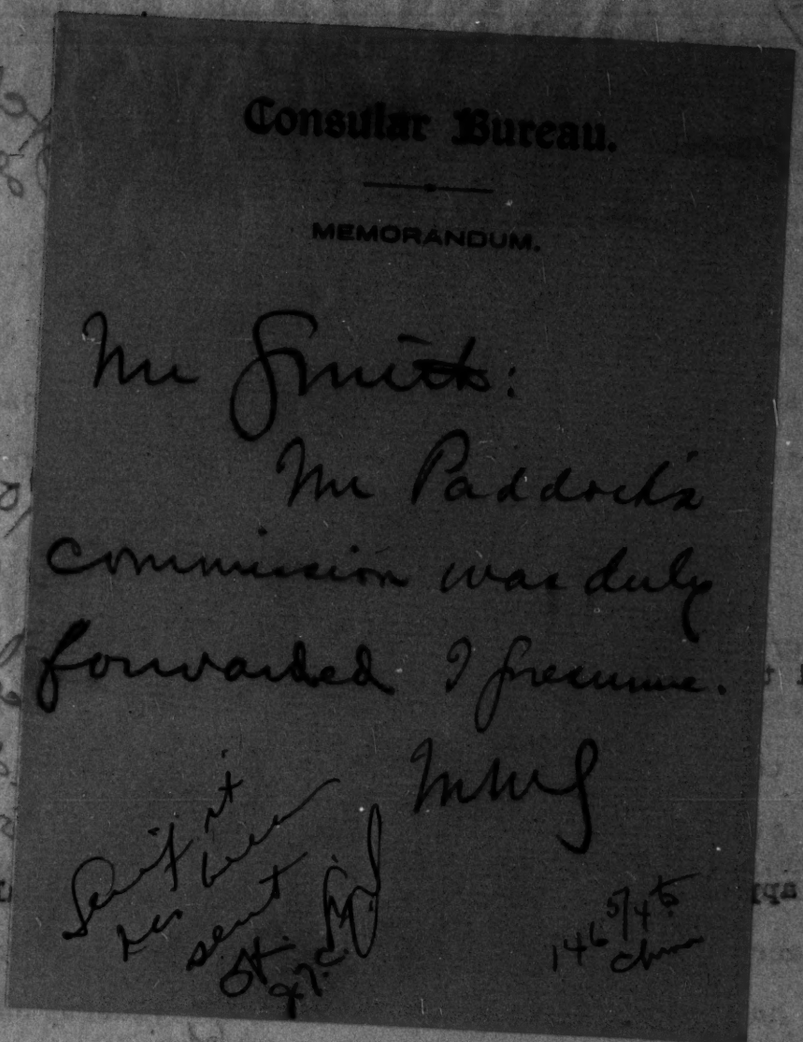
Peking.

Ask exequatur Paddock.

Root."

In pursuance of this instruction Mr. Paddock's

INDEX BUREAU
FILED



Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr Smith:

Mr Paddock's commission was duly forwarded I presume.

Sent it
Mr Lee
sent it
Mr Pd

146 5/45 Chm

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 316.
C.

May 28, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to report that on May 14th I received a telegram from Mr. Paddock in Amoy asking that he be provided with a Chinese name. Again on the 16th he telegraphed, announcing that he had taken charge of the Consulate at Amoy and asked whether his exequatur had been granted. Having received no information from the Department with regard to Mr. Paddock, on May 17th I telegraphed for instructions as follows:

"Secstate,
Washington.

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On May 19th I received the following reply:

"American Legation,
Peking.

Ask exequatur Paddock.

Root."

In pursuance of this instruction Mr. Paddock's exequatur

No. 316.

May 29, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on May 14th I received a telegram from Mr. Paddock in Amoy asking that he be provided with a Chinese name. Again on the 16th he telegraphed, announcing that he had taken charge of the Consulate at Amoy and asked whether his exequatur had been granted. Having received no information from the Department with regard to Mr. Paddock, on May 17th I telegraphed for instructions as follows:

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Washington.

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Peking.

Ask exequatur Paddock.

Root."

In pursuance of this instruction Mr. Paddock's exequatur

has been asked for and granted and due notice of the same sent to him at his post. His Commission has not yet been received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

has been asked for and granted and due notice of same ment to him at his post. His Commission has not yet been received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acknowledged July 25
JUL 28 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE
3rd ASST. SECRETARY. JUL 16 1906
INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 13 1906 DEPT. STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY, JUL 13 1906 Wilson
CHIEF CLERK JUL 13 1906 DEPT. of STATE

No. 317. May 29, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Japanese Settlement at Antung. Enclosing a clipping from the Japan Mail of May 16, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU JUL 28 1906 FILED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 13 1906

CHIEF CLERK
JUL
13
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 317. May 29, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Japanese Settlement at Antung. Inclosing a clipping from the Japan Mail of May 16, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 317.
R.

May 29, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith an article from a recent issue of the "Japan Mail" of Yokohama on the growth and present prosperity of the port of An-tung on the Yalu and of its probable importance as a commercial and shipping center.

The Japanese Consulate was opened there on the 1st instant, but I am informed that the Japanese Consul has not yet been recognized by the Chinese authorities. It would seem that the laying out at this place of a Japanese Settlement, provided for by Article IX of the Additional Agreement between China and Japan of December 22nd, 1905, will prove a very difficult and useless operation, as the Japanese have already taken possession of practically the whole place and of all desirable locations adjacent to it, and probably will not surrender them. I do not think that any other peoples than the Japanese and Koreans will establish themselves for purposes of trade at An-tung, so their monopolizing of all

I do not think that any other people than the Japanese and Koreans will establish themselves for purposes of trade at Antung, or their monopolizing of all

available or desirable land will not probably raise any objections on the part of other Treaty Powers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

"Antung", from the Japan Mail of May 16, 1906.

available or desirable land will not probably raise any objections on the part of other Treaty Powers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

"Antung", From the Japan Mail of May 12, 1906.

From the "Japan Mail", May 16. 1906.

ANTUNG.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a long letter from its correspondent in Antung. He draws a very rosy picture of the progress made by that place, and it certainly is very remarkable progress according to his figures. Antung, he says, is divided into the old town and the new. The former had only 500 or 600 Chinese inhabitants before the war and consisted mainly of solid buildings. But it has now 30,000 inhabitants and many fine buildings adorn it. The new town—in which lies the Japanese quarter—has an area of 3 million *tsubo*. Its population already numbers 5,000 Japanese, and constant increments are taking place. Many solid edifices in Japanese and foreign style are being erected or have been put up already. The reasons for the rapid development are numerous. In the first place there is the fact that Antung constituted a kind of military base throughout the war and thus great sums of money were spent there. Then there is the fact that it was brought into regular railway communication with Mukden from the 1st of April, the military line having been opened to the general public on that date. This military line is now to be converted into a permanent track and of the 30 million *yen* required for the work a considerable part must be spent in the Antung region, the place also becoming an emporium for stores. Further, Antung will probably become a port of shipment of the Fushun coal mine as it is much nearer to Fushun than Talien is, and, again, it may be said to be in the most accessible situation as regards the best metal mines in Manchuria. A bridge is about to be thrown over the Yalu and this will mean that the produce of northern Korea will come to Autung for shipment, as will also be the case with timber felled along the course of the river by the united Chinese and Japanese Company. Antung used to be exposed to the ravages of floods, but this disadvantage has been obviated by the construction of a big embankment. The correspondent speaks finally, of admirable sanitary arrangements and of the provision of good educational facilities.

RECEIVED
JUL
28
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 13 1906

No. 318.

May 30, 1906.

CHIEF CLERK
JUL
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Japan's intention to divert Niuchwang trade to Dairen. Enclosing "The East China Railway" from the Japan Mail of May 16, 1906.

Chief Clerk's Room.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

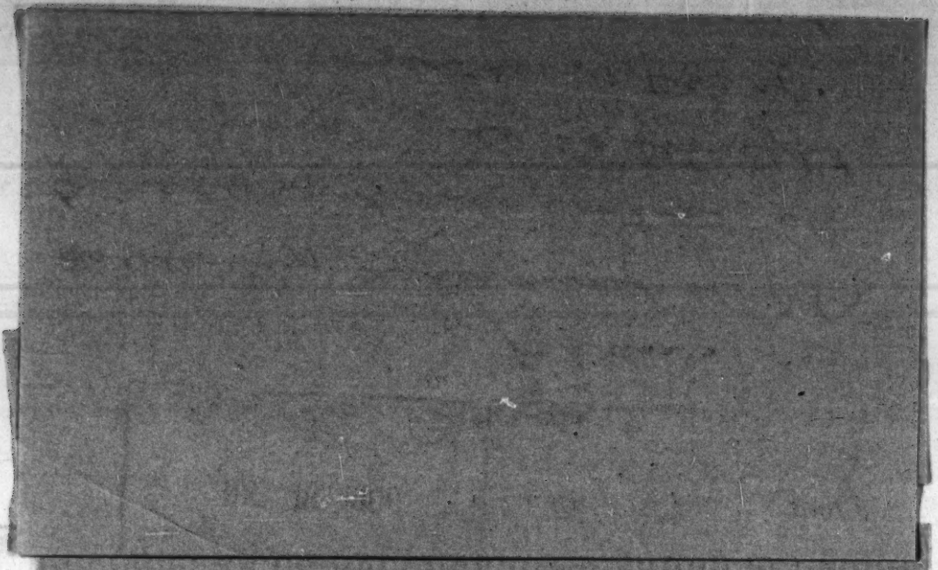
JUL 18 1906

MEMORANDUM.

July 17, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

Japan's evidently determined efforts to secure trade control in Manchuria will be brought within proper limits if Mr. Rockhill can succeed in securing the early establishment of Chinese Custom Houses at Antung and Dalny, (as described in his telegram of July 14th. - in acknowledging receipt of his No. 318,) I recommend that his telegram of July 14th.



Chief Clerk's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

....., 190 .

be referred to with an expression of the Department's approval of his efforts to secure equal Customs duties for all. (If Japan tries to divert trade from Newchwang to Tairen using only proper commercial methods to do so we can raise no objection.)

Chas. Denby.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 318.
R.

May 30, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

During the negotiations here last November and December between the Japanese and Chinese which resulted in the Treaty of December 22, 1905, I was repeatedly informed by members of the Japanese Mission that the opinion was general among them that Niuchwang would unquestionably continue to be the most important shipping point for the Manchurian trade, and that it was hopeless to attempt to divert this trade to Dairen (Dalny), as the geographical position of Niuchwang insured it for all time a preponderating commercial position.

Recently, however, a change of opinion appears to have taken place, and I hear from various quarters that the Japanese hope to direct much of the Niuchwang trade to Dairen. The enclosed article, which gives the substance of a recent lecture delivered at Tokyo by the Japanese Vice Minister of Communications is therefore of considerable interest and corroborates the information I have received as to his Government's present intention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

1. "The East China Railway", Japan Mail, Yokohama, May 16, 1906.

Enclosure:

1. "The East China Railway", Japan Mail, Yokohama, May 16, 1908.

Encl. in Des. No. 318.

From Japan Mail, May 16. 1906.

THE EAST CHINA RAILWAY.

On the 10th instant Mr. Den Kenjiro, Vice-Minister of Communications, delivered an interesting lecture at a meeting of the Daido Club. Referring to the fear often expressed that Yingkow (Newchwang), owing to its greater facilities of internal water carriage would steal the trade of Manchuria from Talien, Mr. Den called it a needless apprehension. Talien is much better suited than Yingkow in point of communications to be an international mart: ships of deep draft can enter there, whereas at Yingkow the entrance to the harbour is narrow, and nothing drawing over 16 feet of water can get in. Concerning the prospect of profitably working the East China Railway, there need not be any doubt. Changchun is the commercial centre of Manchuria and the railway south of Changchun has fallen entirely into Japanese possession. The wealth of Manchuria is in the north rather than in the south. Thus in the case of the great staples, beans and bean-cake, southern Manchuria produces only 2 millions of *koku* whereas the Kirin district produces 5 millions. Not more than 2 millions of *koku* find their way abroad, for river transport is not available during the season of frost and, moreover, carriage to the river is very costly. Thus whereas beans can be purchased in Changchun for 2.50 *yen* a *koku*, they cost 6 *yen* or more in Yingkow, the difference (3.50 *yen*) representing the expense of transport. But the staple can be profitably carried from Changchun to Talien (500 miles) for 10 *yen* per ton, which means 1.60 *yen* a *koku*, the result being that a *koku* can be sold in Talien at about 4 *yen*, compared with 6 *yen* in Yingkow. It is thus evident that the inevitable tendency of produce will be in the direction of Talien. Another feature which will materially help to ensure the profitable working of the railway is the Fushun coal-mines. At present under military auspices, the mines are not exploited to the extent of more than 1,000 tons daily. But if properly worked they would yield an output of from 2 to 3 million tons yearly, and as the cost at the pit's mouth is only 2 *yen*, and the transport to Talien 4 *yen* per ton, the price at Talien would be about 6 *yen*. Turning to the question of gage, Mr. Den declared himself in favour of the practically universal size, namely, 4 ft. 8in. To re-construct the line to that gage would cost about 25 million *yen*, and some 5 million would have to be spent on preparations at Talien. Another 2 millions would be required in connexion with appropriations of railway-station lands for settlement purposes, and 5 millions on developing the Fushun mine, making 37 millions in all, to which 3 millions might be added as a reserve fund. Adding to these figures the sum of 80 millions spent by Russia on the Changchun-Talien road, the total cost would be 120 millions. Against this the gross earnings might be set down as:—

	Yen.
Carriage of 250,000 *koku* of beans, etc....	3,200,000
Carriage of 2,000,000 tons of coal	8,000,000
Carriage of 90 millions of passengers ...	1,800,000
Total	13,000,000

Allowing, then, 7 millions for operating expenses, the net profit would be 6 millions. To this would have to be added 500,000 *yen* on account of land leased for settlements and a million *yen* profit on coal, so that the aggregate earnings would be 7½ millions. Deducting from this 3,200,000 *yen* on account of the service of the new loan of 40 million *yen* (as enumerated above) and 300,000 *yen* as a reserve, the remaining 3½ millions would be clear profit—namely, 4.3 per cent. on the original cost (80 millions). Mr. Den concluded by recommending that the line should be owned jointly by the Government and by private individuals. He would have the Government's holding represented by the initial outlay (made by Russia) of 80 millions, and he would sell 40 millions worth of shares to Japanese, Chinese, British and American individuals.

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1906
COMMERCIAL BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL 18 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Home personally July 25

CHIEF CLERK
JUL 18 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 319.

June 6, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mr. Arnold's report on the demand for school supplies at Fuchau.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 25 1906
FILED

No. 319. June 8, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mr. Arnold's report on the demand for school supplies at Tuchau.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 319.
P.

June 6, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report prepared by Mr. Arnold, Vice Consul in Charge at Foochow, regarding the demand for school supplies and laboratory apparatus in the schools of Fuchau.

Mr. Arnold's report is an interesting supplement to the report on Educational Reform in China by Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, which I forwarded to the Department in my No. 180 of December 26th, 1905.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Mr. J.H.Arnold to Mr. Bacon, May 15, 1906.
(placed on the Consular files)

282

RECEIVED JUN 8 1906 STATE DEPT.

Secretary of State. JUN 7 1906

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

CHIEF CLERK JUN 8 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking

Received June 7, 1906.

2:15 P. M.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS JUN 7 1906 Department of State.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

June 7, 6 P. M. British Chargé d'Affaires informs me Chinese Government declares that the decree appointing the High Commissioners makes no change in the administration of Maritime Customs which it is stipulated shall remain as at present constituted during the currency of the loans of eighteen ninety-six, and ninety-eight. British Government has declared itself satisfied.

ROCKHILL.

RECEIVED BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS JUN 7 1906 FILED

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

W. W. R.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ask approving see. Rockhill, remonstrance Copy to War Dept. Dispatch clerk July 21

RECEIVED JUL 18 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE JUL 18 1906 2ND ASST SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU REGTD. JUL 18 1906 DEPT OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK JUL 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU JUL 23 1906 FILED

No. 320. June 8, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The prohibition of the exportation of cattle from Amoy. Enclosing Foreign Office correspondence.

No. 820.

June 8, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The prohibition of the exportation of cattle from Amoy. Enclosing Foreign Office correspondence.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 320.
P.

June 8, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have to report that on the 16th of February last I received a telegram from the Vice Consul in Charge at Amoy informing me that the Customs had forbidden the shipment to the Philippine Islands of several hundred cattle already contracted for. The reason given for this sudden action, according to the alleged statement of the Taot'ai of the district, was that the district near Amoy was rapidly being denuded of cattle and that if measures were not taken to check exportation there would be a serious dearth of cattle for food.

The above incident was essentially similar to the action taken by the Chinese in 1903 , in prohibiting the shipment of water buffaloes from China to the Philippines, referred to in Mr. Conger's No. 1628 of November 3rd, 1903.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject, in which I point out that according to the Rules of the Tariff annexed to the Treaty of 1858, articles not enumerated in either the export or import list nor in the list of duty-free goods shall pay an ad valorem duty of 5% calculated on their market value, and that therefore unless the export of any class of goods is expressly forbidden by the

No. 359.

Treaty, it must either be allowed, or due notice of intention to prohibit must be given.

The Foreign Office replied on March 10th, and as a matter of favor consented to permit the export of such cattle as had been purshased before the order of prohibition, but stating that thereafter such export was to be prohibited entirely.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
by J. G. C.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, February 26, '06.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 1, '06.
3. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, March 5, '06.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 10, '06.

Treaty, it must either be allowed, or due notice of intention to prohibit must be given.

The Foreign Office replied on March 10th, and as a matter of favor consented to permit the export of such cattle as had been purchased before the order of prohibition, but stating that thereafter such export was to be prohibited entirely.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
Mrj.P.C.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, February 26, '08.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 1, '08.
3. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, March 5, '08.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, March 10, '08.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 320.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, February 26, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Amoy, saying that the Imperial Maritime Customs authorities have forbidden the export of cattle from that port, and have refused to allow the shipment of several hundred head of cattle to the Philippine Islands, the contract for which was entered into before the prohibition was issued. As the cattle have already been purchased and were ready for shipment, the enforcement of the prohibition in this case will work a hardship to the merchants, who feel that it would be no more than just to allow them several months notice.

The complaint of these merchants seems to me very reasonable, and it becomes my duty to object most strongly to the enforcement of the prohibition in the case of cattle already contracted for and purchased before notice of such prohibition was given, and to request that orders be given allowing such contracts to be carried out and shipments made accordingly.

I avail myself, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 320.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, February 26, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Amoy, saying that the Imperial Maritime Customs authorities have forbidden the export of cattle from that port, and have refused to allow the shipment of several hundred head of cattle to the Philippine Islands, the contract for which was entered into before the prohibition was issued. As the cattle have already been purchased and were ready for shipment, the enforcement of the prohibition in this case will work a hardship to the merchants, who feel that it would be no more than just to allow them several months notice.

The complaint of these merchants seems to me very reasonable, and it becomes my duty to object most strongly to the enforcement of the prohibition in the case of cattle already contracted for and purchased before notice of such prohibition was given, and to request that orders be given allowing such contracts to be carried out and shipments made accordingly.

I avail myself, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) W.W.ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 320.

Translation.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, March 1, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of February 26th last, saying that you were in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Amoy, stating that the Imperial Maritime Customs had forbidden the export of cattle from that port and had refused to allow the shipment of several hundred head of cattle to the Philippine Islands, the contract for which was entered and which were purchased before the prohibition was issued, so that, if shipments were not allowed, the merchants would suffer loss, and that it was the opinion of the merchants that it would be no more than just to give them several months' notice before enforcing such a prohibition. Your Excellency further said that the complaint of the merchants appeared to be reasonable, and that you had to request that orders be given to the Customs to allow the merchants to carry out the contracts entered into before the prohibition was issued, and to permit cattle purchased before that date to be shipped.

My Board, upon examination, finds that cattle are reared in China chiefly for agricultural purposes and that very few are used for food; so that in the Export Tariff List appended to the Commercial Treaties no mention is made of them. It has been the rule heretofore in China to forbid the shipment of cattle, and the local authorities have been charged with the responsibility of investigating the situa-

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 320.

(Translation)

Translation.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, March 1, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of February 26th last, saying that you were in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Amoy, stating that the Imperial Maritime Customs had forbidden the export of cattle from that port and had refused to allow the shipment of several hundred head of cattle to the Philippine Islands, the contract for which was entered and which were purchased before the prohibition was issued, so that, if shipments were not allowed, the merchants would suffer loss, and that it was the opinion of the merchants that it would be no more than just to give them several months' notice before enforcing such a prohibition. Your Excellency further said that the complaint of the merchants appeared to be reasonable, and that you had to request that orders be given to the Customs to allow the merchants to carry out the contracts entered into before the prohibition was issued, and to permit cattle purchased before that date to be shipped.

My Board, upon examination, finds that cattle are reared in China chiefly for agricultural purposes and that very few are used for food; so that in the Export Tariff List appended to the Commercial Treaties no mention is made of them. It has been the rule heretofore in China to forbid the shipment of cattle, and the local authorities have been charged with the responsibility of investigating the situa-

tion from time to time and issuing such prohibition. In the Twelfth Moon of last year (January 1906), having received a telegram from the Tartar General of Fukien stating that foreigners were buying cattle in the Prefectures of Chang-chou and Ch'üan-chou to be shipped to the Philippines, each lot containing some 500 or 600 head, which would be injurious to the agricultural interests, my Board at once telegraphed to the Tartar General of Fukien to instruct the Taot'ai at Amoy to issue a proclamation prohibiting the trade, except that in case any sea-going vessel should need provisions, not more than from three to five head might be exported. Instructions were also issued to the Inspector General of Customs directing him to order the Customs authorities at the aforesaid place to enforce this prohibition, as the records will show.

With regard to the despatch of Your Excellency, the contracts of the merchants for the purchase of cattle were not approved in the first place by the local authorities and the cattle already purchased were bought in disregard of the usual rule in China which has heretofore forbidden such purchases. It is difficult therefore for my Board to issue orders allowing this shipment to be made.

As in duty bound, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing.

tion from time to time and issuing such prohibition. In the Twelfth Moon of last year (January 1906), having received a telegram from the Tartar General of Tuklen stating that foreigners were buying cattle in the Prefectures of Chang-chou and Ch'üan-chou to be shipped to the Philippines, each lot containing some 500 or 600 head, which would be injurious to the agricultural interests, my Board at once telegraphed to the Tartar General of Tuklen to instruct the Taot'ai at Amoy to issue a proclamation prohibiting the trade, except that in case any sea-going vessel should need provisions, not more than from three to five head might be exported. Instructions were also issued to the Inspector General of Customs directing him to order the Customs authorities at the aforesaid place to enforce this prohibition, as the records will show.

With regard to the despatch of Your Excellency, the contracts of the merchants for the purchase of cattle were not approved in the first place by the local authorities and the cattle already purchased were bought in disregard of the usual rule in China which has heretofore forbidden such purchases. It is difficult therefore for my Board to issue orders allowing this shipment to be made. As in duty bound, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing.

My Board, upon examination, finds that cattle are reared in China chiefly for agricultural purposes and that very few are used for food; so that in the Export Tariff list appended to the Commercial Treaties no mention is made of them. It has been the rule heretofore in China to forbid the shipment of cattle, and the local authorities have been charged with the responsibility of investigating the circum-

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 320.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, March 5, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Imperial Highness' despatch of the 1st instant, in reply to mine of the 26th ultimo with regard to the prohibition of the export of cattle from Amoy. Your Imperial Highness says that cattle are reared in China chiefly for agricultural purposes, and that very few are used for food; that the Export Tariff List makes no mention of them; that such prohibition of export has been common in the past; that the local authorities are charged with the duty of investigating the conditions and making such prohibitions whenever the situation warrants it, and that your Board, having heard in January that foreigners were purchasing large numbers of cattle in the Prefectures of Chang-chou and Ch'üan-chou, had telegraphed to the Tartar General of Fukien to direct the Taot'ai of Amoy to issue a proclamation forbidding the export of such cattle.

Your Highness further says that the contracts of the merchants for the purchase of such cattle had not been approved beforehand by the local authorities, and that it was difficult for your Board to issue orders as requested permitting the shipment of cattle already purchased or contracted for.

It becomes my duty to Inform Your Imperial Highness that the reasons assigned for the refusal of the permission asked do not appear at all satisfactory to me. Although cattle may be reared in some parts of China chiefly for

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 320.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, March 3, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Imperial Highness' despatch of the 1st instant, in reply to mine of the 26th ultimo with regard to the prohibition of the export of cattle from Amoy. Your Imperial Highness says that cattle are reared in China chiefly for agricultural purposes, and that very few are used for food; that the Export Tariff List makes no mention of them; that such prohibition of export has been common in the past; that the local authorities are charged with the duty of investigating the conditions and making such prohibitions whenever the situation warrants it, and that Your Board, having heard in January that foreigners were purchasing large numbers of cattle in the Prefectures of Chang-chou and Ch'üan-chou, had telegraphed to the Tartar General of Fukien to direct the Tsot'ai of Amoy to issue a proclamation forbidding the export of such cattle.

Your Highness further says that the contracts of the merchants for the purchase of such cattle had not been approved beforehand by the local authorities, and that it was difficult for Your Board to issue orders as requested permitting the shipment of cattle already purchased or contracted for.

It becomes my duty to inform Your Imperial Highness that the reasons assigned for the refusal of the permission asked do not appear at all satisfactory to me. Although cattle may be reared in some parts of China chiefly for

agricultural purposes, they are also used for food, and the cattle in question were purchased from agriculturists who ought to be able to judge whether or not they can afford to part with them. The Tariff annexed to the treaty of 1858 does not, it is true, enumerate cattle among the exports but the rules appended to the Tariff List expressly provide that articles not enumerated in either the export or import list of duty-free goods shall pay an ad valorem duty of 5% calculated on their market value. It follows therefore, that unless the export of any class of goods is expressly forbidden by the Treaty it must be allowed, or due notice of intention to prohibit must be given. That this was the view of the Board so late as October last is shown by the fact that in response to a complaint of the American Consul General at Chefoo your Board directed the Taot'ai of that port to allow the shipment of cattle to Vladivostock, which had previously been forbidden by the Neutrality Proclamation. I can quite understand that at times local conditions may require the prohibition of such export, but in that case, justice requires that due notice be given to those concerned so that they may not suffer loss. Your Imperial Highness implies that the local authorities ought to be notified by the merchants before they enter into contracts for the purchase of cattle, but no such requirement is mentioned in the treaty, and such contracts must be held to be as legitimate as any other ordinary commercial transaction. It is impossible therefore for me to accept the argument of Your Highness as justifying this prohibition without notice, to the injury of the merchants concerned, and I am compelled to re-

injury of the merchants concerned, and I am compelled to request as justifying this prohibition without notice, to the possible therefore for me to accept the argument of Your Highness as any other ordinary commercial transaction. It is imtrasty, and such contracts must be held to be as legitimate chase of cattle, but no such requirement is mentioned in the the merchants before they enter into contracts for the purimplies that the local authorities ought to be notified by so that they may not suffer loss. Your Imperial Highness justice requires that due notice be given to those concerned require the prohibition of such export, but in that case, I can quite understand that at times local conditions may had previously been forbidden by the Neutrality Proclamation. port to allow the shipment of cattle to Vladivostok, which General at Chefoo your Board directed the Tsotsai of that fact that in response to a complaint of the American Consul view of the Board so late as October last is shown by the of intention to prohibit must be given. That this was the forbidden by the Treaty it must be allowed, or due notice that unless the export of any class of goods is expressly calculated on their market value. It follows therefore, list of duty-free goods shall pay an ad valorem duty of 5% but the rules appended to the Tariff List expressly provide that articles not enumerated in either the export or import to part with them. The Tariff annexed to the treaty of 1858 does not, it is true, enumerate cattle among the exports who ought to be able to judge whether or not they can afford the cattle in question were purchased from agriculturists agricultural purposes, they are also used for food, and

peat the protest made on the 26th ultimo and to express the hope that Your Imperial Highness will so modify the orders issued to the Customs at Amoy as to enable the merchants concerned to carry out the contracts entered into before the prohibition was issued.

I avail myself. etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

pest the protest made on the 26th ultimo and to express the hope that Your Imperial Highness will so modify the orders issued to the Customs at Amoy as to enable the merchants concerned to carry out the contracts entered into before the prohibition was issued.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 320.

(Translation)

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, March 10, 1906.

Your Excellency:

On the Twelfth of the Second Moon of the XXXII Year of Kuanghsü (March 6, 1906), I had the honor to receive your despatch concerning the prohibition of the export of cattle from Amoy, contents of which have been carefully noted.

I find that this matter originated with the Chamber of Commerce of Amoy, whose request was transmitted by the Taot'ai of Amoy to the Tartar General of Fukien, who telegraphed to my Board asking that orders be issued prohibiting (such export). It is impossible therefore, to suddenly change these orders, but, having received Your Excellency's note, stating that the merchants had entered into contracts before the prohibition of export was issued, and asking me again that they might be allowed to export the cattle already purchased, my Board has telegraphed to the Tartar General of Fukien, directing him to ~~xxxx~~ order an examination to be made and, as a matter of favor, permit the export of such cattle as may have been really purchased in fulfillment of contract before the Taot'ai of Amoy issued his prohibition, and thereafter to prohibit such export entirely.

As in duty bound, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 320.

(Translation)

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, March 10, 1908.

Your Excellency:

On the Twelfth of the Second Moon of the XXXII Year of Kuanghsü (March 6, 1906), I had the honor to receive your despatch concerning the prohibition of the export of cattle from Amoy, contents of which have been carefully noted.

I find that this matter originated with the Chamber of Commerce of Amoy, whose request was transmitted by the Taot'ai of Amoy to the Tartar General of Fukien, who telegraphed to my Board asking that orders be issued prohibiting (such export). It is impossible therefore, to suddenly change these orders, but, having received Your Excellency's note, stating that the merchants had entered into contracts before the prohibition of export was issued, and asking me again that they might be allowed to export the cattle already purchased, my Board has telegraphed to the Tartar General of Fukien, directing him to make order an examination to be made and, as a matter of favor, permit the export of such cattle as may have been really purchased in fulfillment of contract before the Taot'ai of Amoy issued his prohibition, and thereafter to prohibit such export entirely.

As in duty bound, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing.

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No. 321. June 8, 1906.

To Commerce & Labor
July 20. 1906
Bureau of Trade Rels.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Circular of April 10th in regard to supplying the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State, with Foreign Tariff Publications.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 23 1906
FILED

No. 321. June 8, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Circular of April 10th in regard to supplying the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State, with Foreign Tariff Publications.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 321.
P.

June 8, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Circular of April 10th, 1906, in regard to supplying the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State, with Foreign Tariff Publications.

In reply I have the honor to state that the Chinese Tariff on Imports is published in connection with the last Commercial Treaty between the United States and China.

The Notification of the Imperial Maritime Customs, issued on November 14th, 1901, will be found in the Directory and Chronicle for China and Japan, 1906, pp. 53-54, the cost of which is $10.00 Mexican currency.

The Tariff on Exports, as annexed to the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, can be found in the same volume, pp. 55-59.

Although not mentioned in the Export Tariff, the export of cattle is occasionally prohibited, as in a recent case at Amoy, reported to the Department in my No. 320 of this date, where the local authorities at the above port required the prohibition of such export.

There has been no edict affecting the Customs with the exception of that reported to you in my telegram of

No. 394.

June 3, 1902.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Circular of April 30th, 1902, in regard to supplying the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State, with foreign Tariff Publications.

In reply I have the honor to state that the Chinese Tariff on Imports is published in connection with the Last Commercial Treaty between the United States and China.

The Notification of the Imperial Maritime Customs, issued on November 16th, 1901, will be found in the Directory and Chronicle for China and Japan, 1902, pp. 93-95, the cost of which is $10.00 Mexican currency.

The Tariff on Exports, as enacted in the Chinese Treaty of 1858, can be found in the same volume, pp. 91-93.

Although not mentioned in the Export Tariff, the export of cattle is occasionally prohibited, as in a recent case at Amoy, reported to the Department in my No. 340 of this date, where the local authorities at the above port required the prohibition of such exports.

There has been no delay affecting the Customs with the exception of that reported to you in my dispatch

May 9th and my despatch No. 311 of May 15th, by which Tieh-liang and Tong Shao-yi have been appointed to superintend the Customs service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.
by J.G.C.

May 9th and my despatch No. 311 of May 15th, by which Tieh-kiang and Tang Shao-yi have been appointed to superintend the Customs service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
To P. M. Gen. for views.
RECEIVED DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JUL 16 1906
DEPT OF STATE JUL 16 1906 2nd ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CHIEF CLERK JUL 16 1906 DEPT. OF STATE
INDEX BUREAU RECD JUL 16 1906 DEPT.
To P. M. Gen. July 18
Noted again July 25

No. 322. June 8, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The need of a Special Postal Convention with China. Referring to Department Instruction No. 69 of November 6, 1905. Postal conditions. Suggestions as to certain stipulations.

INDEX BUREAU AUG 21 1906 FILED

No. 332. June 8, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The need of a Special Postal Convention with China. Referring to Department Instruction No. 69 of November 8, 1905. Postal conditions. Suggestions as to certain ratifications.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 322.
C.

June 8, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State;
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Continuing the subject of my No. 270 of March 30th last, dealing with postal conditions in China, I have the honor to refer to the letter of October 26th, 1905, from the Acting Post Master General to the Secretary of State, a copy of which is enclosed in your instruction No. 69 of November 6th last. I quote the last paragraph as follows:

"And were it not that a meeting of the Universal Postal Union is called to meet in Rome a few months hence, at which it is hoped China will give full adherence, this Department would be inclined to ask your good offices in the endeavor to conclude at once a special postal convention with China."

As this meeting has now been held and China has not sought to obtain admission into the Universal Postal Union, the time seems opportune to conclude a special postal convention as suggested above, and I have good grounds for believing that China would welcome action on our part leading to this result.

It will be remembered that an arrangement between the Postal Administration of China and the United States of America was signed in Peking on February 1st, 1900, and trans-

mitted to the Department in Mr. Conger's No. 319 of the same date. This arrangement, which was the first of the kind entered into by China, was never put into execution, owing to the disturbed conditions resulting from the Boxer rising, and the United States has taken no further steps in the matter. On the other hand Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan have all concluded postal agreements with China, which are in force at this time.

I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that the Post Office Department be requested to prepare a draft which can be used as a basis for negotiations between this Legation and the Chinese Postal authorities similar to those which were brought to a successful issue on February 1st, 1900.

The arrangement signed at that time would, in the main, be acceptable to China today. The additions which are deemed most essential are as follows. In the first place, owing to the constant misunderstanding of the Postal Regulations of April 30th, 1903, that "the cities in China served through the U.S. Postal Agency at Shanghai" should have the benefit of the American domestic rates, it must be made clear in the new instrument that all mail for transmission beyond Shanghai must be stamped at Union rates. In the second place, it is desired that a clause be added to Article III making a distinction between the rates in the steam zone and the outer zone, in China, similar to the clause (Article II, Par. 3) of the Japanese Postal Agreement, which I quote as follows:

"If any mail matter is addressed to inland places where the Imperial Chinese Post Office does not yet function, and

mitted to the Department in Mr. Conger's No. 319 of the same date. This arrangement, which was the first of the kind entered into by China, was never put into execution, owing to the disturbed conditions resulting from the Boxer rising, and the United States has taken no further steps in the matter. On the other hand Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan have all concluded postal agreements with China, which are in force at this time.

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"If any mail matter is addressed to inland places where the Imperial Chinese Post Office does not yet function, and

has to be forwarded by the min-chu (private agencies), addressees will pay an additional charge, as before. Further, letters and post cards excepted, a domestic rate will be charged on mail matter of a bulky or heavy description,(newspapers,books, parcels, etc.) if addressed to inland places not accessible by railway or steamer.

China may also ask for the insertion of the statement that the Imperial Post Office will only deal with foreign Post Offices established in Treaty ports.

The Chinese authorities apprehend that there may be some difficulty about the question of transit fees, and they intimate that as far as they are concerned they desire that these should be at Union rates and guided by Union practice.

The Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, 1905, Part I, which was forwarded to the Department with my No. 306, of May 8th, contains an interesting report on the working of the post office, to which I referred in my despatch. I beg once more to call the attention of the Department to this report, and especially to 5,-"Relations with Foreign Administrations."

In the hope of throwing further light on prevailing conditions in order to avoid as far as possible delays necessitated by a long preliminary correspondence, I enclose (1) a copy of the arrangement between the United States and China signed on February 1, 1900; (2) a copy of the provisional arrangement between China and Japan, and (3)[X] Postal Arrangement between China and Hongkong.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:
As stated above.

[X This enclosure is a large pamphlet of five pages, entitled "Postal Arrangement between China and Hongkong." J.J.C.] by J.J.C.

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:
As stated above.

*This enclosure is a long pamphlet
[illegible]
Customs Postal Arrangements
Chinese and Foreign, &c.]

ARRANGEMENT

between the Postal Administration of China and the United States of America.

ARTICLE I. - Exchange of Mails.

1. There shall be between the Postal Administration of China and the Postal Administration of the United States of America a regular exchange of postal articles of all kinds ordinary or registered, international or in transit, in closed mails or a découvert.

2. Mails will be exchanged between the Chinese Post Office at Shanghai and the United States Post Offices at San Francisco and Takoma; said mails to be received from and delivered to the Chinese Post Office through the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai.

ARTICLE II. - Transport of Mails.

1. -The United States Post Offices of Exchange will accept, deliver, or transmit by any means of transport at their disposal the mails closed or a découvert, forwarded to them by the Chinese Post Office of exchange for delivery in the United States or transmission to other countries.

2. The intermediary transit charges on closed mails and open mail correspondence for destinations beyond the United States so transmitted will be paid by the Postal Administration of the United States, which Administration will be reimbursed annually by the Postal Administration of China on the basis of statistics to be taken at least as frequently as similar statistics are required to be taken under the regimen of the Postal Union and at rates fixed in accordance with said regimen. But the cost of conveying said mails

Between the Postal Administration of Panama and the United States of America.

ARTICLE I. - Exchange of Mails.

1. There shall be between the Postal Administration of Panama and the Postal Administration of the United States of America a regular exchange of postal articles of all kinds ordinary or registered, international or internal, in closed mails or in despatch.

2. Mails will be exchanged between the Chinese Post Offices at Shanghai and the United States Post Offices at San Francisco and Tacoma, said mails to be received from and delivered to the Chinese Post Offices through the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai.

ARTICLE II. - Transport of Mails.

1. The United States Post Offices at Panama will accept, deliver, or transmit by any means of transport at their disposal the mails closed or in despatch, forwarded to them by the Chinese Post Office in exchange for delivery to the United States or transmission by regular mail.

2. The intermediary transit charges on closed mails and open mail correspondence for destinations beyond the United States to be prepaid with or paid by the Postal Administration of the United States, which Administration will be reimbursed annually by the Postal Administration of Panama on the basis of statistics taken during one month.

3. The postal statistics and the exchange under the control of the Postal Union and at rates fixed in accordance with said control.

from Shanghai to the United States will be paid by the Chinese Post Office direct to the steamship companies which furnish said conveyance.

ARTICLE III. China mail matter for or from the United States.

1. Each administration will use its own postage stamps and its "official" covers to frank its own mail matter. Consequently, all correspondence originating in China destined for the United States, duly and sufficiently prepaid by means of Chinese postage stamps or official covers, in accordance with the tarrif in force in China, will be delivered to addressed free of any additional charge for postage.

2. Similarly, any articles originating in the United States destined for China, duly and sufficiently prepaid by means of United States Postage Stamps or official covers, will be delivered to addressees free of any additional charge for postage.

3. Postage upon all articles except letters must be prepaid at least in part. Should any short-paid articles be despatched from either country to the other, the articles must be stamped conspicuously on the cover with the capital letter T. The amount of the deficient postage expressed in francs and centimes must be likewise marked upon the cover, double which amount must be collected from the addressees upon delivery of the article.

4. The absence of the impression of the stamp T upon any article is to be taken as evidence that the proper postage has been prepaid in full. All articles not stamped T must be delivered without additional charge for postage.

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5. If, for any cause, an article cannot be delivered, it must be returned without unnecessary delay to the country of origin.

ARTICLE IV. - China mail for or from foreign countries through the United States.

1. Correspondence originating in China, destined for foreign countries, forwarded a decouvert, in transit through the United States Post Office, may be franked by means of Chinese postage stamps.

2. The receiving United States Post Office (San Francisco or Takoma) will mark each article with its date stamp, on the face near the Chinese postage stamp, to indicate its entry into the Postal Union, and will forward it mixed with the correspondence of that office.

3. Correspondence originating in foreign countries, destined for China, forwarded a decouvert in transit through the United States Post Office will be dealt with by the Chinese Post Office in the same manner as that originating in the United States.

ARTICLE V. - Union Law to guide relations.

1. The Postal Administration of China, though it has not yet subscribed to the treaties of the Universal Postal Union, agrees hereby to be guided by the stipulations of the "Convention Principle" and of the "Reglement d'Ordre et de Detail" concluded at Washington on 15 June 1897. It also agrees that packages of merchandize not exceeding four pounds in weight, sent from China to the United States or from the United States to China, will be admitted to the mails subject to Customs regulations.

5. If, for any cause, an article cannot be delivered, it must be returned without unnecessary delay to the country of origin.

ARTICLE IV. - China mail for or from foreign countries through the United States.

1. Correspondence originating in China, destined for foreign countries, forwarded a decouvert, in transit through the United States Post Office, may be franked by means of Chinese postage stamps.

2. The receiving United States Post Office (San Francisco or Tacoma) will mark each article with its date stamp, on the face near the Chinese postage stamp, to indicate its entry into the Postal Union, and will forward it mixed with the correspondence of that office.

3. Correspondence originating in foreign countries, destined for China, forwarded a decouvert in transit through the United States Post Office will be dealt with by the Chinese Post Office in the same manner as that originating in the United States.

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2. The present arrangement shall thus form, together with the documents of the Postal Union mentioned above, the whole of the stipulation to be, as far as possible, observed in the postal relations between the United States and China.

3. In case the United States Postal Agency should be admitted to the Postal Union, the exchange herein arranged for may be made with that Agency, instead of at the Post Offices at San Francisco and Takoma.

ARTICLE VI. - Duration of Arrangement.

The present arrangement shall be put in force as soon as possible after the necessary arrangements have been made by the Post Office Departments of the United States and China and will remain in force for an undetermined period. However, the two Administrations will be at liberty, at any time, to make such modifications as they, on consultation, may find necessary, or to bring the arrangement to an end by giving notice six months in advance.

Done in duplicate at Peking on 1 February, 1900.

and signed

On behalf of the United States Postal Administration:

H.G.SQUIRES
Secretary of Legation.

On behalf of the Chinese Imperial Postal Administratio

J.A.VAN AALST,
Postal Secretary.

and approved

E.H.CONGER
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Peking.

ROBERT HART
Inspector General of Chinese Imperial Posts and Customs.

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Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Peking.

ROBERT HART
Inspector General of Chinese Imperial Posts and Customs.

MAIL SERVICE PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT.

I.

1. The Chinese Imperial Post Office undertakes to convey all closed mails between the Imperial Japanese Post Offices in China at Union rates, and the Imperial Japanese Post Office undertakes to convey the Imperial Chinese Post Office closedmails and to charge similarly.

2. Transit Charges on closed mails specified in the preceding paragraph shall be settled between the Postal Administrations of the two contracting counties, on the basis of the statistics to be taken every year, during the first twenty-eight days of the month of May or of November alternately, commencing with November, 1903.

3. The Imperial Japanese Post Office closed mails for transmission by steamers in the mail service of China shall be loaded through the Imperial Chinese Post Office, and the Imperial Chinese Post Office closed mails for transmission by steamers in the mail service of Japan through the Imperial Japanese Post Office; but each port may arrange its own method.

4. In the case of those Japanese steamers, whether mail in the service of Japan or not, which load Chinese mail direct and without the intervention of the Imperial Japanese Post Office, they shall enjoy the same privileges, facilities and immunities as other flag stemers rendering similar services.

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4. In the case of those Japanese steamers, whether in the service of Japan or not, which load Chinese mail direct and without the intervention of the Imperial Japanese Post Office, they shall enjoy the same privileges, facilities and immunities as other flag steamers rendering similar services.

II.

1. The Imperial Chinese Post Office undertakes the transmission and delivery, free of charge, to any place in China where one of its establishments is or may hereafter be established, of all letters of Foreign provenance handed over to it a decouvert by an Imperial Japanese Post Office, if prepaid according to a Japanese rate in Japanese stamps specified in the annexed Table A.

2. On the other hand, the Imperial Japanese Post Office undertakes to transmit and deliver all letters handed over to it a decouvert by an Imperial Chinese Post Office, if prepaid in Chinese stamps at a recognized rate, provided that the above mail matter destined for Japan or for places in Korea, where Imperial Japanese Post Offices or Agencies exist, shall only be allowed free of any transit charges, whilst the above mail matter destined forthe other Union countries shall be subject to the transit charges, in accordance with the stipulations of §§ 1 and 2 of Article I of the Present arrangement.

3. If any mail matter is addressed to inland places where the Imperial Chinese Post Office does not yet function and has to be forwarded by the min-chu, addressees will pay an additional charge as before. Further, letters and post cards excepted, a domestic rate will be charged on mail matter of a bulky or heavy description (newspapers, books, parcels, etc) if addressed to inland places not accessible by railway or steamer.

II.

1. The Imperial Chinese Post Office undertakes the transmission and delivery, free of charge, to any place in China where one of its establishments is or may hereafter be established, of all letters of foreign provenance handed over to it a découvert by an Imperial Japanese Post Office, if prepaid according to a Japanese rate in Japanese stamps specified in the annexed Table A.

2. On the other hand, the Imperial Japanese Post Office undertakes to transmit and deliver all letters handed over to it a découvert by an Imperial Chinese Post Office, if prepaid in Chinese stamps at a recognized rate, provided that the above mail matter destined for Japan or for places in Korea, where Imperial Japanese Post Offices or Agencies exist, shall only be allowed free of any transit charges, whilst the above mail matter destined forthe other Union countries shall be subject to the transit charges, in accordance with the stipulations of §§ 1 and 2 of Article I of the Present arrangement.

3. If any mail matter is addressed to inland places where the Imperial Chinese Post Office does not yet function and has to be forwarded by the main-line, addressees will pay an additional charge as before. Further, letters and post cards excepted, a domestic rate will be charged on mail matter of a bulky or heavy description (newspapers, books, parcels, etc) if addressed to inland places not accessible by railway or steamer.

4. The rate of postage chargeable in the Imperial Chinese Post Office on mail matter destined for Japan or for places in Korea, where Imperial Japanese Post Offices or Agencies exist, shall not be less than that charged by Japanese Post Offices (vide annexed Table A) and on mail matter destined for the other Union countries, shall be as mentioned in the annexed Table B.

III.

The stipulations of the Union Conventions and Arrangements concluded at Washington are applicable as regards every postal relation between Japan and China not provided for by the Articles mentioned above.

IV.

This arrangement may end on giving six months notice in advance. It is to come into operation two months from this date.

Done in duplicate at Peking on the 18th May 1903, and signed:

In the name of the Postal Administration of China

T. PIRY
Secretaire General
Imperial Posts.

In the name of the Postal Administration of Japan

K. MATSUI
First Secretary of the
Japanese Legation at
Peking.

and approved:

ROBERT HART,
Inspector General of
Customs and Posts.

Y. UCHIDA,
E. E. & M. P., of His
Majesty the Emperor
of Japan at Peking.

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Done in duplicate at Peking on the 18th May 1903, and signed:

In the name of the Postal Administration of China

T. PIKY
Secretaire General Imperial Posts.

In the name of the Postal Administration of Japan

K. MATSUI
First Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking.

and approved:

ROBERT HART,
Inspector General of Customs and Posts.

Y. UCHIDA,
E. E. & M. P., of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at Peking.

TABLE A.

Showing the Rates of Exchange Chargeable in Japanese Post Office on Correspondence destined for China.

Letters, per 4 momme	3 sen
Lettercards, each,	3 sen.
Postcards(single)* each,	1-1/2 "
(with reply prepaid, each,	3 "
Newspapers and periodical publications: Per single copy, for every 20 momme,	5 rin (1/2 sen)
Per package, wrapped together with two copies or more, for every 20 momme	1 sen
Books, Printer Matter, etc., per 30 momme	2 "
Commercial Papers, per 30 momme	2 "
Samples of merchandise, per 30 momme	2 "
Seeds of Agricultural products, per 30 momme	1 "
Registration Fee, per article,	7 "
Fee of acknowledgement of Delivery, per article,	3 "+

* Private postcards are allowed at the same rate.

+ 4 momme to be taken as equal to 1/2 ounce or 15 grammes Union weight; 1 sen to be taken as equal to 1 dollar cent.

TABLE A.

Showing the Rates of Exchange Chargeable in Japanese Post Offices on Correspondence destined for China.

Letters, per 4 momme	3 sen
Letter-cards, each,	3 sen.
Postcards (single) each,	1-1/2 "
(with reply prepaid, each,	3 "
Newspapers and periodical publications:	
Per single copy, for every 20 momme,	5 rin (1/2 sen)
Per package, wrapped together with two copies or more, for every 20 momme	1 sen
Books, Printer Matter, etc., per 30 momme	2 "
Commercial Papers, per 30 momme	2 "
Samples of merchandise, per 30 momme	2 "
Seeds of Agricultural products, per 30 momme	1 "
Registration Fee, per article,	7 "
Fee of acknowledgement of Delivery, per article,	3 "+

* Private postcards are allowed at the same rate.

+ 4 momme to be taken as equal to 1/2 ounce or 15 grammes Union weight; 1 sen to be taken as equal to 1 dollar cent.

TABLE B.

Showing the rates of Postage chargeable in Chinese Post Office on Correspondence destined for Union countries, - except Japan and places in Korea where Japanese Post Offices or Agencies are established.

Letters, per 1/2 oz.,	10	cents,
Postcards (single, each,	4	"
(with reply paid, each,	8	"
Newspapers and Periodical Publications, per 2 oz.,	2	"
Books, Printed Matter etc., per 2 oz.,	2	"
Commercial Papers, (up to 10 oz.,	10	"
(each additional 2 oz.,	2	"
Samples of Merchandise, (up to 4 oz.,	4	"
(each additional 2 oz.,	2	"
Registration fee per article,	10	"
Fee for acknowledgement of Delivery, per article,	10	"

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(each additional 2 oz.,	2	"
Samples of Merchandise, (up to 4 oz.,	4	"
(each additional 2 oz.,	2	"
Registration fee per article,	10	"
Fee for acknowledgement of Delivery, per article,	10	"

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1906
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

June 9th 1906.

Bureau of Accounts
Received Sept 20-06

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Referring to the Department's instruction No.112 of March 2nd last, with regard to the appropriation for furniture for the new Legation buildings, I have the honor to enclose herewith the account of the expenditures made by me from that appropriation up to April 1st of this year, together with abstract and vouchers for the same.

I hereby verify, also, the statement of drafts drawn by myself and by the Department against the furniture appropriation as shown in your No.112 referred to above. This statement showed a balance of $2,543.52 from which would have to be paid the amount of any drafts I might have drawn other than those included in that account, as well as the amount of all freight and other expenses to be paid on goods received, etc. Deducting from this $2543.52 the amount of $1775.34 paid to Moses and Sons for curtains etc., there remained, then, to the credit of the Furniture Appropriation, a balance of $768.18 on April 1st 1906, up to which date this account is taken.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

1/Account of Expenditures on Special Appropriation for furniture.

Rec'd. August 24–1906

Answered Sept 20–06

File

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Horn carefully
July 25
E
Tsiu
J.V.P.

No. 323. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 146 with commission of H.L.Paddock as Consul at Amoy, and referring to despatch No. 316 of May 28th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 28 1906
FILED

Read. August 24-1906

No. 329. June 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State,

Subject:

Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 146 with communication of H.L.Paddock as Consul at Amoy, and referring to despatch No. 318 of May 28th, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 323.
P.

June 12, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 146, enclosing the commission of Harry L. Paddock of California as Consul of the United States at Amoy.

I beg to refer to my No. 316 of the 28th ultimo, in which I informed the Department that Mr. Paddock's exequatur had been granted by the Foreign Office, due notice of which had been sent him at his post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
by F.D.C.

No. 323.

June 12, 1906.

To the Honorable

John Hoor,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

926

Answered by
Hoke personally,
July 25

No. 324. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Lienchou massacre. Instructions to the Consul General at Canton regarding the settlement of the question of indemnity.

No. 324. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Lienchou massacre. Instructions to the Consul General at Canton regarding the settlement of the question of indemnity.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 324.
R.

June 12, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cipher telegram of the 9th instant as follows: a

"Amlegation,
Peking.

Unless you see good reason for retaining supervisory control Lienchou adjustment send following instructions to Consul General Canton. Quote: Your 168 received. Lienchou case rests in your handling for final adjustment. Adequacy of punishment must be determined by yourself. Period. This Government has under favorable consideration claims for indemnity for relatives of victims of massacre and will present these claims to China for payment when formulated. Period. Make no financial settlement of case which will preclude these claims. End quote. Communicate above to Chinese Government and state that payment of these demands will be insisted on as a necessary part of the settlement of the Lienchou case, this payment being regarded as exemplary damages to which China has made herself liable by failure of officials to prevent this outrage.

Root."

a supra

No. 104.

June 12, 1908.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cipher telegram of the 9th instant as follows:

"Reference

Peking.

Please you see your reason for returning supervisory control Tientsin adjustment and reporting instructions to Consul General Chatou. Quote: Your 108 received. Tientsino case rests in your hands for final settlement. Adequacy of punishment must be determined by yourself. Period. This Government has under Tientsino consideration claims for indemnity for relatives by victims of Boxers and will present these claims to China for payment when formulated. Period. Make no financial settlement or case which will preclude these claims. End quote. Communicate above to Chinese Government and state that payment of these demands will be insisted on as a necessary part of the settlement of the Tientsino case, this payment being regarded as pecuniary damage to which China has made herself liable by failure of officials to prevent this outrage."

Yeo."

On receipt of this telegram I immediately communicated with the Consul General at Canton. I also sent a note to the Foreign Office, informing it that the Consul General at Canton had been authorized, under certain conditions, to reach a settlement of the Lienchou matter with the Provincial authorities.

From the terms of the Imperial Edict published at the time of the massacre, a copy of which was sent to you in my despatch No. 138 of November 4, 1905, suitable compensation was promised for the missionaries who lost their lives and there can be no doubt that the exemplary damages which you tell me you have under favorable consideration will be met by the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

by J.G.C.

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From the terms of the Imperial Edict published at the time of the massacre, a copy of which was sent to you in my despatch No. 158 of November 6, 1905, suitable compensation was promised for the missionaries who lost their lives and there can be no doubt that the exemplary damages which you tell me you have under favorable consideration will be met by the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

W.W.R.

No. 324. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Lienchou massacre. Instructions to the Consul General at Canton regarding the settlement of the question of indemnity.

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 324. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Lienchou massacre. Instructions to the Consul General at Canton regarding the settlement of the question of indemnity.

No. 324. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Liaoyuan massacre. Instructions to the Consul General at Canton regarding the settlement of the question of indemnity.

DEPT OF STATE
JUL
16
1906
2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Substance to Mr. Reibold.
Did so, orally
July 20

INDEX BUREAU
REG'D.
JUL
DEPT OF STATE

For Rule 1906.

Jones orally
July 25

CHIEF CLERK
JUL
16
1906
DEPT. of STATE

No. 325. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Proposal of Mr. Leonard E. Reibold of the American Book Company, for a copyright convention between the United States and China. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 137 of April 19th.

INDEX BUREAU
AUG 30 1906
FILED

No. 325. June 12, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Proposal of Mr. Leonard K. Reibold of the American Book Company, for a copyright convention between the United States and China. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 137 of April 19th.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 325.
C.

June 12, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction No. 137 [not printed] of April 19th, enclosing a letter from Mr. Leonard E. Reibold of the American Book Company making suggestions with regard to a copyright convention between the United States and China "to replace the existing convention, which merely gives copyright protection for a period of ten years only to such American publications as may be specially prepared for the education of the Chinese".

There is no such existing convention. Article XI of our Commercial Treaty with China of October 8th, 1903, stipulates that "Whereas the Government of the United States undertakes to give the benefits of its copyright laws.....Therefore the Government of China, in order to secure such benefits in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to give full protection, in the same way and manner and subject to the same conditions on which it agrees to protect trade marks."

As reported in my No. 269 of March 27th last, the trade mark regulations have not yet been agreed upon,

No. 329. June 12, 1900.

consequently no copyright convention has yet been made, and it would be contrary to the Article referred to if we were to make a convention on the lines proposed.

Furthermore, as China has no copyright laws and grants no protection to her own people, it would avail Americans little to be placed upon the same footing with them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
by J. G. C.

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Furthermore, as China has no copyright laws and grants no protection to her own people, it would avail Americans little to be placed upon the same footing with them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Inclosure.

RECEIVED
JUL 26 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

3rd ASST. SECRETARY.
JUL 23 1906

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 18 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
JUL 18 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUL 24 1906

Acted upon personally. Free
July 25
memorial given to press
July 25
E. L.

No. 326.

June 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

New Code of Procedure in Civil and Criminal cases. Enclosing memorial submitted by the commissioners charged with the revision of the Code.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 28 1906
FILED

No. 326.

June 13, 1908.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Mr. Bacon to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

New Code of Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases.

Inclosing memorial submitted by the commissioners charged with the revision of the Code.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 326.
P.

June 13, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of the memorial prepared by Wu T'ing Fang and Shen Chia-fen, the commissioners charged with revision of the Code, announcing the completion of the Court Procedure in Criminal and Civil cases.

It is interesting to note the reference therein made to "the ancient precedents of the T'ang and Ming Dynasties" and the explanation that the present rules merely follow those of the old dynasties.

The Imperial Edict of April 24th, 1905, "Abolishing Cruel Forms of Torture", forwarded to the Department in Mr. Coolidge's No. 1870 of April 26, 1905, is another illustration of the principle of reversion to antiquity as a legitimate excuse for adopting a change of system. This principle serves also as a comforter to the extraordinary pride of the Chinese as a nation.

The enclosed Memorial dwells on two important recommendations, (1) Establishment of trial by jury, (2) Recognition of a legal profession.

No. 8349.
T.

June 13, 1900.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith a trans-
lation of the memorial presented by the Tokyo Chamber of Com-
merce, requesting the amendment of the Treaty and Regu-
lations of Tientsin and Japanese customs.

It is interesting to the reference there is made to the unjust provisions of the Treaty and Regulations, the explanations that the present time are entirely foreign to the old treaties.

The Imperial Edict of June 7th, 1900, ordering the removal forces of Fortune", forwarded to the Department in Mr. Conger's dispatch No. 1900, the gradual withdrawal of the principle of cooperation to maintain the Legations during a crisis, also the withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese troops from Peking.

The enclosed Memorial deals in its two principal regulations, (1) Establishment of trial by jury, (2) Abrogation of the Consular jurisdiction.

Wu T'ing Fang has recently left Peking, nominally on a vacation, but I am assured in the words of a prominent Chinese official that "he had not come up to the expectation of the Peking Government," by which I understand that Mr. Wu will not return to Peking in office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

by J. G. C.

Enclosure:

Translation of Memorial of the Commissioners charged with the revision of the Code, reporting Proceedure in Civil and Criminal cases.

June 12, 1906.

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Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Translation of Memorial of the Commissioners charged with the revision of the Code, reporting Procedure in Civil and Criminal cases.

(Translation)

Memorial of the Commissioners,

Charged with the Revision of the Code, reporting Procedure in Criminal and Civil Cases.

Your Ministers reverently submit to the inspection of Your Majesties this memorial, announcing the completion of the Court Procedure in Criminal and Civil cases, and pray that an Imperial Edict may be issued, putting the same in force, that it may meet with observance and that the authority of the Law may be maintained.

It is the opinion of Your Ministers that the whole system of laws and statutes should be adjusted to the exigencies of the times. Generally speaking we may consider the Criminal Code# as a body (of fundamental principles) and the Rules of Court Procedure as determining the manner of the body's action. If the body (of principles) be defective, there is nothing upon which we may depend for guidance in determining the intent of the Law; and, if the manner of applying the principles be not arranged (beforehand), it will be impossible to make the oper ation of the Law really effective. The two things are mutually dependent, and neither one

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The Chinese Code of Laws has to do almost entirely with crime and its punishment. Hence the Chinese conception of Law as a body of principles is that of a system of punishments and the Department of Justice of the Imperial Government is called "The Board of Punishments". It is the aim of the Code to provide an appropriate punishment for every possible variety of offense under any possible combination of circumstances, leaving nothing to the judge but the determination of the category to which the case in hand belongs. Hence the memorialists reason that, if the body of principles be incomplete, i.e. if any specific case be unprovided for in the system of punishments, there can be no guidance as to the intent of the Law.

(Translation)

Memorial of the Commissioners,

Charged with the Revision of the Code, report-

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one should be despised. Last year, therefore, Your ministers, when reporting upon the recommendation of the Censor, Liu P'eng-nien, that interrogation by torture should be abolished, requested that they might be permitted first of all to compile a set of rules for court procedure. This request was submitted in memorial, as the records will show.

Now China includes her(rules for) Court Procedure and the Decision of Cases in her laws and statutes. They follow the ancient precedents of the T'ang and Ming Dynasties, the manner of executing the Law being carefully provided for in the text of the Statutes. Considering all the circumstances of to-day, it is most urgently necessary to enlarge these provisions so as to make them more detailed. In all western countries the rules of court procedure are published in a separate volume, and they are further arranged under two divisions; those for civil and those for criminal cases. All cases having to do with debts, houses, lands, title deeds, and claims for damages are placed under the jurisdiction of the civil courts. All that have to do with rebellion, counterfeiting the currency or official seals, plots to murder, robbery with violence, larceny, swindling, seizing property under threats, and others of the sort, must be tried as criminal cases and decided according to the criminal law. As the rules for the decision of these cases are all carefully arranged, the work of properly disposing of them proceeds uniformly in accordance with such rules. Japan formerly pursued the Chinese practice, but since the Revolution she has followed in the footsteps of the West, and in the XXIII Year of Ming-chih she published in succession Rules of Procedure for Civil and Criminal Cases, with the result that citizens of all nations settled there

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have all become subject to her jurisdiction, as she has avail ed herself of the change to recover her legal jurisdiction. On looking for the cause of this we find that it is because no longer as formerly does any one fail in the settlement of suits at law to obtain his rights.

In China mixed Chinese -Foreign cases are daily increasing in number and complexity. Foreigners consider our manner of judgment different from theirs, and there constantly arises a difference of views. Chinese merchants, too, are not familiar with foreign regulations, and constantly suspect bias, and as such suspicions accumulate, harmony becomes impossible. Every law-suit growing out of some ordinary trifling dispute becomes a question for international investigation. There have been innumerable cases of this sort in recent years. Unless the Rules of Court Procedure be revised, withchanges of all kinds being permitted and their adoption even being urged, although the real body (of the Law) may be perfect, its general operation will not be a success, and the judicial administration will not be improved. The ancient rule in China has been for the Board of Punishments to have special jurisdiction of criminal cases, and the Board of Revenue in cases concerned with debt or with real estate transactions, so that some slight distinction has been made between civil and criminal cases.

As to the Department and District Magistrates in the provinces, each unites in himself in one person both administrative and judicial authority. It is impossible to make any sudden change affecting official functions, but civil and criminal cases differ one from the other in their character, and although they may be under the jurisdiction of the same Court, it is important to make a distinction in

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& The statement of genetius to which reference is made is

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the

the methods of dealing with them. Your ministers, in the discharge of their duties as compilers, have exercised great care in comparing and selecting. We found on examining the regulations of Europe and America that they were grouped under many headings, and that some of them were not entirely suited to conditions in China. We have taken into joint consideration only those which approach somewhat near to the measure of China's present needs, and have prepared brief rules of Court Procedure, making a distinction between criminal and civil cases. Our enquiries have occupied a long time, and we are able only now to report the completion of the Rules. Among them are some regulations which are common to all countries, and of these there are two which our country ought to adopt. The first is Trial by Jury. An examination of the "Rites of the Chou Dynasty" shows that the officials having jurisdiction in capital cases had three methods of deciding upon a capital sentence.# The third is called, "Taking the Opinion of the People", (which means) that all the people must approve of the proposed execution, after which the punishment, acquiesced in both by the officials above ahd the people below, is inflicted. Mencius' statement about killing by decree of the people fits in with this; and this indeed is the origin of trial by jury. This method of deciding upon a capital sentence has been unheard of

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#The "Rites of Chou" says:-"The officers having jurisdiction in capital cases had three ways of determing a sentence of death; three reasons for the exercise of clemency, and three for bestowal of pardon, by the use of which the Minister of Crime was assisted in hearing criminal cases. The first method of arriving at a sentence of death was by taking the opinion of the whole body of Ministers, the second by taking the opinion of the inferior officials, and the third by taking that of the people".

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* The "Rites of Chou" says:-"The officers having jurisdiction in capital cases had three ways of determing a sentence of death; three reasons for the exercise of clemency, and three for banishment or pardon, by the use of which the Minister of Crime was assisted in hearing criminal cases. The First method of arriving at a sentence of death was by taking the opinion of the whole body of Ministers, the second by taking the opinion of the inferior officials, and the third by taking that of the people".

a The statement of Mencius to which reference is made is

of since the time of the Ch'in and Han Dynasties. The present practice of other nations East and West is nearly identical with the ancient custom of China.

Certainly the institution of criminal statutes by the Imperial Government originally grew out of the desire to protect the good and virtuous and reform the wicked and cruel. It is the disposition of men to deceive by mis-statements, and a single administrator of the Law being limited in his powers of discernment, it is not easy for him to get at the facts; but when a number of men are depended upon for the hearing and investigation, it is easy to distinguish between truth and falsehood. If an unworthy criminal magistrate takes bribes and engages in crooked practices, deciding cases according to his own feelings, and resorts to fine writing to cover up his offences or makes malicious mis-statements to implicate others or is guilty of other such malpractices, it becomes more than ever necessary to investigate his conduct. We have to request therefore that hereafter in all the provincial capitals, as well as all large ports of international trade, and in the Mixed Court(s) members of the gentry, wealthy merchants and others shall be invited to lend their services and a list of jurors prepared, and that, in any case in the trial of which a jury ought to be employed, an experiment be made of the practice at the proper time in accordance with the plan submitted herewith.

If the place be a small one, and wanting any persons

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found in the conversation with the Prince, Liang Hui. Mencius is represented as saying:-"When the Royal Councillors say you may put to death, do not listen to them. When all the high officers say you may put to death, do not listen to them. When the people of the state all say you may put to death, after you have investigated and found the criminal worthy of death, you may execute him, wherefore it is said; the people put him to death."

of since the time of the Ch'in and Han Dynasties. The present practice of other nations East and West is nearly identical with the ancient custom of China.

Certainly the institution of criminal statutes by the Imperial Government originally grew out of the desire to protect the good and virtuous and reform the wicked and cruel. It is the disposition of men to deceive by mis-statements, and a single administrator of the Law being limited in his powers of discernment, it is not easy for him to get at the facts; but when a number of men are depended upon for the hearing and investigation, it is easy to distinguish between truth and falsehood. If an unworthy criminal magistrate takes bribes and engages in crooked practices, deciding cases according to his own feelings, and resorts to fine writing to cover up his offences or makes malicious misstatements to implicate others or is guilty of other such malpractices, it becomes more than ever necessary to investigate his conduct. We have to request therefore that hereafter in all the provincial capitals, as well as all large ports of international trade, and in the Mixed Court(s) members of the gentry, wealthy merchants and others shall be invited to land their services and a list of jurors prepared, and that, in any case in the trial of which a jury ought to be employed, an experiment be made of the practice at the proper time in accordance with the plan submitted herewith.

If the place be a small one, and wanting any person

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found in the conversation with the Prince, Liang Hui. Mencius is represented as saying:-"When the Royal Councillors say you may put to death, do not listen to them. When all the high officers say you may put to death, do not listen to them. When the people of the state all say you may put to death, after you have investigated and found the criminal worthy of death, you may execute him, wherefore it is said; the people put him to death."

sons properly qualified to act as jurors, the adoption of the practice may be temporarily postponed, until education shall have become more general (in the district)when the plan may be put into operation, and we may hope that judgment will be administered more justly,that the severity of the punishment by mutual discussion (of the jurors) will be determined in accordance with public opinion, and that, as a matter of course, the miscarriage of justice by favoritism as well as the wilful infliction of punishments unduly severe will be avoided.

The second recommendation is that lawyers ought to be employed. As to the term, "lawyer", we mean by it "an advocate". The Japanese use the term "one who argues in defence". When the parties to a lawsuit are brought in fear and trembling into the presence of the Court, if they say much, they talk in a confused way. Hence they employ lawyers to talk for them. The work of examining witnesses, confronting them, one with another& cross-examining them is performed in the various countries by men who have completed the course in the Law School and received their diplomas. The Government, too, appoints a lawyer to conduct any important case which it may have on hand. In the case of poor persons an association to secure legal assistance appoints ~~xx~~ attorneys to act in their behalf, and takes no pay for this service. The effect upon the intercourse between officials and private persons is certainly not slight.

Heretofore at the various ports of international trade in China foreign lawyers have already been permitted to practice in the courts. Worst of all, even the yamens following the custom of employing advisers, have depended upon foreigners for defence in Chinese suits with the result that much obstruction has been experienced. For instance

when

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when

when a case of international concern has arisen, they have invited such an attorney to conduct the case, although there is certainly no right principle of action requiring a man to assist others to the detriment of his own people. On this account the exterritorial powers of the Consuls grow and extend themselves. How can one bear to think of the evils that must afterwards result! We propose to ask therefore that henceforth in each of the provincial law schools where men are being trained in the Law a definite number of students of good character, serious-minded, and well versed in the Law, shall be selected, who after they shall have completed their courses shall be examined, and, if found qualified, shall be given diplomas, after which they shall be apportioned a mong the provinces and employed in arguing cases before the courts.#

If the various schools find it difficult to provide the men needed on short notice, then each of the said provinces shall select the best qualified of its legal secretaries[4] and distribute them among the schools with the especial object of making them more skilled in their profession, and after they shall have passed their examinations their assignment for employment shall be taken into consideration.

They

#This provision for the employment of attorneys and counsellors-at-law in the courts of China is a decidedly new departure, and places the practice of Law in this Empire for the first time upon a respectable footing. The study of law as a profession has been frowned upon, and except recently in the ports where foreigners reside no attorney has been permitted to argue a case in court. There is a recognized class of scribes, however, versed in legal phraseology, authorized to draw up petitions and other legal documents.

4 These legal secretaries are men more or less familiar with the Code, employed as private secretaries by the magistrates to assist with their counsel in difficult cases. Until quite recently they have had no official standing.

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+ These legal secretaries are men more or less familiar with the Code, employed as private secretaries by the magistrates to assist with their counsel in difficult cases. Until quite recently they have had no official standing.

They shall also be given official rank as an encouragement. In a word for every additional upright lawyer the Government may have there will in time be one more experienced judge. tr.

The two recommendations made above suggest practices for which our Law makes no provision, but which are of the utmost importance for the recovery of legal jurisdiction (i.e. for the abolition of exterritoriality), and we have therefore introduced them both into our compilation. The whole is divided into five chapters, containing altogether 260 regulations. We have had a careful copy of this document made, which we now reverently present for Your Majesties' inspection. If it shall receive the Imperial approval, we further pray that a special Edict may be issued, publishing it to all in the Capital and the provinces for universal observance. As to the two codes, Criminal and Civil, we pray that we may be allowed to wait until we shall have completely arranged our compilations, when we shall submit a memorial presenting both in full detail.

This memorial of Your ministers, submitting Rules of Court Procedure, and asking that experimental trial of the same be made, is reverently presented with a prayer that Your Imperial Majesties, Empress Dowager and Emperor, will inspect the same and issue instructions.

(Translated from the Pei Yang Kuan Pao, of May 13, 1906)

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INDEX BUREAU REC'D JUL 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED JUL 23 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

3rd ASST. SECRETARY. JUL 23 1906

Hicks
July 25

CHIEF CLERK JUL 18 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 327. June 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Imperial Edict of May 9th appointing High Commissioners of Customs Affairs. The satisfaction of the British Government with China's assurance that Customs affairs will be adminsitered as usual. Enclosing Foreign Office correspondence, and Mr. Carnegie's note to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps of June 6, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU AUG 21 1906 FILED

No. 327. June 13, 1908.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Imperial Edict of May 5th appointing High Commissioners of Customs Affairs. The satisfaction of the British Government with China's assurance that Customs affairs will be administered as usual. Enclosing Foreign Office correspondence, and Mr. Carnegie's note to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps of June 5, 1908.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 327.
R.

June 13, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In continuation of my No. 311 of May 15th, I have the honor to state that on that date, it appearing to me desirable to secure from the Chinese Government a written statement concerning the scope of the Imperial Edict of May 9th appointing the high commissioners of Customs, I addressed a note to the Prince of Ch'ing, a translation of which is enclosed herewith. On the 17th I received the Prince's reply, in which he informed me that the newly appointed commissioners had, in an interview with Sir Robert Hart, informed him that Customs affairs would in the future be managed as heretofore. This reply I considered so unsatisfactory that I did not deem it necessary to communicate it to you.

I now have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note dated the 6th instant from the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain to the Dean of the Diplomatic Body, enclosing a translation of a note received by him from His Highness the Prince of Ch'ing explaining the Imperial Edict of May 9th. The British Chargé d'Affaires informs

No. 327.

the Dean in this note that he has received authorization from his Government to state that it is satisfied with the contents of the Prince's note.

Upon receipt of this information from the Dean, I telegraphed you on the 7th instant the substance of the Prince's note, as follows:

"Secstate,

Washington.

June 7th, 6 P.M. British Chargéd'Affaires informs me Chinese Government declares that decree appointing high commissioners makes no change in the administration of Maritime Customs, which it is stipulated shall remain as at present constituted during the currency of the loans of eighteen ninety-six and ninety-eight. British Government has declared itself satisfied.

Rockhill."

Personally I do not think that the explanation of the Chinese Government is adequate, or that it gives sufficient pledge for the future. The menace contained in the Edict of May 9th remains; nothing but its repeal could have been a satisfactory settlement of the case.

As the matter now stands, the Chinese, each time an opportunity offers, will probably extend, little by little, effective control over the various branches of the Customs.

The support given the British Representative in securing such assurances as he has finally obtained from the Chinese Government was not, I fancy, very strong. The reason for this seems to have been that, particular stress having been laid from the beginning on the importance of

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a British subject being kept in control of the Customs service, the question was so narrowed down that the other Powers were less interested.

Of course the question was and is a far more general one, as it involves not only the whole subject of the administration of the Maritime Customs, properly speaking, but also that of the native Customs at the Treaty Ports, which by the Protocol of September 7th 1901 were placed under the control of the Maritime Customs.

I am disposed to think that [redacted] confidence among foreigners has received a severe shock by this new declaration of China's insensate desire to acquire control of all the branches of her administration before she is prepared by education and experience to perform the duties which she seeks to undertake.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
by F. D. C.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, May 15, 1906.
2. Prince Ching to Mr. Rockhill, May 17, 1906.
3. Mr. Carnegie to the Diplomatic Body, June 6, 1906.

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

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Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, May 15, 1906.
2. Prince Ching to Mr. Rockhill, May 17, 1906.
3. Mr. Carnegie to the Diplomatic Body, June 6, 1906.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 327.

(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, May 15, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

On the 9th instant the following Imperial Edict was published:

"T'ieh-liang, President of the Board of Revenue, is hereby appointed to the post of Minister Superintendent of Customs Affairs, and T'ong Shao-i, Junior Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, is made Associate Minister of Customs Affairs. All Chinese and foreigners employed at any station of the Imperial Maritime Customs are placed under their control. Respect this."

On the same day I telegraphed an English translation of the above Edict to my Government, and later I received instructions directing me to enquire of Your Imperial Highness whether or not there was contemplated in the issue of this Edict any change whatsoever in any department of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

I have the honor, therefore, to request Your Imperial Highness to inform me at as early a date as possible what changes, if any, in the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs are involved in the execution of the above Edict.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

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(Translation)

Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, May 15, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

On the 9th instant the following Imperial Edict was published:

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I have the honor, therefore, to request Your Imperial Highness to inform me at as early a date as possible what changes, if any, in the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs are involved in the execution of the above Edict.

I avail myself, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 327.

(Translation)

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, May 17, 1906.

Your Excellency:

On the 15th instant I had the honor to receive a despatch from Your Excellency stating that on May 9th the following Imperial Edict was published:

"T'ieh-liang, President of the Board of Revenue, is hereby appointed, etc. etc."

Your Excellency then stated that on the same day you telegraphed an English translation of this Edict to your Government, and later received instructions to enquire whether or not there was contemplated in the issue of this Edict any change whatsoever in any department of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Would I therefore inform you at as early a date as possible whether or not any such change was contemplated.

In reply I have the honor to state that Their Excellencies T'ieh-liang and T'ang Shao-i have been appointed by their Imperial Majesties Ministers of Customs Affaires; that these Ministers T'ieh and T'ang have already received the Inspector General of Customs, and in a personal interview have told him that the Customs affairs would be managed as usual. It becomes my duty therefore to inform Your Excellency of the fact, and request that you transmit the information to your Government.

(Signed) PRINCE OF CH'ING.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 327.

(Translation)

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, May 17, 1906.

Your Excellency:

On the 15th instant I had the honor to receive a despatch from Your Excellency stating that on May 9th the following Imperial Edict was published:

"T'ien-fang, President of the Board of Revenue, is hereby appointed, etc. etc."

Your Excellency then stated that on the same day you telegraphed an English translation of this Edict to your Government, and later received instructions to enquire whether or not there was contemplated in the issue of this Edict any change whatsoever in any department of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Would I therefore inform you at as early a date as possible whether or not any such change was contemplated.

In reply I have the honor to state that Their Excellencies T'ien-fang and T'ang Shao-i have been appointed by their Imperial Majesties Ministers of Customs Affairs; that these Ministers T'ien and T'ang have already received the Inspector General of Customs, and in a personal interview have told him that the Customs affairs would be managed as usual. It becomes my duty therefore to inform Your Excellency of the fact, and request that you transmit the information to your Government.

(Signed) PRINCE OF CH'ING.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 327.

(Translation)

Mr. Carnegie to M. Baroli.

Peking, June 6, 1906.

Monsieur le Doyen:

The question of the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs being one of special interest to the Representatives of the Powers at Peking, I have the honor to send you herewith a note, with an English translation, which I have just received from His Highness Prince Ch'ing, with regard to the recent Edict. I have been authorized by my Government to declare that it is satisfied with the assurance contained in this note.

Begging that you will kindly circulate this letter with its enclosures among our honorable colleagues, I have the honor to renew, Monsieur le Doyen, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Lancelot D. Carnegie.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 327.

(Translation)

Mr. Carnegie to M. Daroli.

Peking, June 6, 1906.

Monsieur le Doyen:

The question of the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs being one of special interest to the Representatives of the Powers at Peking, I have the honor to send you herewith a note, with an English translation, which I have just received from His Highness Prince Ch'ing, with regard to the recent Edict.

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(Signed) Lancelot D. Carnegie.

Sub-enclosure, Enclosure No. 3, in Despatch No. 327.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Carnegie.

Foreign Office, June 1, 1906.

S i r :

I had the honor to inform you in a note of May 27th that the special appointment by China of High Commissioners for the exclusive control (or management) of the Maritime Customs, made no change in the mode of administration laid down in the loan agreements. At an interview at the Wai-wu Pu on May 28th you intimated that the terms of this note were not sufficiently explicit as to China's intentions and requested a further statement in the matter.

In the 7th Article of the Loan Agreement of 1896 and in the 6th Article of the Loan Agreement of 1898, it is stipulated "that the administration of the Chinese Imperial Customs shall remain as at present constituted during the currency of this loan," and I have the honor to state that the Imperial Decree of May 9th specially appointing High Commissioners to control (or manage) revenue affairs does not make any change in the method of administration laid down in the Loan Agreements.

While communicating the above for your information I avail, etc. etc. etc.

Sub-enclosure, Enclosure No. 3, in Despatch No. 327.

(Translation) Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Carnegie.

Foreign Office, June 1, 1908.

Sir:

I had the honor to inform you in a note of May 27th that the special appointment by China of High Commissioners for the exclusive control (or management) of the Maritime Customs, made no change in the mode of administration laid down in the Loan Agreements. At an interview at the Wai-wu Pu on May 28th you intimated that the terms of this note were not sufficiently explicit as to China's intentions and requested a further statement in the matter.

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INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 24 1906

CHIEF CLERK
JUL
18
1906
DEPT. of STATE

Stock at San-
ley, July 25, 1906.

No. 328. June 14, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State,

Subject:

The Imperial Edict of June 11, 1906, regarding unsatisfactory conditions in China owing to the heavy burdens of taxation, etc.

INDEX BUREAU
JUL 2 1906
FILED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUL 24 1900

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

July 18, 1900

My dear Mr Bacon,

This Edict's allusion to the indemnities seems designed to deflect popular dissatisfaction into anti-foreign channels, and is therefore dangerous. Such Edicts tend to create anti-foreign trouble, whilst the indemnities should be remembered as a warning against future anti-foreign troubles.

The Minister might mention to the Wai Wu Pu that such words in an Edict are for the above reasons seriously deplored. Yrs

Hill

Chief Clerk's Room.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. JUL 26 1906

MEMORANDUM.

July 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

While the Imperial edict enclosed in Mr. Rockhill's No. 328 may bear the interpretation which Mr. Wilson gives it, and which in fact has been widely given it in the China papers, I am of opinion that no good could be accomplished by criticism of it at so late a date. This edict would be three months old before our criticism was heard. In the meantime we have our own matters to settle with China.

Chas. Denby.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 328.
P.

June 14, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith the translation of an Imperial Edict issued on the 11th instant, in which the Empress Dowager, through the Emperor, calls attention to the present unsatisfactory conditions in the country owing to the burdens of taxation caused by the indemnity due foreign Powers and the many new reforms inaugurated, such as the drilling of troops, the establishment of schools, etc.

The Edict also dwells upon the dearness of the price of food, the recent floods in the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi, and in a spirit of warning calls upon the local officials to perform their duty.

An Edict like the enclosed, representing the Emperor as having received a decree from Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager, is characteristic of the desire of Her Majesty to call attention to certain sentiments as being Her very own. In the present instance the sentiments which She desires the people to note as Hers are (1) that the indemnity due the

Powers is excessive and the principal cause of the people's disorders; (2) that She deeply sympathizes with them and would relieve them if She were able; (3) that the reforms are necessary to the preservation of the State and cannot be given up; (4) that if extortion and oppression occur the local officials are responsible, and (5) that the local disasters, such as floods, drought, famine, etc., are probably visited by Heaven in punishment for some mistake or sin of the Government, which is left undefined, meaning perhaps too much pro-foreign sentiment.

The real occasion of the Edict is the growing restlessness of the people, shown in raids, riots, piracies, and rebellion all over the Empire. Present distresses are apt to increase them and the fears of Her Imperial Majesty prompt Her to take this method of shifting blame for misgovernment by declaring that the responsibility in maintaining good order and in punishing rebellion rests with the local authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
by J.G.C.

Enclosure:

Imperial Edict of June 11, 1906.

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Imperial Edict of June 11, 1906.

Imperial Edict, June 11, 1906 .

(Translation)

WE (the Emperor) have received the following Decree from Her Imperial Majesty, Tzu-hsi etc. etc. etc. Empress Dowager:-

The general situation has recently become one full of difficulty. The life of the people is one of poverty. WE are deeply distressed, and are laboring and sorrowing day and night. There is no time when WE do not pray to Heaven and toil in their behalf. During the past few years on account of the indemnity due the foreign Powers, which is so large and so burdensome, and on account of the important administrative reforms introduced, each province has been compelled to levy new taxes to raise the needed funds. Thus OUR people have been harassed over and over again, but there has been no help for it, though WE have all along been distressed in heart, as WE have meditated upon the sorrows of the people.

During the present year floods have brought calamity to Hunan and Kiangsi, and the starving people have cried for food. In the vicinity of the Capital there is a lack of rain and the wheat crop is very poor. The price of grain has suddenly become dear, and the people here, too, are in straits to obtain the food which they need. As WE have meditated upon the fact that the rains and the dry weather have come out of season, and, as reports have come from all quarters of distress, WE have felt that perhaps WE have been guilty, unconsciously, of some neglect of duty or some transgression

Imperial Edict, June 11, 1908.

(Translation)

WE (the Emperor) have received the following Despatch from Her Imperial Majesty, Tzu-hsi etc. etc. etc. Empress Dowager:-

The general situation has recently become one full of difficulty. The life of the people is one of poverty. WE are deeply distressed, and are laboring and sorrowing day and night. There is no time when WE do not pray to Heaven and toil in their behalf. During the past few years on account of the indemnity due the foreign Powers, which is no large and no burdensome, and on account of the important administrative reforms introduced, each province has been compelled to levy new taxes to raise the needed funds. Thus OUR people have been harassed over and over again, but there has been no help for it, though WE have all along been distressed in heart, as WE have meditated upon the sorrows of the people.

During the present year floods have brought calamity to Human and Nature, and the starving people have cried for food. In the vicinity of the Capital there is a lack of rain and the wheat crop is very poor. The price of grain has suddenly become dear, and the people here, too, are in straits to obtain the food which they need. As WE have meditated upon the fact that the rains and the dry weather have come out of season, and, as reports have come from all quarters of distress, WE have felt that perhaps WE have been guilty, unconsciously, of some neglect of duty or some transgression

gression in OUR administration of the Government. After repeated self-examinations WE are more than ever filled with fear. You, Princes and Ministers, high and low, must mutually warn one another, and be seriously on your guard against any carelessness in the discharge of your duties, and with genuine purpose and earnest effort seek to reform the government. You must recognize that the various funds gathered in the provinces are as the flesh and blood of the people, and that they have not been contributed with ease. They must be used with economy and with consideration for the people who have supplied them, and a sufficiency must be left for them.

The new reforms introduced in various places, such as the drilling of troops, the establishment of schools, police and various industrial enterprises, were all originally designed for the education, nourishment, and protection of the people, and so could not be put off as matters of little consequence. But it must be remembered that the funds employed are the funds of the people and are to be used in their behalf. They must not be used carelessly or squandered wastefully ~~in~~ in useless fashion.

As for the salt smugglers and rebellious societies along the sea-board and the rivers, they are ever swarming and plundering the villages and are another source of misfortune to the people. They must be constantly hunted down and severely punished so as to give peace of mind to the orderly and law-abiding. The responsibility rests with the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors, who must strictly rule their territories, put the administration in order and direct it with due regard to the present distress, and thus in time secure a return of prosperity, so that to some extent at least Heaven may be moved to bestow peace, and ~~fulfill~~ the desire of the Imperial Government will be fulfilled not to neglect the cultivation of self-discipline. "Respect This".

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RECEIVED JUL 23 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

3rd ASST. SECRETARY. JUL 23 1906

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 16 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

Ans. W
Acted Promptly
Filed July 25, 1906.
F.P.

CHIEF CLERK JUL 16 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 329. June 15, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Japan's commercial policy in Manchuria. Dissatisfaction of American merchants with methods adopted by Japan to impede the distribution of goods other than Japanese. Enclosing clippings from the Peking & Tientsin Times, and the North China Daily News.

INDEX BUREAU AUG 3 1906 FILED

JUL 23 1906

JUL 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

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Subject:

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RECEIVED

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 329.
R.

June 15, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

The information which this Legation has been receiving from time to time from our Consul General at Niuchwang and from private sources, mostly from Americans who during the last month or two have visited Manchuria, indicates that great dissatisfaction is felt among our people in that section because of the commercial policy which Japan is pursuing in Manchuria. The indications are, according to this information, that Japan's attitude toward the open door policy is being rapidly modified by that nation. Within the last few weeks several Americans who have visited me upon their return from Manchuria have assured me that large quantities of Japanese goods are being brought through Dairen and distributed throughout lower Manchuria free of all duties and charges, and that various other methods are being adopted by the Japanese to impede the distribution of merchandise of other countries than Japan.

In this connection I enclose herewith what purports to give the substance of an article which was published recently in a Tokyo newspaper, indicating the plan followed by a powerful piece-goods guild of Osaka to secure

No. 329.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKING, CHINA.

the Manchuria market, and the co:operation which the Japanese Government has promised it in carrying out its plans. Should the statement contained therein prove to be accurate it is a very direct violation of the pledges of Japan concerning the open door given to us and to the world in general during the last six years.

I have sent a copy of this letter to our Ambassador to Japan and have asked him to be so kind as to ascertain the real facts concerning it.

I enclose also, as bearing on the general subject of Japan's policy in Manchuria, an article from a recent issue of the North China Daily News, of Shanghai, which is, I believe, a subsidized Japanese paper.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
by J.G.C.

Enclosures:

1. Japanese Piece-goods in Manchuria, from the Peking & Tientsin Times, June 10, 1906.
2. Japan and the Open Door, from the N.C. Daily News, Shanghai, May 31, 1906.

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W.W.R.

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

Peking & Tientsin Times
June 10, 1906

Japanese Piecegoods in Manchuria.

SCHEME TO DEVELOP THE TRADE.

The *Tokyo Asahi* states that five cotton textile companies in the Kansai district, viz, Osaka Boseki, Miye Boseki, Kanakin Seishoku, Temma Orimono, and Okayama Boseki, have formed a guild for the exportation of cotton goods to Manchuria. The guild is to entrust Mitsui & Co. with the sole business of selling their goods. The above mentioned factories will manufacture cotton goods equal to the standard quality, and label them with the same trade mark. They will export at least 12,000 bales (valued at 1,200,000 *yen*) every year, and keep up the exports, even though they incur some loss in the business. The Mitsui Co. has decided to do its best to push on the sale, and the service will be rendered free of charge for the time being. In order to successfully promote their enterprise in the face of inevitable competition, the parties concerned have approached the Ministers of Finance and of Communications with the following requests:—

(1.) The Government to guarantee a maximum loan of 6,000,000 *yen* at the rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum, to be advanced on documentary drafts, payable in 4 months. The loan to be advanced in gold in Japan and repaid in silver at the place of payment of the drafts, according to exchange quotations on the date of payment of the drafts.

(2.) Goods mentioned in the drafts to be delivered under certain limitations, even before they are paid or when a security has been furnished, according to circumstances.

(3.) The Chinese Eastern Railway to carry the exports free of charge or at half rates for one year hence.

(4.) The marine freightage also to be reduced to one-half for one year hence.

In this connection, the Government has decided to make the loan through the Yokohama Specie Bank, without limitations as to the amount, not only on cotton textiles but on matches, cement, beer, marine products, timber, cotton yarns, and other goods to be exported to Manchuria, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In case a single concern or company has effected an export of more than 5,000,000 *yen* a year, the Government will refund ½ per cent. of the interest mentioned above. As regards freightage, the Government will carry out negotiations with the War Office in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway, and also with the N.Y.K. and Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The Government will pursue a similar policy with regard to Korea, where the Dai-ichi Ginko (First Bank) is to act as the Specie Bank acts in Manchuria.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

The North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 31st MAY, 1906.

JAPAN AND THE OPEN DOOR.

THE great exploits of Japan, both on sea and land, in the recent war could not fail to excite in the country of her ally an enthusiastic admiration amounting indeed to adulation. The sight of Japanese bluejackets in the street was sufficient to send the watching crowds into frenzies of cheers, while at the innumerable functions which have lately taken place the same sentiment has been expressed with more finish but with hardly less restraint. As yet—a year after the great victory in the Tsushima Straits—the echoes of the cheers are still ringing in British ears; but already the reaction which was inevitable after the intensity of hero-worship is beginning to be felt. Popular favour is proverbially short-lived; the hero of to-day is the scapegoat of to-morrow. Thus it is in accordance with what might be expected that, while the resettlement of the Far East after the great upheaval is still only beginning, the doings of the most prominent actor should be closely scrutinised by friend as well as by foe.

What is the attitude of Japan generally towards the policy of the Open Door? The question is being asked by many officials and merchants and is being answered in very different ways. It is engaging the attention of the home newspapers some of which have sent special correspondents to the Far East with the express purpose of ascertaining opinion on the spot. To us it seems that, natural as it is to expect the question, the form in which it is being generally put is a little ungenerous and not a little thoughtless. Assuming, for the purposes of argument, that Japan is absolutely faithless in the fulfilment of her pledges,—and all recent experience has gone against this assumption,—how is it possible for her to face the consequences that must immediately ensue if she breaks her oft-repeated pledges in this particular. Japan to-day is a great nation, but she is not great in a splendid isolation; her position is founded in principal measure on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and on her friendly relations with the United States. Any attempt to slam to the Open Door means a breach with both these Powers. On the simple score of political expediency, therefore, the proposition approaches the ridiculous.

The prophets, who are never satisfied unless they are picking quarrels in advance between one Power and another, are already predicting, some of them a war in the near future between Japan and her present ally, others a resumption of her hostilities with Russia, and yet others an armed conflict with China. It is all very interesting, and does no more harm than most speculations at haphazard. Struggle and strife there will certainly be, but that the competition will be other than commercial there are no present indications. And this commercial rivalry will be, we believe, more keen between China and the Japanese than between China and any other foreigners.

The presence in every province, in every city almost, of China, of advance agents of the Japanese has been construed by hasty observers into a general menace to European interests. It is seen that Japanese instructors are predominating in the schools, and in the government departments; what is not so generally observed or has not, at all events, attracted such general comment, is the coming of the small Japanese trader and shopkeeper, who is everywhere entering into competition, not so much with westerners, who are never likely to settle in great number in China for such petty purposes, as with the Chinese themselves. They are already the subjects of much Chinese jealousy and rivalry, but as far as other foreigners are concerned they are serving the extremely useful purpose of opening up every [redacted] and corner of the Empire, driving in the wedges which will presently topple down the last walls of Chinese exclusiveness and bring the whole country into the sphere of general commercial activity If there is no Open Door when this has been accomplished, it will be because there will be no longer any Door or Wall at all.

In the larger undertakings, the Japanese, though they have the advantages of operating from near at hand, of racial affinity, and of being able to live and work more cheaply than their foreign rivals, are by no means having matters all their own way. We know of instances in which Chinese officials of high rank, who have given Japanese advisers a fair trial, are already reverting to Europeans as more experienced and efficient. Our Swatow correspondent announced only the other day that the Japanese contractors for the Swatow-Chaochoufu railway are making a sad muddle of the work, that the shareholders are already beginning to question whether, when the accounts are squared up, the actual expenditure will be below the estimate of the English firm which was first talked of in connection with it. The plain fact seems to be that, while China is herself disposed in her present temper to exclude the foreigner, including the Japanese, the latter by mere weight of numbers alone are preventing any such policy by China, but they cannot, even if they would, prevent the whole outside world from sharing in the benefits of their success.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D JUL 1906 DEPT. STATE

CHIEF CLERK JUL 16 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED JUL 16 1906 DIVISION OF RECORDS

No. 330. June 15, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The prohibition of the importation of morphia into China. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 143 of April 27, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU FILED JUL 17 1906

No. 330. June 18, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The prohibition of the importation of morphia into China. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 143 of April 27, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 330.
P.

June 15, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction No. 143 of April 27th referring to my No. 249 of March 5th relating to the prohibition of the importation of morphia into China, and to the request of His Britannic Majesty's Government for cöoperation in the matter.

You instruct me to inform the Chinese Government, as well as His Majesty's Minister, that the Department of State will take steps to secure the enactment of laws to carry out the obligation of Article XVI of the American Treaty of 1903, as soon as the Chinese shall have complied with the necessary conditions precedent thereto.

I have the honor to inform you that I have acted in accordance with these instructions, and that I shall promptly advise the Department of any further action in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
by J.Q.C.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

June 15, 1906.

July 23, 1906. Mr. Coolidge's letter to the President sent to the White House. Copy of Coolidge's letter to attached hereto. D. of C.

July 30

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL
18
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUL 18 1906

CHIEF CLERK
JUL
18
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

The President

S i r :

I have the honour to transmit herewith my resignation as Secretary of the American Legation in Peking. In doing this I am actuated by the feeling that I do not wish to stay longer in China. I am quite prepared to await in Peking the arrival of a successor, as it seems to me important at this time that the Legation should not be left short handed, but I hope that his appointment will not be unduly delayed and that when appointed he will relieve me within the time prescribed by the regulations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Gardner Coolidge
Secretary of Legation

FILED

Copy.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA. June 15, 1906.

To the President

The White House,

Washington.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to tender my resignation as Secretary to the American Legation at Peking.

I have been at this post for almost four years which I hope is long enough to justify my appointment. The work has been of the greatest interest, not only throughout the war, the anticipation of which had led me to seek for this place, but also during the last year in which the New China question has begun to loom up so large.

I have been very fortunate in my relations with my two chiefs, both of whom have treated me with great kindness, and, though naturally I should have preferred a longer period in charge I am convinced that it is not desirable that our interests in China should be left long in the hands of a Chargé d'Affaires if this can be avoided.

It is a country where very grave complications can spring up between one day and the next. It is a time when there is great uncertaininty about the future, it seems to me therefore of the highest importance that this Legation should be kept always as far as possible at the highest point of efficiency.

I renew my thanks for the appointment to the post which I now resign and have the honour to be

Mr. President,

Your obedient servant

John Gardner Coolidge,

Secretary of Legation.

Copy.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA. June 15, 1906.

To the President

The White House,

Washington.

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Mr. President,

Your obedient servant

John Gardner Coolidge,

Secretary of Legation.

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

June 15. 1906

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Accept resignation

DEPT OF STATE
JUL 27 1906
2ND ASST SECRETARY

CHIEF CLERK
JUL 26 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

SECRETARY,
26 1906

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

To the President:

The White House

Washington

Mr. President

I have the honour to tender my resignation as Secretary to the American Legation at Peking.

I have been at this post for almost four years which I hope is long enough to justify my appointment. The work has been of the greatest interest, not only throughout the war, the anticipation of which had led me to seek for this place, but also during the last year

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Mr. President

Your obedient servant

John Gardner Coolidge

Secretary of Legation

JUN 20 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

INDEXED FROM CARBON COPY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State. JUN 20 1906

CHIEF CLERK JUN 20 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking, June 20, 1906.

Received 9:11 A.M.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS JUN 20 1906 Department of State.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

June 20, 11 a.m. Tenney sailg for Seattle by the TONGO MARU. Expected to arrive about the middle of July.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU JUN 26 1906 FILED

hered by the Chief Clerk's Office, W.W.R.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

....., 190 .

Ent. June 21 — 1906

Transfer declined

1 P.P.

RECEIVED JUN 23 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

XED FROM RBON COPY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State. JUN 22 1906

From Peking

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS JUN 22 1906 Department of State.

Received June 22, 1906.

9:18 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

June 22, 11 A. M. Coolidge, Japan on leave. Your telegram forwarded to him. He mailed you week ago his resignation this post. I have stromgly recommended Phillips for vacancy in letter to President.

ROCKHILL.

FILED JUN 27 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ohered by ~~the Chief Clerk's Office~~, O. G. S.

DRC

BUREAU REC'D. AUG 6 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK AUG 7 1906 DEPT. of STATE

Asked Aug. 7

No. 331. June 25, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The prohibition of the importation of morphia into China.

INDEX BUREAU FILED AUG 21 1906

AUG 6 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 331. June 25, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The prohibition of the importation of morphia into China.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECEIVED

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
8
1906
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack expressing regret.
aab

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

AUG
8
1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

No. 331.
P.

June 25, 1906.

Ford
Aug 17

CHIEF CLERK
AUG
8
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

With reference to the Department's Instruction No. 143 of April 27th in connection with the prohibition of the importation of Morphia into China as contemplated by Article XVI of the American Treaty of 1903, and to my reply thereto, No. 330 of the 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the British Representative now declares that owing to the attitude of Germany and France who decline for the present to give their consent to the above prohibition, further progress in carrying out the provisions of the aforesaid Article XVI has been stopped.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

June 29, 1920.

RECEIVED AUG 4 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. AUG 7 1906

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU REC'D AUG 6 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK AUG 7 1906 DEPT. of STATE

No. 332. June 26, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The opening of An-tung and Mukden to international trade and residence.

INDEX BUREAU FILED AUG 21 1906

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM. Aug. 16. 06

CHIEF CLERK
AUG
16
1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Dear Mr. Denby:

Con. Gen. Sammons' recent despatch [which came to me today] and a late telegram from Tokio put a better light upon this matter and indicate that Japan is withdrawing from Southern Manchuria and urging China to take up the administrative burden.

Adee

[redacted]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
AUG 15 1906

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

August 15, 1906.

Memorandum for Mr. Bacon:

OPENING OF ANTUNG AND MUKDEN.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

The difficulties which surround the opening of the settlements at Antung and Mukden, as set out in Mr. Rockhill's No. 332 of June 26, seem to arise chiefly from the fact that Japan holds all the land suitable for such settlements. The Japanese promise that all Chinese property "expropriated on account of military necessity shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria."

As therefore according to the Chinese-Japanese statement it is a mere question of time, I recommend that Mr. Rockhill be instructed to inform the Wai Wu Pu that as the delay in establishing the settlements in question is one entirely beyond this Government's control, and as the cities of Antung and Mukden are now, in fact, open by treaty between

the United States and China, this Government proposes to act accordingly and to so advise its citizens, reserving, however, the right to have a voice as to the terms on which said settlements shall be opened eventually.

Chas. Denby.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 332.
P.

June 26, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

With reference to the opening to international trade of An-tung and Mukden, as specified in Article XII of the American Treaty of 1903, I have the honor to inform you that on April 27th I received a note from Prince Ch'ing calling my attention to the above Article and stating that the selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation was then under consideration by certain officials, who were also preparing surveys, estimates and suitable regulations.

I at once replied to the Prince, pointing out that the aforesaid Article of the Commercial Treaty requires that the selection of sites for the settlements and the preparation of regulations therefor shall be undertaken after consultation of the Powers concerned. I added that my Government was ready to delegate someone to consult with the representatives of China for the purpose stated, with the understanding, however, that the cities of An-tung and Mukden are themselves open to international trade, although, for convenience, certain localities might be set aside for the residence of foreigners.

after consultation of the 7 were concerned. I added that my Government was ready to delegate powers to consult with the representatives of China for the purpose stated, with the understanding, however, that the cities of Amoy and Wuhsien are thereby open to international trade, although for convenience certain localities might be set aside for the residence of foreigners.

On receipt of the Department's telegraphic instructions received May 5th, I appointed Mr. Sammons, our Consul General at Niuchwang, to act in the capacity of United States representative in the forthcoming negotiations as concerned An-tung, reserving for the moment the question of Mukden. Mr. Cheshire's services could not be promptly secured, he having just left Peking for Shanghai, so I was obliged to use Mr. Sammons.

On receiving the Department's instructions of May 9th, I informed Mr. Sammons that it was your wish that in discussing the Regulations for the international settlement in question he should, so far as possible, insist on the rights of foreign residence free from irksome Chinese supervision, and that he was to object to arbitrary municipal regulations which might hamper trade. I also called his attention to the fact that under the terms of our treaty the whole of the cities of An-tung and Mukden were opened to foreign trade, and that nothing in the agreement he might make should affect or curtail the rights so acquired by the United States at these "Treaty Ports".

On May 10th I received the Department's telegraphic instruction that the discussion and agreement with Japan in this matter should be only what was necessary for the recognition of Japan as in temporary military occupation of An-tung and Mukden, and that anything beyond was considered a matter exclusively between America and China. I repeated this instruction to the Consul General by telegraph,

On receipt of the Department's telegraphic instructions received May 6th, I appointed Mr. Sammons, our Consul General at Mukden, to act in the capacity of United States representative in the forthcoming negotiations as concerned An-tung, reserving for the moment the question of Mukden. Mr. Cheshire's services could not be promptly secured, he having just left Peking for Shanghai, so I was obliged to use Mr. Sammons.

On receiving the Department's instructions of May 9th, I informed Mr. Sammons that it was your wish that in discussing the regulations for the international settlement in question he should, so far as possible, insist on the rights of foreign residence free from irksome Chinese supervision, and that he was to object to arbitrary municipal regulations which might hamper trade. I also called his attention to the fact that under the terms of our treaty the whole of the cities of An-tung and Mukden were opened to foreign trade, and that nothing in the agreement he might make should affect or curtail the rights so acquired by the United States at these "Treaty Ports".

On May 10th I received the Department's telegraphic instruction that the discussion and agreement with Japan in this matter should be only what was necessary for the recognition of Japan as in temporary military occupation of An-tung and Mukden, and that anything beyond was considered a matter exclusively between America and China. I reported this instruction to the Consul General by telegraph,

as I had in previous despatches advised him to confer freely with his Japanese Colleague, agreeing with him on all points concerning the settlement at An-tung which in no way conflicted with our general and international interests. I had felt called upon to so advise Mr. Sammons in view of the seemingly contradictory provisions of Article X (Par.3) of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and China of 1903 and of Article IX of the Additional Agreement between the same Powers of December 22nd, 1905, a result of the conditions created at Mukden and An-tung by reason of the war and the Japanese occupation.

Article X (Par.3) of the Japanese Treaty of October 8, 1903, is identical with Article XII (Par. 3) of our Treaty with China of the same date, with the exception that Ta-tung-k'ou is substituted for An-tung.

In the Additional Agreement between Japan and China of December 22, 1905, Article IX reads as follows:

"The methods of laying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shingking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China." ×+

On May 22nd the Chinese Representatives submitted the initial Regulations for the opening of the ports of

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On May 22nd the Chinese Representatives submitted the Initial Regulations for the opening of the ports of

An-tung, Mukden and Ta-tung-k'ou, to which Mr. Sammons objected in view of the Department's instructions and the fact that our Treaty did not provide for the opening of the latter Port.

Amended regulations, omitting the mention of Ta-tung-k'ou but nearly similar in all other respects, were then submitted by the Chinese, but were pronounced entirely unsatisfactory by Mr. Sammons.

As soon as I received copies of the proposed Regulations I telegraphed my disapproval thereof, and in a despatch to Mr. Sammons I pointed out that, besides the fact that the preamble was absolutely erroneous in its statements, there were many provisions in open violation of rights acquired by treaty provisions and the most favored nation clause. I referred particularly to (1) the limiting of the period of leasing land to thirty years, (2) the question of taxation, (3) the status of the Municipal Council, which was to be purely Chinese in character, and (4) the adjustment of judicial cases, by which all cases of foreigners not of severe nature were to be brought before a Chinese court.

In subsequent despatches Mr. Sammons has reported that, considering the fact that the Japanese continue in occupancy of most of the land in the vicinity of An-tung and Mukden, he believes that further present discussion relating to the selection of suitable sites for interna-

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tional settlements must of necessity be deferred until the Japanese and Chinese authorities have agreed upon the matter of land temporarily held in Manchuria by the Japanese authorities as provided for in the Chinese-Japanese Additional Agreement of December 22nd, 1905, Article IV, which reads as follows:

"The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal."

Mr. Sammons suggests that for the time being the Chinese Government should be urged to establish Custom houses at An-tung and in the neighborhood of Dalny, so that all international trade in Southern Manchuria may be placed on an equal basis. I concur in these views and have urged them on the Foreign Office here. As a result, probably, I have within the last few days received a private note from the Inspector General of Customs to the effect that he has been directed to open a Customs Station at An-tung as soon as possible.

From other sources I understand that the Japanese will shortly consider with the Chinese the question of opening a Maritime Customs station at or in the vicinity of Dalny. The arrangement will probably be similar to

tional settlements must of necessity be deferred until the Japanese and Chinese authorities have agreed upon the matter of land temporarily held in Manchuria by the Japanese authorities as provided for in the Chinese-Japanese Additional Agreement of December 22nd, 1905, Article IV, which reads as follows:

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From other sources I understand that the Japanese will shortly consider with the Chinese the question of opening a Maritime Customs station at or in the vicinity of Dalny. The arrangement will probably be similar to

that made last year between Germany and China for Kiao-chou. ((See my No. 144 out of November 8, 1905, and No. 229 of February 16, 1906).)

With the regular Chinese customs duties being levied on all international trade entering and going out of Manchuria through An-tung and Dalny, as well as through Niuchwang, some of the grievances of which our people have had to complain recently will be removed, and as soon as the Chinese and Japanese have, figuratively and literally, cleared the ground, an agreement of the questions relating to settlements and regulations therefor can be reached.

As I am advised by Mr. Sammons that he has already sent to the Department copies of his detailed reports concerning his work at An-tung and Mukden, I hope that they, together with this brief review of the subject, will place you in possession of the necessary facts, and that my action will meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, April 27, 1906.
2. Mr. Rockhill to Prince Ch'ing, April 28, 1906.
3. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Sammons, June 16, 1906.

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Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 332.

AMERICAN LEGATION
PEKING.
Recd. APR 27 1906
Ansd. ..... 190..
No. .....

From P.O. No. 141

W. (Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, April 27, 1906.

I have the honor to remind Your Excellency that Article XII of the Revised Commercial Treaty between China and the United States contains the following provision:-

"The Chinese Government agrees that, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Antung both in the province of Shengking will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade".

I am now in receipt of a communication from the Japanese Minister in Peking, saying:-

"The Commercial Treaty between China and Japan provides that Mukden, the Capital of Shengking, and Tatungkou shall be opened as ports of international trade, and the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States provides that Mukden and the District City of Antung shall be so opened. The provisions opening the three places mentioned were not carried out owing to the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. Japan and Russia, however, made peace last year, and the withdrawal of troops is being gradually accomplished, so that the opening of the three places mentioned must take place before long. There is no need to take time for further consultation, and I have to request that the Chinese Government will at once take steps to carry out the provisions of the Chinese-Japanese and Chinese-American Commercial Treaties, and that Antung and Tatungkou may be opened on the 1st. of the Fifth Moon, Japanese Calendar (May 1, 1906) and that Mukden, the Capital of Shengking, may be opened from the 1st. of June."

Having received the above, My Board recognizes that the provisions of the Treaties mentioned must be carried out and the three places referred to opened to international trade. But my Board finds that both the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States and that between China

and

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 332.

(Translation).

Peking, April 27, 1903.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that

Article XII of the Revised Commercial Treaty between China and the United States contains the following provisions:-

"The Chinese Government agrees that, on the expiration of the ratifications of this Treaty, Hukuen and Antung both in the provinces of Shengking will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade."

I am now in receipt of a communication from the Japanese Minister in Peking, stating:-

"The Commercial Treaty between China and Japan provides that Hukuen, the Capital of Shengking, and Tatungkau shall be opened as ports of international trade, when the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States provides that Hukuen and the District only of Antung shall be opened. The provisions covering the three places mentioned were not carried out owing to the outbreak of war between China and Japan. Japan and Russia, however, made peace last year, and the withdrawal of troops is being gradually accomplished. As that time opening of the three places mentioned must take place before long. There is no need to take time for further consultation, and I have to request that the Chinese Government will at once take steps to carry out the provisions of the Chinese-Japanese and Chinese-American Commercial Treaties, and that Antung and Tatungkau may be opened on the 1st. of the fifth moon, Japanese Calendar (May 1, 1903) and that Hukuen, the Capital of Shengking, may be opened from the 1st. of June."

Having received the above, My Board recognizes that the provisions of the Treaties mentioned must be carried out and the three places referred to opened to international trade. But My Board finds that the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States and that between China

and Japan provide that "the selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation and the Regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments making the treaties after consultation together," so that it is difficult under the circumstances to hastily make any satisfactory arrangement as to the date of opening. My Board has already sent several telegrams to the Superintendent of Trade for the North and to the Tartar General at Mukden, directing them to deal promptly with the matter. I have received replies from them, saying that they had already instructed the officials of the International Settlements Bureau to at once survey and map pieces of ground, draw up and submit sets of Regulations, and estimate the cost of public improvements; and that they had already sent officers to Antung and Tatungkou to make surveys and prepare estimates of expense for needed works.. As soon as these surveys and estimates are made and suitable Regulations submitted, we may consult together and fix a date for the opening of these places.

My Board has replied to the Japanese Minister setting forth the facts cited above, and, as in duty bound, I send this despatch for Your Excellency's consideration.

A Necessary Despatch.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing (SEAL)

and Japan provide that "the selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation and the Regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments making the treaties after communication together," so that it is difficult under the circumstances to hastily make any satisfactory arrangement as to the date of opening. My Board has already sent several telegrams to the Department of Trade for the North and to the Tartar General at Mukden, directing them to deal promptly with the matter. I have received replies from them, saying that they had already instructed the officials of the Intermational Settlements Bureau to at once survey and map places of ground, draw up and submit sets of Regulations, and estimate the cost of public improvements; and that they had already sent officers to Antung and Tatungkou to make surveys and prepare estimates of expense for opening works. As soon as these surveys and estimates are made and suitable Regulations submitted, we may consult together and fix a date for the opening of these places.

My Board has replied to the Japanese Minister setting forth the facts cited above, and, as in duty bound, I send this memorandum for Your Excellency's consideration.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) Prince of Ch'ing (SEAL)

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 332.

To F.O. No. 122
W.

April 28, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Imperial Highness' despatch of yesterday's date, stating that the Revised Commercial Treaty between China and the United States, Art.XII, says:-

"The Chinese Government agrees that, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Antung, both in the province of Shengking will be opened by China, herself, as places of international residence and trade",

and that Your Highness had received a communication from the Japanese Minister to the effect that the Commercial Treaty between China and Japan provides for the opening of Mukden and Tatungkou, while that between China and the United States provides for the opening of Mukden and Antung; that the war between Russia and Japan had prevented the execution of these provisions, but, that, as peace had now been restored he requested that Antung and Tatungkou be opened from May 1, and Mukden from June 1, but that Your Highness had to call attention to the fact that both Treaties provide that

"the selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation, and the Regulations for these places --------shall be agreed upon by the Powers making the Treaties after consultation together", so that it is impossible to hastily arrange a date for the opening;

that

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs,
etc. etc. etc.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 332.

To H.O. No. 172

April 8th, 1920.

Your Imperial Highness:-

Your Imperial Highness' despatch of yesterday's date, stating that the Imperial Government's reply between China and the United States, etc. etc. etc.

"The Chinese Government agrees that, during the existence of the restrictions of this Treaty, Chinese and American citizens, interest, or ships of international residence, and trade".

and ships, Your Highness has desired to communication from the Foreign Minister to the effect that the Chinese Treaty between China and Japan is valid for the opening of Antung and Tatungkow, while stipulates China and the United States provides for the opening of Antung; that the war between Russia and Japan has prevented the execution of these provisions, but that, as soon as peace is restored, China will be glad to open Antung.

From May 1, and Mukden from June 1. But that Your Highness had to call attention to the fact that both Treaties provide that

"The selection of Dutch Islands to be set apart for international use and occupation, and the negotiations for these places ---------- shall be agreed upon by the Powers making the Treaties after consultation together". so that

it is impossible to hastily arrange a date for the opening;

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs,

etc. etc. etc.

that Your Imperial Highness had directed the Superintendent of Trade for the North and the Tartar General of Mukden to deal promptly with the matter, and that they had instructed the officials of the International Settlements Bureau to at once survey and map pieces of ground for settlements at the places named, prepare and submit suitable regulations, and make estimates of the cost of needed public improvements, and that officers had already gone to Antung and Tatungkou to make the necessary surveys and estimates for those places, and that on the reception of their reports Your Highness would be pleased to consult with me and arrange a date for the formal opening of the three ports.

In reply I have the honor to call the attention of Your Imperial Highness to the fact that the very Article of the Commercial Treaty, quoted by Your Highness, requires that the selection of sites for settlements at the places to be opened and the preparation of regulations for such settlements shall be undertaken after consultation of the Powers concerned in the Treaty. My Government, desirous as it is that this provision of the Treaty shall be observed, is ready to delegate some one at as early a date as may be convenient to consult with a representative of China for the purposes stated, with the clear understanding, however, that , while special localities may be set aside, for the convenience of foreigners as places of residence for them at the ports mentioned, the city of Mukden, itself, with its suburbs is open to trade with foreign merchants, and that the same is true of the port of Antung Hsien, and that the establish-

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PAPER

ment of foreign settlements at the ~~three~~ two ports referred to does not deprive the American Consular authorities of the right to fix their residences within the cities of Mukden and Antung near the yamens of the Chinese authorities, and that the residence of American merchants within the boundaries of foreign settlements does not deprive them of the right secured by the Treaty of conducting their business within the cities named.

Trusting that arrangements may be made speddily for the consultation required by the Treaties to determine the location of the foreign settlements at the two ports to be opened and to agree upon regulations for the same, I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

W. W. Rockhill

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States.

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Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 332.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Sammons.

Peking, June 15, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge with thanks your No's. 236, 237, 240 and 241, in connection with the opening of Mukden and An-tung. A mere cursory reading of the draft of the proposed regulations shows them to be absolutely unacceptable; not only is the preamble an incorrect statement of facts but many of the provisions are in open violation of the principle of the most favored nation.

I refer to (1) The limiting of the period of leasing land, (2) the question of taxation (3) the status of the Municipal Council, and (4) the adjustment of judicial cases.

I beg to inform you that, yesterday being reception day at the Foreign Office, I called the attention of T'ang Shao-i, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the proposed Regulations, and strongly impressed upon him that the terms were wholly unacceptable. I laid special stress on the fact that the two ports are <u>treaty</u> ports, and that we could agree to nothing which would restrict the rights which we are enjoying in other treaty ports.

His Excellency said that he had not yet received a copy of the Regulations; that they indeed seemed loose, but that after all they were only proposals of the Chinese Representatives. He added that the United States should now make counter proposals, and that he believed we should surely arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 332.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Sammons.

Peking, June 16, 1906.

S i r :

I have to acknowledge with thanks your No's. 236, 237, 240 and 241, in connection with the opening of Mukden and An-tung. A more cursory reading of the draft of the proposed regulations shows them to be absolutely unacceptable; not only is the preamble an incorrect statement of facts but many of the provisions are in open violation of the principle of the most favored nation.

I refer to (1) The limiting of the period of leasing land, (2) the question of taxation (3) the status of the Municipal Council, and (4) the adjustment of judicial cases.

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His Excellency said that he had not yet received a copy of the Regulations; that they indeed seemed loose, but that after all they were only proposals of the Chinese Representatives. He added that the United States should now make counter proposals, and that he believed we should surely arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

I replied that my Government was in no hurry to draw up the Regulations, and that I considered "next to no" regulations perhaps better for our present purposes. I also informed His Excellency that I had telegraphed to you that it was useless even to consider the Chinese proposals. I confirm my telegram to you, dated June 15th, as follows:

"American Consul,

Niuchwang.

Your No. 237 received. Amended regulations preposterous as to Article one and absolutely unacceptable in nearly every feature. I would refuse positively to discuss it further. Are you preparing counter-draft? I shall protest today to the Foreign Office against their amended regulations generally and specifically.

Rockhill".

Should you be preparing counter-proposals, I beg that you will make them of the simplest discription.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

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(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

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Mr. Loomis's memo
copies for the
Civil Service
Commission
Aug 17, 1906

CHIEF CLERK
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DEPT. OF STATE

No. 333. June 28, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Informing the Department of an arrangement made with the Russian Minister for the reciprocal protection of trade marks in China.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

CHIEF CLERK
AUG
1905
DEPT. of STATE

No. 333. June 28, 1905.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Informing the Department of an arrangement made with the Russian Minister for the reciprocal protection of trade marks in China.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

For. Rels. 1906.

No. 333.

June 28, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Referring to my despatch No. 173* of December 18th last, informing you that I had effected an agreement with the Italian Minister for the reciprocal protection of trade marks in China, I now have the honor to inform you that I have this date made a similar arrangement with the Russian Minister.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the notes exchanged with the Russian Minister.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Pokotilow, June 28, 1906.
2. Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Rockhill, June 28, 1906.

* For. Rels. 1905, p. 175

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Peckniff to Mr. Pokottiow, June 28, 1905.
2. Mr. Pokottiow to Mr. Peckniff, June 28, 1905.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 333.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Pokotilow.

Peking, June 28, 1906.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

The Government of the United States being desirous of reaching an understanding with the Government of Russia for the reciprocal protection against infringement in China by citizens and subjects of our respective nations of trade marks duly registered in the United States and Russia, I am authorized by the Secretary of State of the United States to inform you that the American Consular Courts in China afford protection against infringement in China by American citizens of trade marks the property of Russian subjects which have been duly registered in the United States.

I beg that you will kindly inform me whether like protection will be given to American citizens in the Consular Courts of Russia in China against the infringement by Russian subjects of their trade marks duly registered in Russia.

I have the honor to be, my dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

His Excellency D. Pokotilow,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc. etc. etc.,

Russian Legation, Peking.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 333.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Pokotilow.

Peking, June 28, 1906.

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I beg that you will kindly inform me whether like protection will be given to American citizens in the Consular Courts of Russia in China against the infringement by Russian subjects of their trade marks duly registered in Russia.

I have the honor to be, my dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

His Excellency D. Pokotilow,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc. etc. etc.,

Russian Legation, Peking.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 333.

Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Rockhill.
(Translation)

Peking, June 28, 1906.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date by which you kindly inform me that, the Government of the United States being desirous of reaching an understanding with the Imperial Government of Russia concerning the protection in China of trade marks duly registered in Russia and the United States, you have been authorized to declare that the American Consular Courts in China have jurisdiction in all matters concerning the infringement by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of trade marks the property of Russian subjects which have been duly registered in the United States.

Being duly authorized by my Government, I have the honor to inform you that the Imperial Government is equally ready to insure in China through the Russian Consular Courts protection for trade marks the property of persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and duly registered in Russia which may be infringed by Russian subjects. I deem it necessary, however, to observe that, infringements of trade marks hot being considered by the American statutes a criminal offense, persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States having suffered injury can, through reasons of reciprocity, only claim before the Russian Courts indemnification for the damages sustained by them.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 333.

Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Rockhill.
(Translation)

Peking, June 28, 1908.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date by which you kindly inform me that, the Government of the United States being desirous of reaching an understanding with the Imperial Government of Russia concerning the protection in China of trade marks duly registered in Russia and the United States, you have been authorized to declare that the American Consular Courts in China have jurisdiction in all matters concerning the infringement by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of trade marks the property of Russian subjects which have been duly registered in the United States.

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Please accept, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) D. POKOTILOW.

His Excellency W. W. Rockhill,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc. etc. etc.,

American Legation, Peking.

Please accept, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague,

the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) D. POKOTILOW.

His Excellency W. W. Rockhill,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc. etc. etc.,

American Legation, Peking.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To Mr. Libby -
Ack

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To Wm. A. Libby,
Standard Oil Co.
Aug. 11

No. 334. June 28, 1906.

Rec'd Aug. 6

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The settlement of the Standard Oil dispute at Nanking. Continuing Legation No. 245 of March 4th, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU
FILED

No. 394. June 28, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

In reference of the Standard Oil dispute at Hankow. Containing Legation No. 249 of March 4th, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 334.
P.

June 28, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In continuation of my No. 245 of March 4th last, in regard to the difficulty of the Standard Oil Company at Nanking, I have the honor to inform the Department that the matter has now been definitely settled. The Company has agreed to give up its property, and has selected a new site. On the other hand, the Chinese authorities have agreed to reimburse the Company for the necessary expense in building a new godown, and have granted the free use of a Chinese warehouse for storage purposes pending the completion of the new building.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 334.

June 29, 1908.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

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BUREAU REC'D. AUG 6 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK AUG 7 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 335. June 29, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State,

Subject:

Enclosing Foreign Office note acknowledging the receipt of Resolutions of the Commercial Club, Indianapolis, on the death of Wong Kai Kah.

INDEX BUREAU AUG 21 1906 FILED

No. 336. June 29, 1908.

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Subject:

Inclosing Foreign Office note acknowledging the receipt of Resolutions of the Commercial Club, Indianapolis, on the death of Wong Kai Kan.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 335.
P.

June 29, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 124 of March 23rd, enclosing a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, upon the death of Wong Kai Kah, a resident of that city, together with a report from the Secretary of the Club requesting that they be transmitted to the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to inform you that, having duly delivered them to the Chinese Government, I am now in receipt of a note from Prince Ch'ing, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, to the effect that the friendly feelings which prompted the adoption of the Resolutions are thoroughly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, June 28, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 316.

June 29, 1900.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 152 of March 23rd, enclosing a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the Directors of the General Club at Indianapolis, Indiana, tendering the dogs of War Fei Hu, a resident of that city, together with a report from Secretary of the Club respecting same, that may be transmitted to the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to inform you that, having duly delivered them to the Chinese Government, I am now in receipt of advices from Prince Ch'ing, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose herewith, stating that the Tsungli Yamen feelings which prompted the adoption of the resolutions are thoroughly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, June 29, 1900.

From F.O. No. 166

H.

(Translation)

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

Foreign Office, June 28, 1906.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's recent letter forwarding to me for my Government a copy of some resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis upon the death of Mr. Wong Kai-kah, late Deputy Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In acknowledging the receipt of these resolutions I have the honor to state that I, the Prince, and the Ministers of my Board, have carefully perused them, and that we thoroughly appreciate the friendly feelings which prompted their adoption.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the season.

Cards of Prince of Ch'ing
and members of Foreign Office.

From F.O. No. 166

A

H.

(Translation)

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Foreign Office, June 28, 1906.

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and members of Foreign Office.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY. AUG 7 1906

CHIEF CLERK AUG 7 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

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Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Trade conditions in Manchuria. Enclosing market report on the subject, taken from the North China Daily News of Shangha, dated June 23, 1906.

INDEX BUREAU AUG 7 1906 FILED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 7 1906

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DEPT. OF STATE

No. 336. June 29, 1906.

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Subject:

Trade conditions in Manchuria. Enclosing market report on the subject, taken from the North China Daily News of Shanghai, dated June 23, 1906.

FILED
AUG 6 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 336.
R.

June 29, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In further reference to trade conditions in Manchuria, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a recent market report on the question by a well-known Shanghai firm. It appears from it that not only are the American, British and other Western commercial interests suffering from the unsettled post bellum conditions in Manchuria, but the Japanese commercial world as well.

I may add that the Chinese Government is evidencing a very extraordinary lack of energy, even for it, in taking over the administration of the section of Southern Manchuria returned to it by the Japanese. The Chinese troops which have been sent to Manchuria appear quite unfit for the work before them, and the civil authorities are letting things drift - for what ultimate object is not yet apparent, but it is not hopeful for the prompt re-establishment of normal conditions in that part of the Empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:
"Trade Conditions in Manchuria", - North China Daily News (Shanghai), June 23, 1906.

North China Daily News (Shanghai) 23 June 1906.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA

In Messrs. Ilbert & Co's. market report this week we read the following:—

"The present impasse in trade with Manchuria continues, but when it is considered that the quantity of goods on order which have still to come forward are daily lessening, and that during the last six months of last year clearances were about equal to the present volume of stocks now in the godowns, the causes which contribute to this lack of trade cannot restrain actual consumptive demand for an indefinitely lengthy period.

"During the week there has been much private and newspaper discussion, based upon the investigations by the four Shanghai merchants with regard to trade in Manchuria, as published in our last issue, à propos of which it may be pertinent to quote Article III. Clause 2 of the Portsmouth Convention, being a pledge by Japan and Russia *to restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in occupation or under control of the Japanese or Russian troops. Further, in Article IV: Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.* In view of the fact that Japanese trade, to the practical excluding of that of all other nations, is now passing, duty and likin free, through the Manchurian port of Dalny to any point in the interior which is served by the railway, and further, that the Chinese Customs at Newchwang is still in the hands of the Japanese and flies the Japanese flag, it would appear that the text of the treaty is at present inoperative, and lends weight to the query whether, even if or when China be allowed to re-establish her sovereign rights in Manchuria and collect her own Customs dues, the recent treaty between Japan and Great Britain which specifies that Japan's measures in regard to Corea shall not be contary to the *principle of equal opportunity for all nations in commerce*, is not also equally meaningless?"

The italics are by Messrs. Ilbert & Co.

It is perhaps worth while to add to the quotations given above from the Treaty of Portsmouth part of Article I of the supplementary articles to Article III. This reads in part:—

"The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation: and within a period of eighteen months from that date the armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria except from the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsular.

"The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be first withdrawn.

"The commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months."

The Treaty is dated the 5th of September (N. S.) 1905. On the 22nd of December following Japan had already concluded her negotiations with China in regard to the arrangements for the restoration of Manchuria, and some of the provisions of the Treaty of Peking, such as for the opening of foreign settlements at Mukden, and other cities, have already been carried out. Russian negotiations with China in respect to the transfer of the northern part of Manchuria are still hanging fire.

Japanese papers to hand do not convey the impression that Japanese traders are so completely satisfied with their trading advantages at Dalny, of which a great deal has been made, and in the main justly made. A deputation of forty-seven merchants has recently gone to Manchuria with much the same investigating purpose as the British and American delegation from Shanghai. In the "Japan Mail" we read:

"The Tokio Commercial Society has memorialised the Governor-General of Liaotung, General Baron Oshima, on the subject of South-Manchurian enterprises. The memorialists make several points. In the first place, while acknowledging that they have now become acquainted with the official policy as to railways, they ask that no time be lost in publishing some statement of the carrying capacity and the rates on the East Chinese Railway, so as to facilitate comparison with the transport resources offered by the Liao River. In the second place, they desire that the large area of land in the immediate vicinity of the Tairen (Dalny) wharf, which was used for storage purposes during the war and is now lying vacant, should be appropriated as quickly as possible to the building of warehouses and to other commercial needs. To the same context belongs an application that a number of buildings which served for storing warlike material while Japanese armies occupied Manchuria, but which are now lying idle, should be at once utilised for merchandise. Again, while expressing satisfaction that the wharves have been placed at the disposal of the general public, they complain that the charge for wharfage—5 sen per ton—is too high. Another point which causes them much dissatisfaction is the fact that, thus far, criminal tribunals alone have been organised in southern Manchuria. They insist that without the existence of civil courts business operations cannot be conducted with any degree of security, and they advise the immediate formation of such tribunals. The medical-inspection arrangements at Tairen are also condemned as very inefficient, with the result that ships are sometimes delayed fruitlessly for several days. Finally they condemn in strong terms the system of granting passports to Japanese desiring to travel northward of Pulantien by rail. Pulantien is the point where the railway emerges from the area leased to Japan, and in order to pass it going northward a special permit is required. The memorialists say that long delays are caused by the regulation. There is no valid reason why delay should be entailed, but as for the passport system, we do not see how it can be immediately abolished. The memorialists add a clause asking for greater celerity in handling telegrams at Tairen, for permission to merchants to use cipher, and for the extension of the parcels post to Manchuria. It is altogether a very practical memorial."

The fact that these representations are being made by Japanese merchants will be, of course, a further incentive to foreign merchants here to see that their interests also are not neglected. The German Association has already, we believe, decided to take the practical course of urging the Ministers at Peking to put pressure on China to establish a Customs system, under her own control, in Manchuria as speedily as possible. At Dalny itself there has been, of course, no Custom House as yet, through negotiations to that end were pending with Russia before the war broke out. The matter is more urgent now that Japan and not Russia is the interested party. Through Vladivostok, we understand, there is little difficulty in passing goods of any sort into northern Manchuria, but traders are restrained by the high freights. Russia in any case, would not be a serious trade competitor through this port, and she has always open to herself the door on the other side, by way of the railway.

Memorandum on policy regarding Manchuria

To the Hon^ble
the Acting Secretary of State.

At present the greatest obstacle to effective equality of commercial opportunity in Manchuria is the failure of China to establish regular customs houses for Ta-tung-kou and Antung, and for Dalny at the point where goods pass from the leased territory of Liaotung across the frontier into Manchuria. At present, Japanese goods pass into China from Dalny and from Antung, free of duty, while at Niuchwang, where the principal American importations now takes place, duties are levied. To remove this inequality China should be induced immediately to establish the necessary customs houses. To this end, strong representations should at once be made to China. British trade being affected, simultaneous pressure by the British government should be suggested. The desire of the United States to have these customs houses established should be brought vividly to the attention of the Japanese government, it being pointed out that Japan's sincere cooperation in this matter is necessary to show her good faith in her proclaimed adherence to the open door policy. In this way Japanese and American and other importations into Manchuria will be placed upon equal footing.

Of the customs houses which, by the Russo-Chinese Agreement of September, 1896, were to be placed at the two points where the Eastern Chinese Railway crosses the frontier between Russian and Chinese territory, the one for importations from Vladivostock is said to be now non-existent, by reason of which fact goods coming into Manchuria via Vladivostock escape duty. Whether the customs house where the Chinese Eastern Railway crosses the Trans-Baikal frontier is now in operation I am not informed. Although importation into Manchuria via Vladivostock is now relatively insignificant, the Chinese Eastern Railway authorities are arranging

steamship lines to communicate with their terminus, and Vladivostock may become increasingly important as a route for sending goods into northern Manchuria. Therefore, as a matter of commercial policy, and also as a matter of fairness, the operation of customs houses by China on the Russian routes should be insisted upon and the acquiescence of the Russian government to that end should be earnestly sought, if Russia is found to be obstructing China in the matter.

It should be remembered that Russia has an arrangement with China giving special tariff treatment in trade across the Siberian frontier. Section No.10 of the Russo-Chinese Agreement of September, 1896, provides mutually for a reduction of one third on the ordinary rates in the case of goods going from Russia to China or vice versa by the Chinese Eastern Railway. If the goods go into the interior they must pay transit duty in addition (equal to one half the duty already paid).

By Article 11 of the agreement annexed to the Peking Treaty of December, Japan has secured the above advantage by arranging for the most favored nation treatment in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea, but not for trade over the frontier from Dalny. These and other considerations lead to the impression that Japan intends to make Fusan, Korea, a great shipping point, and the route via Antung her main commercial highway into Manchuria. The fact that there are already about 5000 Japanese at Antung shows the drift in this direction. To watch and report upon events and developments at the Yalu entrance to Manchuria I believe it would be well worth while to appoint an American Consul at Antung, for the present, at least, and I recommend such an appointment.

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It should be remembered that Russia has an arrangement with China giving special tariff treatment in trade across the Siberian frontier. Section No.10 of the Russo-Chinese Agreement of September, 1924, provides mutually for a reduction of one third on the ordinary rates in the case of goods going from Russia to China or vice versa by the Chinese Eastern Railway. If the goods go into the interior they must pay transit duty in addition (equal to one half the duty already paid).

By Article II of the agreement annexed to the Peking Treaty of December, Japan has secured the above advantage by arranging for the most favored nation treatment in all cases relative to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea, but not for trade over the frontier from Dairen. These and other considerations lead to the impression that Japan intends to make Rasan, Korea, a great shipping point, and the route via Antung her main commercial highway into Manchuria. The fact that there are already about 5000 Japanese at Antung shows the drift in this direction. To watch and report upon events and developments at the Main entrance to Manchuria I believe it would be well worth while to appoint an American Consul at Antung, for the present, at least, and I recommend such an appointment.

The United States should urge China to proceed at once to arrange for the establishment of international settlements at Antung and Mukden, and at the same time to regularize the existent Japanese settlements by proceeding to arrange with Japan for her Japanese settlements at Yinkow, Antung and Mukden, in accordance with the Peking treaty of December. Although international settlements at Antung and Mukden may not be of urgent importance to American merchants, yet, if the settlements are not now established, there is reason to fear that all the desirable sites will be preempted by the Japanese. Moreover, our insistence, as a treaty right, on the establishment of these settlements will have a good effect upon China and upon Japan as an assertion of our interests and will also assist China to constrain the Japanese to be reasonable and to regularize their position.

In regard to the settlements I would suggest that the United States aall upon Japan to cooperate with us in a reasonable and mutually helpful manner, thus giving evidence of the sincerity of her open door policy.

China should not allow herself to be coerced into recognition of Japanese titles to land acquired under military occupation, unless upon scrutiny they prove to be the results of bona fide transactions and are subsequently validated by the competent Chinese authorities. In establishing the settlements China will assert her authority and curb exorbitant Japanese demands. Similarly, to assert her authority and to regularize the actual situation, China should officially announce her voluntary opening of Ta-tung-kou, by virtue of the treaty of 1903 with Japan, and of Antung, by virtue of the treaty with the United States of October, 1903, and of Mukden, by virtue of both the above-mentioned treaties

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The opening of these places to foreign trade and residence came about, in fact, on the dates when Japanese objection to their opening ceased, - in the case of Antung and Ta-tung-kou on May 1, 1906, and in the case of Mukden, on June 1. In proclaiming these places open to trade and residence China should proceed to arrange for the settlements.

In the matter of the customs houses and settlements, if the United States asks confidently for Japanese cooperation, a refusal so to cooperate would have the effect of a repudiation of the open door. Japan would thus be placed in a position where she would have, at least, to pretend to assist the United States. Such a course on our part would have, among other things, the good effect of helping us to see Japan's hand.

The two great forces that can be brought to bear upon Japan are the fear of offending Great Britain and the fear of offending the United States, for the Japanese statesmen realize that they must have the money and the support of these two nations. Japan is sensitive to American opinion when she believes it to be earnest. A strong weapon in our hands is the use of the press, and I would suggest that it would do much good, in circumstances like the present, discreetly to give to the press material for getting well noised abroad the wishes of the United States and the causes which exist for dissatisfaction with Japan.

China is now disposed to cringe to Japan. Great Britain and the United States should join in urging China to maintain her rights and not allow herself to be coerced by the Japanese. Otherwise Japan's influence will become overwhelming, to the detriment of American trade. It should be the policy of the United States to prevent China from falling completely into the arms of Japan. The disdain and jealousy of the

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Chinese for the Japanese should make it practicable to prevent Chinese-Japanese relations so close as to jeopardize their interests.

Today Japan has the greatest influence at Peking because of the war. Next to Japan, Germany's influence is greatest, because of the force shown in taking Kiaochou and in the post Boxer campaign under Waldersee. This proves the well known principle, which has not ceased to be true, that China yields only to force. To cause China to do what we now wish our representations should be very emphatic. It is sad that the reasonableness and fairness of Great Britain and the United States have served to diminish their influence at Peking.

The desire of the United States to see the complete return of the Niuchwang customs to the hands of the Chinese and the speedy resumption of Chinese civil administration at all points should be recalled to the Japanese government, whose military ~~government~~ administration continues in some places without any justification. Of course what Japan will be willing to do will depend considerably upon what Russia does on the North. As to the latter we shall know better after our consuls have reached Mukden and Harbin.

In the reorganization and modernizing movement now on foot in the Chinese Empire, a good deal of foreign assistance will be required. Every worthy foreign adviser or employé adds to the influence of his country. Japan is gaining great influence in this way. Our government should lend its aid toward getting some Americans employed.

If the Japanese Textile Trust receives financial accommodation from the government and rebates from the Japanese subsidized steamship lines, I suppose nothing could be done, unless Congress passed a general law to retaliate by giving corresponding bounties to competing American exports, - the funds for the purpose to be raised, perhaps, by additional

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funds for the purpose to be raised, perhaps, by additional

duties on tea and silk! But if special rates are given Japanese goods on the Japanese railways in Manchuria that will constitute an unwarranted breach of the principle of equal opportunity, not to be tolerated. The arrangements referred to above were set forth in reliable Japanese newspapers and undoubtedly something of the sort has been attempted.

To sum up:- To set commercial and political matters right in Manchuria, strong pressure should be brought to bear on China, and Japanese cooperation should be demanded in bringing about conditions indispensable to a really open door. British cooperation should be sought in dealing with both China and Japan and also in influencing Russia, when necessary, in regard to her conduct on the northern Manchurian frontier.

July, 1902.

1905
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 9 1906
DEPARTMENT of STATE

DEPT OF STATE
AUG 7 1906
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Mr. Bacon
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BUREAU
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DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1906

CHIEF CLERK
AUG 7 1906
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No. 337. June 29, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, Part II, Volume IV.

Aug 10. 06.

INDEX BUREAU
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FILED

No. 337. June 29, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State,

Subject:

Transmitting Returns of Trade and Trade Reports,
Part II, Volume IV.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 337.
P.

June 29, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In continuation of my No. 308 of May 8th, I have the honor to transmit to you under separate cover duplicate copies of the Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, Part II, Volume IV, dealing with the southern coast ports of China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 837.

June 25, 1920.

To the Honorable

Bainbridge Colby,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 806 of May 8th, I have the honor to transmit to you under separate cover duplicate copies of the Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, Part II, Volume IV, dealing with the southern coast ports of China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

201

BUREAU RECTD. AUG 6 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 338. June 30, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Informing the Department of two drafts on the Secretary of State covering balance of Building Fund available.

INDEX BUREAU AUG 8 1906 FILED

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
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Informing the Department of two drafts on the Secretary of State covering balance of Building Fund available.

UNDER BUREAU
FILED

RECEIVED.
AUG 7 1906
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 338.
P.

June 30, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to refer to the Department's No.130 of April 10th last informing me that the balance of the appropriation for the new Legation buildings at Peking remaining in the Treasury was $3,584.26.

On April 7th last I received the Department's telegraphic instructions to the effect that, pending a settlement with the Warren Manufacturing Company, it would not be considered wise to withdraw from the appropriation a sum greater than $1,000. Accordingly, on April 12th I drew on the Secretary of State for $1,000.

I am now in receipt of the Department's No. 148 of May 14th stating that a final settlement has been made with the above Company for the amount of $1,427,31.

These two items, deducted from the balance in the Treasury on April 10th, as stated in your No. 130, leaves an available sum of $1,156.95.

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have this day drawn on the Secretary of State two drafts covering this amount, (1) $400 payable to the George H. Fuller Desk Company, of San Francisco, for Venetian blinds as per contract, (2) $756.95 for expenses already incurred, which balances the said Building Account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 330. June 30, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's No. 320 of April 10th last informing me that the balance of the appropriation for the new Dentition buildings at Peking remaining in the Treasury was $3,306.80.

On April 7th last I received the Department's telegraphic instructions to the effect that, pending a settlement with the Yarran Manufacturing Company, it would not be desirable to withdraw from the appropriations a sum greater than $1,000. Accordingly, on April 18th I drew on the Secretary of State for $1,000.

I am now in receipt of the Department's No. 349 of May 14th stating that a final settlement has been made with the above Company for the amount of $1,437.31.

These two items, deducted from the balance in the Treasury on April 10th, as stated in your No. 320, leaves an available sum of $1,306.80.

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have this day drawn on the Secretary of State two drafts covering this amount, (1) $600 payable to the George H. Miller Bank Company, of San Francisco, for Venetian blinds as per contract, (2) $750.80 for expenses already incurred, which balances the said Building Account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 339. July 5, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing statement of Passports issued during quarter ending June 30, 1906.

No. 339. July 5, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Inclosing statement of Passports issued during quarter ending June 30, 1906.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 339. July 5, 1906.

H.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of the passports issued at this Legation during the quarter ended June 30th 1906; the amount of the fees collected therefor is eighty dollars ($80.00) which sum has been duly accredited to the United States on the Contingent Account for the same quarter.

Accompanying this despatch I also send the passport applications as per statement.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1/ Statement of passports issued.
2/ Eighty passport applications.
3/ Five old passports returned to the Legation.

No. 340

July 5, 1906.

Subject: Exposition! Jap. 1 at Mukden.

To be found with File No. 908.

No. 341

July 5, 1906.

Subject: Legation Buildings.

To be found with File No. 213.

No. 342

July 6, 1906.

Subject: Riots at Nanchang.
Settlement of.

To be found with File No. 241.

No. 343

July 6, 1906.

Subject: Manchuria - Jap. interests in organization of So. Manch. R'y.

To be found with File No. 343.

No. 344.

July 7, 1906

Subject: Revolutionary agitation &c

To be found with File No. 215

AUG 17 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

7

Return Mrs Pilcher
Ack. receipt
RF

RECEIVED AUG 18 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE.

No. 345. July 10, 1906.

To Mrs J. E. Pilcher
Aug. 20
RF

INDEX BUREAU AUG 22 1906 FILED

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

China's acceptance of the invitation of the Association of Military Surgeons to send delegates to the 15th Annual Meeting at Buffalo, September 11-14, '06.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 345.
P.

July 10, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of April 10th last in regard to the invitation of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States to the Government of China to be represented by delegates at the 15th annual meeting of the Association at Buffalo next September.

I enclose copies of my correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject.

In his reply of the 9th instant Prince Ch'ing informs me that the Superintendent of Trade for the North intends to appoint Ch'en Shih-hua and Chou Kuei-sheng, Military Surgeons of the first rank, as delegates to the 15th annual meeting and that at the time mentioned for the meeting these officials will proceed to the place appointed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:
1. Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ching, May 25,'06.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill, July 9, '06.

July 30, 1906.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 345.

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, May 25, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State directing me to extend on behalf of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, an invitation to the Government of China to be represented at the fifteenth Annual Meeting of that Association, which will be held at Buffalo, New York, on September 11th to 14th, 1906, inclusive.

In forwarding this invitation to Your Highness I may say that both the Department and the Association were very much pleased to receive three delegates sent by your Government to the fourteenth Annual Meeting of this society, held in Detroit in 1905, and would I am sure be glad to learn of the acceptance by the Chinese Government of this second invitation.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 345.

Mr. Rockhill to the Prince of Ch'ing.

Peking, May 25, 1906.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State directing me to extend on behalf of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, an invitation to the Government of China to be represented at the fifteenth Annual Meeting of that Association, which will be held at Buffalo, New York, on September 11th to 14th, 1906, inclusive.

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I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 345.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

(Translation)

Foreign Office, July 9, 1906.

Your Excellency:-

I recently had the honor to receive a despatch from Your Excellency telling me that the Department of State had directed you to extend to the Chinese Government an invitation to send representatives to the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which meeting was to be held at Buffalo, New York, from September 11th to 14th of this year.

Upon receipt of this invitation my Board immediately referred the matter to the Commission for Military reform for their consideration and action, from whom the following reply was subsequently received:

We have received a telegram from the Superintendent of Trade for the North saying that he intends to appoint Ch'en Shih-hua and Chou Kuei-sheng, Military Surgeons of the first rank, as delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Military Surgeons of the United States, and that at the time mentioned for the meeting these officials will proceed to the place appointed.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to send this despatch to Your Excellency that you may be informed of the matter, and I trust you will transmit the information to the Department of State.

A Necessary Despatch.

(SEAL)

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 345.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Rockhill.

(Translation)

Foreign Office, July 9, 1906.

Your Excellency:-

I recently had the honor to receive a despatch from Your Excellency telling me that the Department of State had directed you to extend to the Chinese Government an invitation to send representatives to the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which meeting was to be held at Buffalo, New York, from September 11th to 14th of this year.

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It becomes my duty, therefore, to send this despatch to Your Excellency that you may be informed of the matter, and I trust you will transmit the information to the Department of State.

A Necessary Despatch.

(SEAL)

No. 346

July 10, 1906.

Subject: Whereabouts or fate of Reuben N. Morley.

To be found with File No. 226.

No. 347.

July 13, 1906

Subject: Manchuria. Russian interests in, —

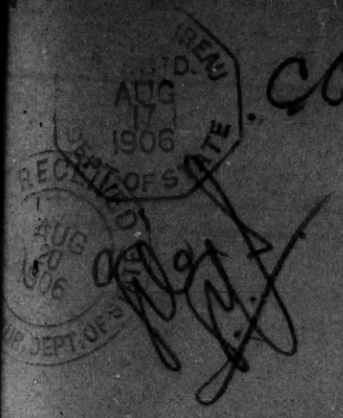
To be found with File No. 205

No. 348

July 13, 1906.

Subject: Indemnity Bond &c.

To be found with File No. 230.



cc.

No. 349. July 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The despatch and receipt of official pouches. Forms mentioned in Department's Circular of May 15th have not been received.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 349.
P.

July 23, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular of May 15th last informing me of certain regulations to be observed in the despatch and receipt of official pouches, and that forms would be furnished by the Department for reporting by open mail on the dates of their departure and receipt.

In reply I beg to inform you that the Legation has not as yet received the above mentioned forms and that therefore I am unable to comply with the instructions of the Department in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

July 13, 1908.

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

cc

RECEIVED
AUG 1906
COMMERCE BUR. DEPT. OF S
CHIEF CLERK
AUG 21 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 350.

July 13, 1906.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
AUG 20 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, 1905, Part II, Volume V.

INDEX BUREAU
AUG 22 1906
FILED

No. 350. July 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, 1905, Part II, Volume V.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 350.
P.

July 13, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

In continuation of my No. 337 of June 29th I have the honor to enclose herewith copies in duplicate of the Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1905, Part II, Volume V, dealing with frontier ports from Lunchow to Tatung.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

(Under separate cover). Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, 1905, Part II, Vol. V.

RECEIVED AUG 18 1906 DIV. DEPT. OF STATE.

RECD. AUG 17 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

cc. Secretary of War

Japan.

Aug. 21

No. 351. July 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Application of Mr. Rockhill for leave of absence with permission to visit Japan.

INDEX BUREAU AUG 24 1906 FILED

No. 351. July 13, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Application of Mr. Rockhill for leave of absence with permission to visit Japan.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 351.
R.

July 13, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I beg to request that you grant me a leave of absence of 45 days with permission to visit Japan, to be availed of during the months of October and November of this year if the public service does not require my presence here at that time.

I have not been absent from Peking since my arrival here in May of last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

AMERICAN LEGATION
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 831.

July 13, 1908.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to request that you grant me a leave of absence of 45 days with permission to visit Japan, to be availed of during the months of October and November of this year if the public service does not require my presence here at that time.

I have not been absent from Peking since my arrival here in July of last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
JUL 14 1906
Department of State.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 13 1906

RECEIVED
JUL 17 1906
DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, July 14, 1906.

Received 9:18 A.M.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

I have already instructed Ney in accordance with your telegram received today but I am tob graphing to him again.

ROCKHILL.

CHIEF CLERK
JUL 16 1906
DEPT. OF STATE

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
D.C.S.

ans 7/24/06

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
JUL 14 1906
Department of State.

From Peking, July 14, 1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 13 1906

Received 9:20A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

July 14, 11 A.M. Concerning Mukden and Antung Consul General Sammons reports impossible to agree question settlements until the Japanese Government has arranged with Chinese Government concerning status present Japanese occupants proposed sites. I am pressing foreign office for immediate establishment maritime customs houses Antung also near Dalny and in North near Russian lines so that all foreign trade Manchuria may have identical customs treatment. Foreign office now promises immediate opening customs at Antung. It says it has formal promise Japanese Minister here will take up question as to Dalny within a few days. It will do what it can to protect general trade from Russian side. I will not press question of settlements for the present as Chinese position is unquestionably difficult. With customs discrimination against Mukden removed our trade will have less grounds complaint against Japanese. Do you approve my action?

ROCKHILL

CONSULAR BUREAU
JUL 30 1906
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
AUG 1 1906
FILED

Ciphered by ~~the Chief Clerk's Office~~,
O.G.S., W.J.K.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

JUL 13 1950

No. 352

July 16, 1906.

Subject: Opening of Mukden and Antung.

To be found with File No. 143.

No. 353

July 18., 1906.

Subject:

Opening of Chang-te-fu to Fr. Trade.

To be found with File No. 346.

No. 354

July 18, 1906.

Subject: Manchuria. Open door in, —

To be found with File No. 551.

No. 355

July 21, 1906.

Subject:

Anti-American Boycott in China.

To be found with File No. 785.

File 7

INDEX BUREAU REC'D SEP 5 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 356.

July 25, 1906.

Lib. Gift for action

CHIEF CLERK SEP 5 1906 DEPT. of STATE

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS RECEIVED SEP 6 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Orig. rec'd. filed
Ord. list to C & L. Sept 6.06

Subject:

Transmitting Part III, Volume I, Return of Trade and Trade Reports for 1905.

INDEX BUREAU SEP 13 1906 FILED

No. 889.

July 25, 1900.

Mr. Hack 111 to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting Part III, Volume I, Return of Trade and Trade Reports for 1900.

Have check

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 356.
P.

July 25, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Continuing my No. 350 of July 13th, I have the honor to send you herewith, under separate cover, copies in duplicate of Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1905, Part III, Volume I, dealing with Imports, and published by order of the Inspector general of Customs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

To accompany this despatch:

Duplicate copies, Return of Trade and Trade Reports for 1905, Part III, Vol. I.

No. 334.

July 25, 1904.

To the President
Main Post,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Confirming my No. 329 of July 15th, I have
the honor to send you herewith, under separate cover,
a copy in Miscellaneous of Foreign and Trade
Reports for 1903, Part III, Volume I, dealing with
Industry, and published by order of the Emperor Regent
of Austria.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Miscellaneous Reports, Foreign and Trade Reports for 1903, Part III, Vol. I.

No. 357

July 25, 1906.

Subject: Passport fees &c

To be found with File No. 786

FROM COPY.

RECEIVED JUL 27 1906 DEPT OF STATE

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS JUL 26 1906 Department of State.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY JUL 26 1906

Peking, July 26, 1906.

Received 9:46 A.M.

D° navy July 27

Confirm

Secretary of State,

Washington.

July 26, 10 A.M. I am informed it is proposed double legation guard. My opinion is that it is quite unnecessary under present conditions and would create a bad impression here. It is impossible quarter 200 men.

ROCKHILL

Cypd 7/30

INDEX BUREAU JUL 30 1906 FILED

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, S.H.Q.

TO THE CHIEF, SECOND DIVISION,

GENERAL STAFF.

SUBJECT: Withdrawal of foreign troops from North China.

From H. A. No. 114. Date-February 28, 1906.

The various Ministers of the Powers have substantially agreed that all foreign troops except the following will be withdrawn, viz:

ENGLAND.

Legation Guard	250 men
Tongku	6 men (in summer only.)
Chingwantao	6 men (in winter only-same men as are at Tongku in summer).
Tientsin	800 men
Shanhaikwan	(a small detachment).
Total	1056 men (about).

. . . . . .

GERMANY.

Legation Guard	300 men
Tientsin	500 men

. . . . . .

FRANCE, JAPAN and ITALY about the same as Germany, except, of France's detachment about 50 men are to be held at Tongku and Chingwantao respectively.

RUSSIA.

Legation Guard	250 men
Tientsin	40 men
Shanhaikwan	9 men

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CLASSIFIED

The foregoing is tentative only but it is regarded as highly probable unless some unforeseen events arise that an agreement will be arrived at and carried out substantially as herein set forth. The German troops, except those indicated herein, will go in any event, the transport having already sailed from Hamburg to Taku, I am informed, and being due to leave the latter place for the former on her home voyage on or about 15 April, 1906.

Very respectfully

G. F. ELLIOTT

Brig. Genl.Comdr.U.S.M.C.

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Very respectfully

G. F. ELLIOTT

Brig. Gen.Comdr.U.S.M.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

July 25, 1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUL 26 1906

PEKING LEGATION GUARD.

Dear Mr. Bacon:-

I am not acquainted with the reasons which led to the decision to double the Peking Legation Guard, if, in fact, such a decision has been arrived at. No reports from China which have reached us through Diplomatic or Consular channels, nor by the press, indicated any need for increased guard, but I believe that disquieting reports did reach the War Department through agents or officers in South China.

In my opinion, we can only accept Mr. Rockhill's judgement that an increased guard is unnecessary, and so inform the War Department. As to whether or not 200 men can be quartered there, is entirely for the military to determine.

Chas. Denby.

See War Dept. letter of Apr. 11.

The Assistant Secretary.

July 26, 1906

....., 190 .

To Mr. Denby for comment

before I take it up with the War and Navy

Departments.

R. B.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

July 27,1906.

Mr. Adee:

Last July Mr. Rockhill suggested that the infantry guard at Peking be replaced by Marines. The War and Navy agreeing to this, the President directed that it be done last August.

This spring - from March to May - there was some correspondence with the War and Navy regarding measures for the protection of the Legation wall. On April 11, the Secy. War recommended that as there was only one company of Marines (about 100 men) to defend the Legation, the guard be increased to two companies of Marines. He also made some suggestions about the Wall.

We sent copy of this letter to Navy May 16 approving the suggestion regarding the Wall but making no comment about the suggested increase of the guard. The Navy Dept. does not appear to have answered this.

To my personal knowledge an increase of the guard by 100 marines has either just left or is about to leave San Francisco under command of Major Myers. The Navy does not appear to have notified us of this.

M.H.

MEMORANDUM.

August 2, 1906

Dear Mr. Bacon:

I submit the papers connected with the Peking Legation Guard.

They cover two subjects:

1° The change of the guard from the Army to the Marine Corps.

and

2° The fortification of the Wall.

List of papers are annexed hereto.

Chas. Denby.

No. 338

July 30, 1906

Subject: Meeting of military surgeons at Buffalo.

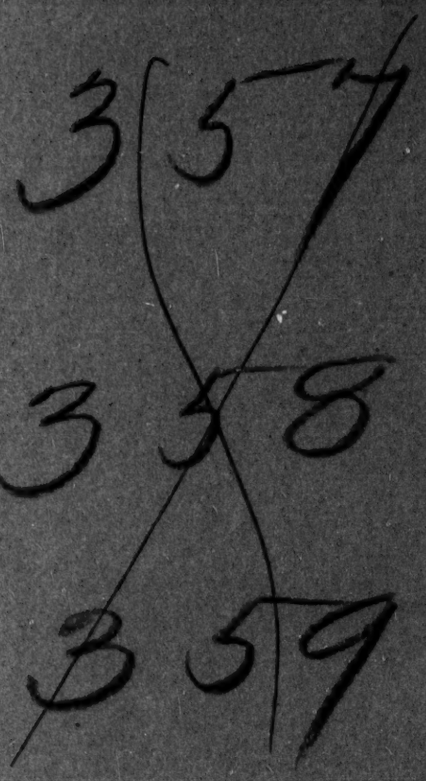
To be found with File No. 386

Tel. July 30. '06

Indemnity for loss in riots
at Nanchang
Space, P.P.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

....., 190 .



No. 359.

July 31, 1906.

Subject:
Customs Service of China.

To be found with File No. 788.

Dispr.

No. ---

July 31, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirming telegrams exchanged regarding the settlement of the Lienchou indemnity.

No. ---

July 31, 1905.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirming telegrams exchanged regarding the

settlement of the Hankow indemnity.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. ---

July 31, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's cipher cablegram of the 26th instant, and to confirm my reply thereto of yesterday's date, as follows:

"Amlegation,

Peking.

Your telegram fourteenth, confidential. In view of the aggravated circumstances (of the aggravated circumstances) of the Lienchou massacre ascertained by full investigation, this Government has decided to demand of China indemnity of ten thousand dollars for each of the five victims, making fifty thousand dollars plus personal losses, if any, not covered by settlement already made. Paragraph. For your own information this sum is arrived at as follows: five thousand for each victim in compensation to relatives, and five thousand each by way of exemplary damages. Paragraph. This Department will be disposed to increase the exemplary proportion to ten thousand if in your opinion and in the light of the actions (?) of other Governments in similar

cases the larger sum would be more appropriate. Instructions by mail. You will also report by cable whether anything in Lay's settlement or in any phase of political conditions in China bears on this demand.

Bacon."

"Secstate,

Washington.

July 30, 4 P.M. At Nan-ch'ang British and French Governments did not ask exemplary damages. Consul General at Canton writes me he doubts if demand for compensation and indemnity will accomplish purpose intended. Period. The amount will be extorted from the people Lienchou who are wretchedly poor, not from guilty officials or responsible parties. He fears it will create ill-feeling against returning missionaries. I concur with his conclusions. I think smaller sum advisable if decision of the Department is final.

Rockhill."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

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cause the larger sum would be more appropriate. In-
structions by mail. You will also report by cable
whether anything in Lay's settlement or in any phase
of political conditions in China bears on this demand.

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Washington.

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Your obedient servant,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, SEP 6 1906
INDEX BUREAU REC'D SEP 5 1906 DEPT. OF STATE
CHIEF CLERK SEP 5 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 360.

July 31, 1906.

Copy of report, in part, to Com. Bureau as B.M. 15473, Sept. 4, 1906. Bureau of Trade Rels.

RECEIVED SEP 12 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEPT. OF STATE.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mr. Arnold's report on the "Decline of the China Tea Trade - a Remedy."

No. 360. July 31, 1906.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mr. Arnold's report on the "Decline of the China Tea Trade - a Remedy."

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 360.
R.

July 31, 1906.

To the Honorable
Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose herewith a report entitled "The Decline of the China Tea Trade; a Remedy", prepared by Mr. Julean H. Arnold, who has recently been appointed Consul to Tamsui.

I commend the report as one of great interest and value.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Mr. Arnold to Mr. Bacon, July 17, 1906, enclosing report on "The Decline of the China Tea Trade".

No. 380.

July 21, 1908.

To the Honorable

Philander C. Knox,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a report entitled "The Decline of the China Tea Trade; a Remedy", prepared by Mr. Julean H. Arnold, who has recently been appointed Consul to Tamsui.

I commend the report as one of great interest and value.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. Arnold to Mr. Bacon, July 17, 1908, enclosing report on "The Decline of the China Tea Trade".

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

SHANGHAI, CHINA,

July 17,1906. 190

Subject; Commerical Report.

Decline of the China Tea Trade;a Remedy.

The Honorable Robert Bacon,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit,in duplicate, a commerical report entitled " Decline of the China Tea Trade;a Remedy."

This topic was suggested to me while in charge at Foochow. My first impression of Foochow was one of mingled surprise and disappointment;surprise,because of the beauty and size of the place;disappointment,because of the smallness in the volume of the foreign trade. The foreign settlement shows unmistakable signs of having been a very prosperous and wealthy port,in fact, no other treaty port in China,with a foreign settlement of the size of the settlement in Foochow can boast of such substantial lordly appearing business and residence houses. These are the creations of the days when its Tea trade made Foochow famous. Many of these lordly "hongs" have been since converted into homes for foreign missions,being no longer in demand for business purposes. I began my investigations into the collapse of the Tea trade with the idea of confining them to the conditions in Foochow,but I soon discovered that this collapse was not confined to Foochow alone nor were the reasons underlying it due to purely local causes,so I decided to extend my investigations over the whole of the China Tea trade. I now submit to you the results of these investigations hoping that they may be brought before the attention of the American Tea Association.

July 17,1906.

Subject: Commercial Report.

Decline of the China Tea Trade;a Remedy.

The Honorable Robert Bacon,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit,in duplicate, a commercial report entitled " Decline of the China Tea Trade;a Remedy."

While topic was suggested to me while in charge at Foochow. My first impression of Foochow was one of mingled surprise and disappointment:surprise,because of the beauty and size of the place;disappointment,because of the smallness in the volume of the foreign trade. The foreign settlement shows unmistakable signs of having been a very prosperous and wealthy port,in fact, no other treaty port in China,with a foreign settlement of the size of the settlement in Foochow,can boast of such substantial, lordly appearing business and residence houses. These are the creations of the days when its Tea trade made Foochow famous. Many of these lordly "homes" have been since converted into homes for foreign missions,being no longer in demand for business purposes. I began my investigations into the collapse of the Tea trade with the idea of confining them to the conditions in Foochow,but I soon discovered that this collapse was not confined to Foochow alone nor were the reasons underlying it due to purely local causes,so I decided to extend my investigations over the whole of the China Tea trade. I now submit to you the results of these investigations hoping that they may be brought before the attention of the American Tea Association.

I must confess having experienced considerable difficulty in securing accurate information as to the statistics which I found necessary to my treatment of the subject, for the Foochow and Shanghai libraries offer scarcely any facilities for research work. I am greatly indebted to Edgar Quakenbush Esq., an expert on Tea, associated with the firm of Geo. H. Macy and Co. of Shanghai for his kindness in carefully perusing the material used by me and for many splendid suggestions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Julean H. Arnold

Acting Vice Consul in Charge,

Foochow, China.

I must confess having experienced considerable difficulty in securing accurate information as to the statistics which I found necessary to my treatment of the subject,for the Toronto and Shanghai libraries offer scarcely any facilities for research work. I am greatly indebted to Edgar Quackenbush Esq.,an expert on Tea,associated with the firm of Geo.H.Mody and Co. of Shanghai for his kindness in carefully perusing the material used by me and for many splendid suggestions.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Late Vice Consul in Charge,

Tsoharn,China.

COMMERCIAL TRADE REPORT.

Subject;

DECLINE OF THE CHINA TEA: A REMEDY.

By Julean H. Arnold,
Vice Consul in Charge,
American Consulate,

Fuchau, China.
May 15, 1906.

COMMERCIAL TRADE REPORT.

Subject:

DECLINE OF THE CHINA TEA: A REMEDY.

By Julean H. Arnold,

Vice Consul in Charge,

American Consulate,

Mukden, China.

May 15, 1908.

The China Tea trade may be said to have begun in the year 1678 when the East India Co. carried to England 4715 pounds of tea as a speculation. As early as 1610, Dutch Traders brought what may be termed samples of tea to England with prices ruling from ten to fifteen pounds sterling per pound. The 4715 pounds which the East India Co. introduced into England was what may be termed a glut on London market for it was several years before it was disposed of. It did not take long for the Anglo-Saxon taste to recognise the refreshing qualities of tea as a beverage, for by 1760, we find the importations of tea amounting to 2,000,000 pounds. By 1780 the imports increased to 20,000,000 pounds, while in 1869 the London market was taking 203,750,000 pounds more than half of which was distributed among Great Britain and her colonies.

In 1837, the first sample of India Tea reached the London market and in 1838, it made its first appearance as an article of commerce, 488 pounds being exported to London. By 1860, the 1,000,000 pound mark was reached and from that time on, India Tea became a factor in the world's tea trade. In 1865, China was furnishing the non-tea producing countries with 96% of all the teas consumed, India and Java furnishing the remainder. Thus up to 1865, through a period of two hundred years from the introduction of tea in England, it may be said that China held the tea trade of the world. The last forty years, 1865 to 1905, has seen some extraordinary developments in the tea consuming world. It is with these developments that I intend to deal. I purpose to show that China has lost her hold on the world's tea trade and to offer a remedy whereby she may in part at least regain her position.

China

The China Tea trade may be said to have begun in the year 1678 when the East India Co. carried to England 4718 pounds of tea as a speculation. As early as 1810, Yuton Traders brought what may be termed samples of tea to England with prices ruling from ten to fifteen pounds sterling per pound. The 4718 pounds which the East India Co. introduced into England was what may be termed a glut on London market for it was several years before it was disposed of. It did not take long for the Anglo-Saxon taste to recognize the refreshing qualities of tea as a beverage, for by 1760, we find the importations of tea amounting to 5,000,000 pounds. By 1780 the imports increased to 20,000,000 pounds, while in 1889 the London market was taking 202,750,000 pounds more than half of which was distributed among Great Britain and her colonies.

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China

CHINA TEA TRADE.

By a glance at Table No.1 appended hereto, it becomes apparent that the exports of tea from China reached their highest point in 1886, when the total exports equalled 2,250,000 piculs (300,000,000 pounds). From 1886 to 1905, a gradual decline is to be noted, the total exports having dropped to 1,300,000 piculs (173,500,000 pounds) Black tea in 1865, supplied 80% of the total exports; green 19%; brick 1% while in 1905, black supplied 44%; green 19%; brick 37%. The total exports in 1905 showed an increase of 19% over the exports of 1865 and a decrease of 44% over the exports of 1886. The rapid decline in the China tea export trade from 1886 to 1905 is not due to any particular local causes in any particular tea producing locality nor has it been centered in any one community.

DECLINE IN THE TEA TRADE OF THE SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE VALLEY PORTS.

All the teas of this region go through Hankow and Shanghai. Table No. 2 appended herewith shows that the total tea exports from these ports reached their highest mark in 1880, 102,500,000 pounds. From 1880 to 1905 there has been a steady falling off for in 1905 the total exports are represented by 55,000,000 pounds, a loss of 47% in 1905 over 1880. The dotted black line in the Table No.2 representing the exports to the United Kingdom recedes from point 72,5000,000 pounds in 1878 to point 9,000,000 pounds in 1901 and, as a matter of fact, to a point much lower in 1905, but owing to the Boxer troubles of 1900 and the Russo-Japanese war in 1903-1905, the actual exports to the United Kingdom for three years embrace considerable of Russia's imports which previously went overland through Kiakhta and Siberia and by steamer

to

CHINA TEA TRADE.

By a glance at Table No.1 appended hereto, it becomes apparent that the exports of tea from China reached their highest point in 1886, when the total exports equalled 3,250,000 piculs (300,000,000 pounds). From 1886 to 1908, a gradual decline is to be noted, the total exports having dropped to 1,800,000 piculs (175,500,000 pounds) Black tea in 1886, supplied 80% of the total exports; green 19%; brick 1% while in 1908, black supplied 44%; green 39%; brick 17%. The total exports in 1908 showed an increase of 19% over the exports of 1886 and a decrease of 44% over the exports of 1886. The rapid decline in the China tea export trade from 1886 to 1908 is not due to any particular local causes in any particular tea producing locality nor has it been centered in any one community.

DECLINE IN THE TEA TRADE OF THE SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE VALLEY PORTS.

All the teas of this region go through Hankow and Shanghai. Table No. 2 appended herewith shows that the total tea exports from these ports reached their highest mark in 1880, 102,500,000 pounds. From 1880 to 1908 there has been a steady falling off for in 1908 the total exports are represented by 56,000,000 pounds, a loss of 47% in 1908 over 1880. The dotted black line in the Table No.2 representing the exports to the United Kingdom receded from point 72,5000,000 pounds in 1878 to point 9,000,000 pounds in 1901 and, as a matter of fact, to a point much lower in 1908, but owing to the Boxer troubles of 1900 and the Russo-Japanese war in 1903-1905, the actual exports to the United Kingdom for three years embraced considerable of Russia's imports which previously went overland through Kiakhta and Siberia and by steamer

to

to Odessa and Batoum, especially Odessa. Hence the lines representing Great Britain and Russia for 1900-1905 should approximately change places as the total consumption of China Tea in Great Britain in 1905 was but 6,600,000 pounds. While the exports from these ports to the United Kingdom have dwindled to almost nothing, the exports to the United States have increased in a more or less up and down sort of a way from 12,000,000 pounds in 1878 to 19,000,000 pounds in 1905. The 30,000,000 mark reached in 1902 was due to the fact that the market was somewhat depleted the year before in anticipation in America of the rescinding of the ten cents per pound duty levied for the Spanish war. The export trade to Russia has risen more uniformly than that to America, rising from an inconsiderable quantity in 1878 to 34,000,000 pounds in 1900, not including overland shipments, and to a much higher amount since. Two-thirds of the tea exported from Hankow now goes to Russia. Table No.3 appended herewith shows the relative positions of the exports of black and of green teas to the United Kingdom and to the United States. Great Britain has never taken any considerable quantities of Green tea; thus, when the British trade fell off it was black tea which suffered. The green tea exports to America from Shanghai run about three times as high as the black tea exports, in fact, the bulk of this green tea trade is with the United States.

THE FOOCHOW TEA TRADE.

Passing from Shanghai and the Yangtze Ports, we come to Foochow, the one time center of the black tea trade. The famous Bohea Hills (Wu I Shan) teas were at one time the favorites in the British market, but a glance at Table No.4 will readily convince one that

Great

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lines representing Great Britain and Russia for 1900-
1908 should approximately change places as the total
consumption of China Tea in Great Britain in 1908 was
but 6,600,000 pounds. While the exports from these
ports to the United Kingdom have dwindled to almost
nothing, the exports to the United States have increased
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000 pounds in 1878 to 19,000,000 pounds in 1908. The
30,000,000 mark reached in 1902 was due to the fact that
the market was somewhat depleted the year before in
anticipation in America of the rescinding of the ten
cents per pound duty levied for the Spanish war. The
export trade to Russia has risen more uniformly than
that to America, rising from an inconsiderable quantity
in 1878 to 84,000,000 pounds in 1900 not including over-
land shipments and to a much higher amount since. Two-
thirds of the tea exported from Hankow now goes to
Russia. Table No.3 appended herewith shows the relative
positions of the exports of black and of green teas to
the United Kingdom and to the United States. Great
Britain has never taken any considerable quantities of
Green tea since when the British trade fell off it was
black tea which suffered. The green tea exports to
America from Shanghai run about three times as high as
the black tea exports, in fact, the bulk of this green
tea trade is with the United States.

THE PUCHOW TEA TRADE.

Passing from Shanghai and the Yangtze Ports
we come to Foochow, the one time center of the black
tea trade. The famous Bohea Hills (Wu I Shan) teas
were at one time the favorites in the British market, but
a glance at Table No.4 will readily convince one that
Great

Great Britain no longer cares for the delicately flavored Congous which in 1880 found favor in the London market to the extent of 62,500,000 pounds and in Australia and New Zealand to the extent of 20,000,000 pounds, these have been almost entirely replaced in these markets by India and Ceylon teas. In 1904, Great Britain took the insignificant sum of 1,500,000 pounds while Australia and New Zealand were satisfied with 392,000 pounds. Foochow produces little or no green teas hence the displacement of black teas in the British markets by India and Ceylon teas has dealt to the Foochow trade a heavier blow than that suffered by the Shanghai and Yangtze Ports' trade. The lines in Table No.4 show how insignificant has been the Foochow trade with The United States and Russia up to 1886 as compared with her trade up to that time with Great Britain and Australia. In 1886 the total export trade rose to its higest mark, 105,000,000 pounds since then its decline has been of a most startling nature for in 1905 it equals the small sum of 16,500,000 pounds, a decline of 84% over a period of twenty five years. A glance at Table No.4 will show plainly the magnitude of this loss.

OTHER PORTS.

Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley Ports along with Foochow represents about .7 of the tea export trade interests of China hence it is unnecessary to enter into detailed accounts in regard to the export trade of Amoy, Canton, Kowloon and Lappa nor it is necessary to deal with Formosa Tea Trade in connection with China, for, while the Formosa trade was at one time reckoned in the returns for China, it is now either to be reckoned separately or in conjunction with Japan. The tea trade of Amoy now consists of no more than re-export

Formosa

Great Britain no longer cares for the delicately flavored Congous which in 1880 found favor in the London market to the extent of 82,800,000 pounds and in Australia and New Zealand to the extent of 20,000,000 pounds have been almost entirely replaced in these markets by India and Ceylon teas. In 1904 Great Britain took the insignificant sum of 1,500,000 pounds while Australia and New Zealand were satisfied with 282,000 pounds. Foochow produces little or no green teas hence the displacement of black teas in the British markets by India and Ceylon teas has dealt to the Foochow trade a heavier blow than that suffered by the Shanghai and Yangtze Ports' trade. The lines in Table No.4 show how insignificant has been the Foochow trade with The United States and Russia up to 1886 as compared with her trade up to that time with Great Britain and Australia. In 1886 the total export trade rose to its highest mark, 108,000,000 pounds since then its decline has been of a most startling nature for in 1908 it equals the small sum of 16,800,000 pounds, a decline of 84% over a period of twenty five years. A glance at Table No.4 will show plainly the magnitude of this loss.

OTHER PORTS.

Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley Ports along with Foochow represents about .7 of the tea export trade interests of China hence it is unnecessary to enter into detailed accounts in regard to the export trade of Amoy, Canton, Kowloon and Lappa nor it is necessary to deal with Formosa Tea Trade in connection with China, for, while the Formosa trade was at one time reckoned in the returns for China, it is now either to be reckoned separately or in conjunction with Japan. The tea trade of Amoy now consists of no more than re-export

Formosa

Formosa trade. Through the enterprising efforts of the Japanese Government, the harbor at Kelung in Formosa is being improved to allow of direct shipment to America. Already much has been done toward that end as is evidenced by the following returns of direct shipments:

1902	via Amoy	15,717.095 lbs.	Direct	1,794,696	lbs
1903	"	14,722,950 "	"	4,703,920	"
1904	"	11,156,420 "	"	6,061,120	"
1905	"	9,896,356 "	"	8,165,560	"

It is to be expected within a few years that the Amoy transit trade will entirely give way to direct shipments from Formosa.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHINA TEAS.

In connection with the exports of China Teas, it may be of some interest to note the changes in the distribution over a period of forty years. Table No.5 sets forth the distribution of the tea exports of China to the various tea consuming countries from 1871-1900 and Table No.5 A shows the distribution for the years 1865-1885-1899 and 1904. As will be noted, the China Tea export trade has been saved from a complete collapse by the steady growth in the Russian imports. Japan and Formosa Teas have encroached upon the American demand to such an extent as to prevent China's profitting by the increased consumption due to the increased population in America.

CHINA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD'S TEA TRADE.

While noting the distribution of China Teas among the various tea consuming countries, it may be of some interest to compare the exports of China teas with those of the other tea producing countries. This comparison is well illustrated in Table No.5. In

1884

Formosa trade. Through the enterprising efforts of the Japanese Government, the harbor at Keelung in Formosa is being improved to allow of direct shipment to America. Already much has been done toward that end as is evidenced by the following returns of direct shipments:

1902	via Amoy	15,717,098 lbs.	Direct 1,794,896 lbs
1903	"	14,722,980 "	" 4,702,920 "
1904	"	11,188,420 "	" 6,021,120 "
1905	"	9,898,886 "	" 8,168,660 "

It is to be expected within a few years that the Amoy transit trade will entirely give way to direct shipments from Formosa.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHINA TEAS.

In connection with the exports of China Teas, it may be of some interest to note the changes in the distribution over a period of forty years. Table No.8 sets forth the distribution of the tea exports of China to the various tea consuming countries from 1871-1900 and Table No.8 A shows the distribution for the years 1885-1888-1899 and 1904. As will be noted, the China Tea export trade has been saved from a complete collapse by the steady growth in the Russian imports. Japan and Formosa Teas have encroached upon the American demand to such an extent as to prevent China's profiting by the increased consumption due to the increased population in America.

CHINA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD'S TEA TRADE.

While noting the distribution of China Teas among the various tea consuming countries it may be of some interest to compare the exports of China teas with those of the other tea producing countries. This comparison is well illustrated in Table No.8. In

1884, the world's tea consumption (non-tea producing countries) was 372,000,000 pounds; of this amount, China furnished 268,000?000 pounds or about 72%, India and Ceylon furnished 68,000,000 pounds or 18%, and Japan and Formosa about 10%. During the succeeding twenty years (1884-1904) the world's consumption almost doubled. Of the 644,000,000 pounds consumed in 1904, India and Ceylon contributed 56%, China 30%, Japan and Formosa 11%, and Java 3%. Thus by way of summary, we may say that China in 1860 supplied 97% of the world's consumption, in 1871, 86%, in 1884 72%, and in 1904, 30%. The India and Ceylon Tea merchants in 1888 celebrated passing the 50% mark in the matter of supplying the British market, they may now celebrate having passed the 50% mark in the matter of supplying the markets of the world. Another twenty years of this sort of a decline on the part of the China tea trade coupled with a continuation of the present enterprising spirit of the India and Ceylon tea merchants, will see the China Tea Trade relegated to the pages of history.

GROWTH OF THE INDIA TEA TRADE.

As already mentioned, the India tea trade really began to assume a place inthe British market by 1865, when 2,500,000 lbs. found its way into the London market. By 1885 this trade increased twenty seven fold, the imports into Great Britain for that year being 68,160,000 lbs. A notable event in connection with the India tea trade was the Jubilee in 1888 at which time the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of India tea into the British market was celebrated. It was then announced that the trade returns for 1887 showed the imports of India tea into

Great

1884, the world's tea consumption (non-tea producing countries) was 372,000,000 pounds; of this amount, China furnished 288,000,000 pounds or about 72%, India and Ceylon furnished 68,000,000 pounds or 18%, and Japan and Formosa about 10%. During the succeeding twenty years (1884-1904) the world's consumption almost doubled. Of the 644,000,000 pounds consumed in 1904, India and Ceylon contributed 58%, China 30%, Japan and Formosa 11%, and Java 3%. Thus by way of summary, we may say that China in 1860 supplied 97% of the world's consumption, in 1871, 86%, in 1884 72%, and in 1904, 30%. The India and Ceylon Tea merchants in 1888 celebrated passing the 50% mark in the matter of supplying the British market. They may now celebrate having passed the 50% mark in the matter of supplying the markets of the world. Another twenty years of this sort of a decline on the part of the China tea trade coupled with a continuation of the present enterprising spirit of the India and Ceylon tea merchants, will see the China Tea Trade relegated to the pages of history.

GROWTH OF THE INDIA TEA TRADE.

As already mentioned, the India tea trade really began to assume a place in the British market by 1865, when 2,800,000 lbs. found its way into the London market. By 1888 this trade increased twenty seven fold, the imports into Great Britain for that year being 58,180,000 lbs. A notable event in connection with the India tea trade was the Jubilee in 1888 at which time the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of India tea into the British market was celebrated. It was then announced that the trade returns for 1887 showed the imports of India tea into

Great

Great Britain to have crossed the 50% mark, taking the position occupied the year before by China tea. From that time forward, India and Ceylon tea exports advanced by leaps and bounds, until in 1905, we find that India and Ceylon teas have simply driven China tea out of the market. The British Customs Returns for the year 1905 show that there was consumed in the British market but 6,662,000 pounds of China tea, this being but 2.5% of the total consumption. A glance at Tables Nos. 6 and 7, appended herewith will show the relative consumption of India and China teas over a period of forty years. When we take into consideration the fact that the total consumption in the United Kingdom has risen from 76,000,000 lbs. in 1860 to 260,000,000 lbs. in 1905, we may begin to appreciate the phenomonal growth of the India and Ceylon tea trade in the British market and to realize the gravity of the situation in regard to the almost complete collapse of the China tea trade in this market. Thus over a period of forty years, China tea has dropped from a position of supplying over 97% of the British consumption to a position of supplying 2% (2½%) while the amount of tea consumed in the British market has risen 360% during the same period. The displacement of China tea in the Australasian market has been even more complete than in the British home market. Australasia which in 1888 took 23,000,000 lbs. from Foochow direct, from 1900 to 1905 took practically nothing. The total imports from all of China for 1904 did not exceed 600,000 lbs. while her imports of India and Ceylon tea for 1904 were 31,500,000 pounds. Australasia per capita consumption is far in excess of that of any other country, being upwards of eight pounds per annum. In 1905 her total consumption was

36,000,000

Great Britain to have crossed the 80% mark, taking the position occupied the year before by China tea. From that time forward, India tea exports advanced by leaps and bounds, until in 1908, we find that India tea and Ceylon have simply driven China tea out of the market. The British Customs Returns for the year 1908 show that there was consumed in the British market but 6,682,000 pounds of China tea, this being but 2.8% of the total consumption. A glance at Tables Nos. 6 and 7, appended herewith will show the relative consumption of India and China teas over a period of forty years. When we take into consideration the fact that the total consumption in the United Kingdom has risen from 76,000,000 lbs. in 1860 to 380,000,000 lbs. in 1908, we may begin to appreciate the phenomenal growth of the India and Ceylon tea trade in the British market and to realize the gravity of the situation in regard to the almost complete collapse of the China tea trade in this market. Time was a period of forty years, China tea has dropped from a position of supplying over 97% of the British consumption to a position of supplying 2% while the amount of tea consumed in the British market has risen 380% during the same period. The displacement of China tea in the Australasian market has been even more complete than in the British home market. Australasia which in 1888 took 23,000,000 lbs. from Foochow direct, from 1900 to 1908 took practically nothing. The total imports from all of China for 1904 did not exceed 600,000 lbs. while her imports of India and Ceylon tea for 1904 were 31,600,000 pounds. Australasia per capita consumption is far in excess of that of any other country, being upwards of eight pounds per annum. In 1908 her total consumption was 38,000,000

35,000,000 lbs; of this amount China supplied but 600,000 lbs., or less than 2% of the total.

Chisholm in his Handbook of Commercial Geography says "Outside of Asia, people of English and Russian race are by the greatest consumers of tea. Of the total amount exported from all countries in one year, the United Kingdom takes not far from one half, Russia one fifth, America (chiefly United States and Canada) about one sixth, Australia and New Zealand about one eighteenth. The rate of consumption per head of the United Kingdom is about six pounds per years; and this proportion is even exceeded among the peoples of Australia and New Zealand. The Dutch who were the first to introduce tea into Europe, still consume a considerable amount relatively to population, and so also do the Belgians; but in other European countries outside of Russia, the consumption is insignificant." Thus the loss of the British market to China has meant the placing of India and Ceylon teas in the position of first importance in supplying the tea consuming markets of the world. That India and Ceylon teas are gaining a foothold in markets other than Great Britain and Australasia, is evident as will be noted in Table No.5B showing the distribution of India and Ceylon Teas.

REASONS FOR BRITISH PREFERENCE FOR INDIA TEA.

In 1888, the Imperial Maritime Customs taking cognisance of the fact that China was losing her tea trade, entered into elaborate investigations, the results of which were published in a special report. The essence of this report might well be summed up in the words of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs. "Not only is China the native place of tea, but Chinese tea is superior in flavor to all other teas. And yet although

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the export of China tea has gone on increasing, a large proportion of the increasing tea drinkers in England, take India's instead of China's black teas, and in America take Japan's instead of China's green teas. The cause of this is not that the raw product, the leaf, has deteriorated in China, but rather because India and Japan take so much greater pains to prepare their teas well that not only do the teas keep without changing but they can be sold cheaper than China teas, so well, do their painstaking producers know how to save money." The Hankow Commissioner in the same report states "It seems incredible that those to whom a few pence more per pound can make or no difference reject the beautiful, delicate, flavored, China tea, for its rival the inferior India leaf." The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Report of Subcommittee of Experts on the Deterioration of Tea, dated 1888, states "No one ever heard of India or Ceylon tea being recommended as being of superior flavor to China tea. It is in the matter of flavor that we look for the rivival of the China tea trade." The following table taken from a number of analyses made by Prof. Dittmar show clearly the effect of allowing the water to stand on the tea leaves five minutes and ten minutes respectively, and the varying amounts of theine and tannin given off by China, Ceylon, and India teas:-

	Five minutes' infusion.		Ten minutes' infusion.	
	Theine	Tannin	Theine	Tannin
China	2.58	3.06	2.79	3.78
Ceylon	3.15	5.87	3.29	7.31
India	3.63	6.77	3.73	8.09

"From this it will be seen that, though India tea contains 25% more theine than China tea, it also contains 100%

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more tannin. Longer infusions add only to the tannin that passes into the solution, and as excess of tannin impedes digestion, prolonged infusion is hurtful, and ought to be avoided." To the tannin of tea infusion is due what is known as the strength of the tea. The British taste has been educated away from the delicate, wholesome China Tea to a preference for the strong, pungent, unwholesome India Tea. Sir Robert Hart struck the key note when he said "they can be sold cheaper than China teas." The British public get more for their money in the strong, syrupy India and Ceylon Teas which will stand several infusions before the leaf is exhausted, than they would secure out of the China leaf. This then is the principal reason for the British preference for India and Ceylon Teas. The merchants dealing in India and Ceylon Teas have been in part responsible for educating the British public away from the China leaf. They have advertised their teas in every conceivable manner. In addition to this, the fact that the stocks in the India and Ceylon Tea plantations are held in large amounts by British capitalists, gives to India and Ceylon Teas much gratuitous advertising in the British market. I dare say the fact that India and Ceylon Teas are a product of the British Empire has assisted somewhat in bringing it into favor in Great Britain and in Australasia; although as already set forth the greatest factor for bringing it into favor has been its cheapness.

What are the chances of China tea regarding a foothold in the British market? The only way in which this can be accomplished is by a system of advertising with the aim in view of educating the British taste away from the India and Ceylon leaf. The India & Ceylon Tea merchants and the stock-holders in India & Ceylon Tea plantations will not be content to sit idly by while any such process is going

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What are the chances of China tea regaining a foothold in the British market? The only way in which this can be accomplished is by a system of advertising with the aim in view of educating the British taste away from the India and Ceylon leaf. The India & Ceylon Tea merchants and the stock-holders in India & Ceylon Tea plantations will not be content to sit idly by while any such process is going

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on, especially so, considering the fact that the conditions in the Indian and Ceylon markets during recent years are such that the supply has increased faster than the demand resulting in low andunprofitable prices and necessitating the seeking of new markets, (see Table No. 8, showing decline in price of India tea.). Producers are busily engaged seeking relief from the introduction of economies and from the enlargement of markets other than that in the United Kingdom.(see Table No. 5B showing distribution of India and Ceylon teas). Moreover India and Ceylon enjoy the advantages of absolute freedom from taxation, a large number of flushes of leaf in the year, the consequent greater yield per acre than the China tea, and comparative nearness to the consuming markets. Hence in face of these facts the reintroduction of China tea into the British market would entail a vast expenditure of energy and capital and some years before the results to be realized would in any way be commensurate with the efforts expended. There are safer avenues open to the China tea trade. Although the India and Ceylon teas are being gradually introduced into the American and Russian market, these markets are as strongly pro-China and pro-Japan tea so far as the tastes of people are concerned. as the British markets are pro-India and Ceylon tea.

THE RUSSIAN MARKET.

China's tea trade with Russia is her only tea trade which has shown a steady, healthful growth. This trade has risen steadily ever since its inception as will be noted by a glance at the Table No.5 which shows exports of China Tea to Russia. In 1899, Russia including Russian Manchuria took 132,000,000 pounds of China tea, over one-half of China's total export.

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During the Boxer troubles and the Russo-Japanese war, 1900-1905, it was difficult to estimate the exports of China tea to Russia owing to the fact that a great part of this trade was handled through the London market. I do not intend, in dealing with this subject, to suggest ways and means of increasing the trade with Russia, for I am unfamilar with commercial conditions as they obtain in Russia. In passing, it might be suggested that India and Ceylon are laboring strenuously to secure a foothold in the Russian market. Unless the China tea merchants study the Russian market with an aim in view of trying to meet any changing conditions, they may soon awake only to find that the Russian trade too has gone over to the India and Ceylon side of the balance. Already Ceylon is shipping tea dust to Hankow in large quantities to blend with the China tea in the manufacture of brick tea. The particularly sad feature concerning the Russian market lies in the fact that the poverty of the Russian peasants combined with the excessive import taxes levied on tea by the Russian Government rather tends to discourage the use of tea among any but the wealthier classes. The Russian peasant wants a cheap tea, If India and Ceylon can place their teas within the reach of this class, they can establish themselves in the Russian market.

AMERICA AS A MARKET FOR CHINA TEA.

The Table of comparative consumptions (No. 8) shows that the American (United States) per capita consumption in 1905 was about the same as it was fifty years ago, that is about 1.5 pounds per annum. The fact that the population has increased from 23,000,000 in 1850 to 80,000,000 in 1905 accounts for the increased consumption and increased imports as noted in Table No.9. In 1850 the total imports

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The Table of comparative consumptions (No. 8) shows that the American (United States) per capita consumption in 1908 was about the same as it was fifty years ago, that is about 1.8 pounds per annum. The fact that the population has increased from 23,000,000 in 1850 to 80,000,000 in 1908 accounts for the increased consumption and increased imports as noted in Table No.9. In 1850 the total

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imports of tea amounted to 30,000,000 pounds, while in 1905 amounted to 105,000,000 pounds, an increase proportionate only with the increase in population. Up to 1865, China supplied all of tea consumed in the American market. (see Table No.9) The following table shows the relative % exported by the tea producing countries to the United States:-

	1860	1865	1875	1885	1895	1905.
China	100%	75%	47%	41%	42%	40.3%
Japan	--	25%	47%	46%	39%	32%
Formosa	--	--	--	6%	11%	15%	17.2%
India and Ceylon	--	--	--	2.5%	4%	10.5%

In all my tabulations, Formosa is considered separately. Up to 1895, the Formosa returns may be considered as being an addition to the returns for China, while from 1896 to the present they may be reckoned as belonging to Japan.

JAPAN'S TEA EXPORTS.

It may be said that practically all of Japan's tea exports go to America. The British never have taken to Japan teas so they have never secured a foothold in the British market. Although the exports of tea from Japan to America made great headway from 1865 to 1880, yet from 1880 to 1905, they remained more or less uniform. The Tea Expert Sub-committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce in their report of 1887 wrote "The enlightened policy of the Japanese Government in charging only $1.00 a picul (133 1/3 pounds) on exported tea has enabled the Japanese to produce an article similar in most respects to Young Hyson, which so successfully competed with it, that it has reduced the values of China green teas below the cost of production. China tea is still saleable in the United States and Canada

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1860---1868---1876---1886---1898---1908.

China-------100%-----78%-----47%-----4%----12%----40.8%

Japan------- -- ----22%-----47%----16%----39%-----32%

Formosa----- -- --- -- ---- ---- 6%-----11%----18%----17.2%

India and Ceylon---------- 2.8%---- 4%----10.8%

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on about a par with Japan tea but for several years China green tea has been a very unprofitable business both for the maker and the shipper." It is a surprise to me that an enlightened government such as Japan should impose any tax whatsoever on exported tea for she certainly knows that so long as an article of export does not enjoy a monopolistic position as regards command of supply and of price, any imposts levied on that article give to her competitors an added advantage in the latter's efforts to command the markets for the article in question. One of the advantages enjoyed by the India and Ceylon teas is absolute freedom from export imposts or discriminating taxes of any kind. Although more than one half of the green tea, that is to say unfermented tea, consumed in America is furnished by Japan, yet there is such a difference in taste between Japan Tea and China green tea, that it seems that the Japan Teas have just about reached the height of their popularity, for the Japan Tea Trade has not shown any notable advances during the past fifteen years. India and Ceylon teas are competing very strongly with Japan Teas in the Canadian market and it will be interesting to note the results this competition during the next ten years. The Oriental economist for 1905 attributes the lack of any advance in the Japan Tea exports during the past few years to the rise in prices! The price of economies have risen to such an extent as to increase the cost of production thus tend to prevent any increase in the trade.

FORMOSA TEA TRADE.

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James W. Davidson, the leading authority on matters pertaining to Formosa, in an article on Formosa tea in 1908, stated that Formosa tea has the highest

pro rata value of any tea produced in the world. Practically all of the delicately flavored Oolongs produced in Formosa go to America. In 1869, a trial shipment of 285,000 lbs. was shipped direct from Formosa to New York, marking the introduction of Formosa tea into the American market. In 1885 these exports reached 14,500,000 lbs. being 11% of the total amount of tea imported into America for that year. In 1904, the tea exports from Formosa reached 17,500,000 lbs. Thus the Formosa tea trade with America has showed a steadier and more healthful growth than that of any other country, the Formosan Oolongs having entirely replaced the Amoy Oolongs which (the latter) at one time meant so much to the trade of that port. About 25 years ago, the Tea Trade of Amoy produced an annual revenue of $3,000,000 to that port, now it is nil.

INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS IN AMERICA.

India and Ceylon teas have never been popular in America (United States) and it is distinctly to the credit of the American tea drinking public that they have not. Table No. 5B shows how India and Ceylon teas are struggling to gain a foothold in the American and Russian markets. Having conquered the greatest market in the non-tea-producing world, they are now looking for new worlds to conquer, and Russia and America are receiving their special attentions. The India and Ceylon tea-merchants are being taxed to defray the expenses of advertising their teas in America, and every effort is being put forward to win the American market from China, Japan and Formosa. Already China Tea is being rapidly ousted from the Canadian market, for of the 24,000,000 lbs. of tea consumed in Canada about 1/2 is India and Ceylon Tea, and of the remainder, the greater part is Japan Tea. It therefore behooves the Chinese tea producer, the merchant handling China tea, the Chinese tea guilds,

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and the Chinese Government to awaken to the conditions confronting them and to step in and place their seal upon the American market.

HOW CHINA TEA MAY WIN THE AMERICAN MARKET. AND WHAT THE AMERICAN MARKET MAY MEAN TO IT.

That the American tea market is capable of a great degree of development is not for one instant to be questioned. The per capita consumptions of tea in America and England in 1840, were about equal. From 1840 to 1905 the British per capita consumption rose from 1.5 to 6.4 pounds, while the American consumption showed no appreciable rise. The American taste has been educated to a preference for coffee, the consumption of coffee having increased from 2.8 lbs. per capita in 1830 to 11.8 in 1899. (See Table No. 11 for comparative per capita consumptions of tea and coffee) Coffee drinking is more expensive than tea, for it must be remembered that one pound of tea will produce more than three times the infusion of one pound of coffee. It cannot be said of the American preference for coffee that it is a matter of price. Every school boy knows that coffee is much less wholesome than tea, that coffee is an intoxicant while tea is a sedative, that cofee tends to impair the digestive functions, while tea when properly prepared assists in digestion. In this connection we might quote the words of Lao Yu, an early Chinese writer, who said concerning tea:- "It tempers the spirits and harmonizes the mind, dispels lassitude and releives fatigue, awakens thought and prevents drowsiness, lightens and refreshens the body and clears the perceptive faculty." There has been a desire on the part of certain societies, who claim to have the interests at heart of the American people, to educate them away from excessive coffee drinking. Like much of the ill-

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directed temperance agitation, these offer no special substitute for that which they would take away. Post, the promotor of Postum Cereal, has taken advantage of this movement and I dare say has made several millions of dollars during the past few years out of his substitute for coffee. The fall noted in the consumption of coffee since 1900 (See Table No. 12) is undoubtedly due, in part at least, to the demand which Post has created by judicious advertising for his Postum Cereal. Now, while he is hammering away in the papers and magazines throughout the country advertising the deleterious effects of coffee, let the Chinese tea merchants come to the front and advocate the substitution of the delicately flavored, wholesome China tea for the unwholesome coffee. Postum Cereal lacks in staying qualities. Once the people are educated to take tea, they will always demand it. Witness the hold tea has upon the peoples of Great Britain and Australasia. The lack of intemperance among the Chinese is attributed to the fact that they consume so much tea, therefore have no particular desire for anything else in the way of beverages. There is no place where advertising has been carried to such a high state of perfection as in America, and there are no people who are more susceptible to effective advertising than are the Americans. What would Postum Cereal or Grape Nuts amount to were it not for the copious advertising which commend them to the attention of the public. Witness the enormous sale of Quaker Oats as a breakfast food as compared to the sale of any other oats similarly prepared. There are hundreds of concerns which could supply a similar breakfast food at a much less cost than Quaker Oats, but the public have been educated to want Quaker Oats, and itb takes them at the manufacturer's own price. Now, as to China tea, we may ask has it

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ever been properly advertised before the American public. No one can say that it has. Sign boards, advertising brands of tea put up expressly for local grocers do not advertise tea. Tea sets, and crokery given away with each coupon extracted from each chest of tea do not advertise tea. Sign boards are simply advertising mile stones, serving as nothing more than reminders to something already in mind. As for prizes, the public know that they pay the price for them. If you advertise China teas properly, the advertiser must first and foremost reach the house-wife. Once he has interested the house-wife, the remainder of the household will, with little difficulty, fall in line. The American house wife does the shopping and once you have educated her to discard a portion of her coffee for China tea, you have won half the battle. There are several ways in which her attention may be directed to the virtues of China tea. Firstly, through the advertising pages of the popular magazines, especially such magazines as command the attention of women. I dare say one could go through the whole category of American magazines for June and July for this year and not find a word about tea of any kind, whereas it would be a difficult matter to find one in which either Grape Nuts, Postum Cereal, Quaker Oats or even coffee is not advertised. Many of the tea dealers claim it does not pay to advertise. I may ask, who has made the greater profits during the past few years, in proportion to the amount of trade transacted, the Postum Cereal Co. or the China tea dealers? The China tea dealers have always worked on the basis that the goods were there; if the public wants them it can come and pay the price. Postum Cereal has worked on the basis that the public is there if the goods want the public

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they must go after it. Again, it has been stated that it is no use to attempt to advertise tea, for tea is as old as the hills on which it is produced, therefore every body knows what it is, and if he wants it he will buy it. This is a grieveus error. The American people have never learned the virtues of good tea. They have never learned how to prepare tea properly. They should be taught how to distinguish between good and inferior tea; how to prepare tea and how to drink tea. When they are taught these thay cannot but like tea. Post tought pepple to drink Postum Cereal. He stationed girls in grocery stores, in department stores, and in county fairs and, in short, in all places frequented by the house wife; these girls served Postum Cereal and educated the house wife into the ways of preparing it. If this method has been successful with Postum Cereal how much more successful would it be with China tea. Neat little booklets might be issued setting forth the virtues of China tea, giving accurate informations as to the proper precautions in the drawing of tea, and all other information which might be useful to the housewife in the matter of preparing and serving tea. Illustrations might add to their attractiveness, especially illustrations of China tea fields and of the methods of picking and preparing the leaf for the market. Such illustrations would undoubtedly interest school children who in turn might assist their elders towards substituting wholesome China tea for unwholesome coffee. There are thousands of ways in which China tea might be effectively advertised. There is a great difference between a per capita consumption of 1.3 pounds and 6.4 pounds. An increase of five pounds per capita figuring on a basis of a population of eighty million, gives an increased

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consumption of 400,000,000 pounds per annum. This is not beyond the range of the possible, as attested to by the fact that the British per capita consumption is equivalent to this, while the Australasian per capita consumption is far in excess. An export trade of 400,000,000 Pounds of tea means about $50,000,000 gold to the country possessing it. If the China tea merchants could secure but one third of this, it would mean the revival of this valuable industry.

NECESSITY FOR CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

As any results which might accrue from advertising China tea in America will be to the advantage of all dealers in China teas, as well as to the Chinese tea merchants, it is not to be expected that any one merchant or any one set of merchants would undertake a task which is bound to involve the expenditure of much energy and capital. An American China Tea Association might be organised; this association to embrace the exporters and importers of China teas, the Chinese buyers and the China tea guilds, in order that the expenses of an undertaking such as suggested might be shared by those who may be in a position to be benefited by it.

NECESSITY FOR UNITED ACTION ON THE PART OF OF THE CHINESE.

The extension of the American market for China teas would undoubtedly be a great blessing to Chinese tea growers. Much of the $50,000,000 already mentioned would find its way to the growers. Almost every annual trade report issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs since 1886 contains comments from the Commissioners of Customs of the various tea exporting points critising the Chinese for their careless methods as to the growing and preparation of the leaf. The Commission of Chinese experts which visited India and Ceylon recently with

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the idea in view of studying the conditions in these fields and making recommendations for China seem to have brought back with them few suggestions for improvements in the Chinese methods of production and preparation. They contend that machine rolling is not adapted to the China leaf. But there is much that China can do toward improving t these methods. A visit to the once famous Pakling and Bohea Hills tea districts near Foochow would convince one that the tea plants are not cared for as well as they should be. There is evidence of little or no prunning, and oftimes a tea field would be planted in potatoes and beans, thus over-taxing the soil to the detriment of the tea plant. But once it can be shown to the Chinese by an extension of the markets for China tea, that there is money in tea, I believe that there would be little trouble in convincing the Chinese that they must produce the high grade article once claimed for China. Co-operation on the part of the buyers could do much to prevent illicit practices on the part of the packers and assist towards keeping up the standards. While there is so much talk and so much actual doing in the way of establishing modern schools in China, there should be something done towards establishing agricultural schools. The Board of Commerce could do nothing which would be more helpful to the industrial and commercial interests of China than to provide for proper schools where the culture of the two staples, tea and silk, would be studied in a manner similar to that in which fruit culture is at present studied in America. In the state of California, the Naval Orange made its appearance about twenty five years ago. Today the Naval Orange industry nets the State of California ten million dollars a year. When the cottony cushion scale threaten-

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There is probably no one factor whichn tends to place China tea at a greater disadvantage in competing for the markets of the world than the excessive taxation to which it must submit. When China Tea occupied a monopolostic position in supplying the tea consuming world, a 20% or 25% ad valorem tax scarcely effected her sales, but when this tea was placed in competition with teas produced elsewhere at a lower cost and unencumbered by taxes of any sort whatsoever, then China tea had to suffer. If we critize the Japanese Government for exacting an excise of 3% to 5% on Japan and Formosa teas, how much more should we critise the Chinese for levying a tax three to four times as high. The Chinese commercial policy, if it may be called a policy, is decidedly short sighted being nothing more nor less than that of'killing the goose which lays the golden egg!. Instead of fostering the tea industry and protecting it against foreign competition, the Chinese Government has allowed it to become the prey of local officials whose only concern has been that of securing for the moment the greatest possible revenue with no regard whatsoever for the future of the industry. According to treaty stipulation, the

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Chinese Government is permitted to exact an export tax of 5% plus 2 1/2% or 7 1/2%. In collecting this tax, a picul of tea is arbitrarily assessed at Taels 25. This is an erroneous basis for the simple reason that the average price realised by the Chinese in selling to the foreign buyer is about Taels 20 per picul. In addition to this amount there is to be reckoned the local likin exactions. A picul of Hankow Tea netting Chinese tea seller Taels 20 per picul pays taxes as follows. Export tax in Hankow taels 1.25 likin in Hankow Taels 2.25 total likin and export tax Taels 3.50 or about 17% on the actual value. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce "Tea" section, sub-committee on Taxation, in a report dated 1901 stated: "In short we would submit to the careful consideration of the highest authorities the two following conclusions at which we have arrived, firstly;- that it is necessary to the life of the China Tea Trade that the present onerous burden of taxation in all its forms be considerably reduced. (Since 1901, tax has been reduced by 2 1/2%) Secondly;- that it is necessary for the Government and Local Officials to do all in their power to foster the industry and encourage the production of a better article." It is high time that the Chinese Government awaken to the fact that in losing the command of the world's tea trade she has lost to herself an export trade which might mean to her upwards of $75,000,000 a year.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

What is needed now is co-operation. Co-operation on the part of the Foreign tea merchants and the Chinese tea guilds in the matter of advertising China teas so as to win for China teas extended markets abroad. Co-operation on the part of the Chinese Government and the Chinese tea guilds in the matter of instituting proper schools for the study of the culture and preparation

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No. 361

July 31, 1906.

Subject: Chinese Students in Japan

To be found with File No. 787.

C.

file 5

No. 362. July 31, 1906.

Lib -
then file
for action -

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

One set filed Sep 6.06.

Subject:

Transmitting Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, Part II, Vols. 3, 4 and 5, in duplicate. 1 set retained by Chas Denby -

No. 352. July 31, 1908.

Mr. Rockhill to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, Part II, Vols. 3, 4 and 5, in duplicate.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PEKING, CHINA.

No. 362.
R.

July 31, 1906.

To the Honorable

Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Continuing my No. 356 of July 25th, I have the honor to transmit under separate cover duplicate copies of the Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1905, issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs and relating to the Central, Southern and Frontier ports of China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

Duplicate Copies of Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1905, Port Trade Statistics, Part II, Vols. 3, 4 and 5.

No. 363

July 31, 1906

Subject: Rehabilitation of Major Chu Ching Yu

To be found with File No. 939.

No. 364

July 31, 1906

Subject:

Open door in Manchuria -

To be found with File No. 143.

No. 365

July 31, 1906.

Subject: Customs service in China

To be found with File No. 788.

No. 366

August 1, 1906.

Subject: Chinese certificates &c.

To be found with File No. 893

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, AUG 1906 DEP'T OF STATE.

CHIEF CLERK AUG 15 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

The Assistant Secretary.

August 7, 1906, 190 .

Dear Mr. Solicitor

If you will let me have your opinion after reading this cable from Rockhill, I shall then be fortified to present the matter to the President for his final decision.

R. B.

S.

MEMORANDUM

AUG 6 1906

August 5, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

This from Rockhill clears up the situation. I am sorry not to be here Monday to discuss it with you.

It seems that France exacted Tels £100,000 (= about $70,000) for five deaths as reparation money (= exemplary damages in effect) as well as reimbursement of all losses on account of Nanchang; Great Britain exacted £4,000 for the murder of one girl. These figures exceed your most conservative proposal. At similar rates $100,000

CHIEF CLERK
AUG 15 1906

CHIEF CLERK
AUG
15
1906

MEMORANDUM.

....., 190 .

would not be inordinate.
In view of the attitude of
the missionaries towards
indemnities, however, and in
view of the satisfactory nature
of Kay's settlement, as well
as in order not to create
hostility towards missionaries
at Liendow and vicinity, I
recommend that we ask
$50-000, of which the disposition
to be determined when paid.

Chas. Denby.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

CHIEF CLERK AUG 15 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS AUG 6 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

From Peking August 4, 1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AUG 15 1906 Received 3:10 P.M.

retary of State,

Washington.

BUREAU REC'D. AUG 17 1906 DEPT. OF STATE

August 4, 5 P.M. Your telegram of the 30th. Following terms agreed upon ween the United States Consul General at Canton and the Viceroy: First; ress forty-six thousand hundred twenty-nine paid July thirteenth to sul General and by him to treasurer American Presbyterian Mission Canton, compensation for loss of. Second; rewards for apprehension guilty still large to be increased and continued to be offered until apprehended. rd; strongest assurances to be given the American government for future quate, efficient, and effective protection Americans (at) Liencho. rth; Chinese temple, the direct cause of riot, to be transformed into a lic school. Fifth; near the school in a conspicuous place stone tablet be erected with Imperial Edict last October 28th engraved thereon. Sixth; same edict shall be conspicuously posted in the city and district Lien- w on the return of missionaries. Seventh; memorial tablet to be erected) spot where Americans were killed stating that it is erected by the nese authorities. Eighth; tablet to be erected before tenth next October kept in repair by the Chinese authorities. Lay has made no commitments ual or implied as to further demands as far as correspondence shows. #19466.00 tish settlement Nanchang four thousand pounds for surviving infant #3406.55 ghter and seven hundred for property destroyed. British Legation informs of late years indemnity never asked. It calculates compensation on income rsons killed and only in case they leave dependents. French settlement was red by

FILED INDEX BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking, sheet 2.

$31,880.00
rty thousand taels for families, five missionaries killed, plus ten 7,970.00
ousand for keep and bringing out five substitutes; also one hundred
19,700.00
ousand taels as reparation morale to be used erection hospital at
nchang. French Legation informs me that all reparations morales used
r charitable establishments and vary amount according to gravity of the
se. Consensus of opinion, protestant missionaries, opposed in principle
l indemnification for murder. I am also for the reason given my telegram
thirtieth. If for the reason you give indemnity is imperative recommend
12,450.00
5,000 Mexican dollars to be used for erection hoppital or something of the
nd (at) Lienchow. Final agreement should be signed here.

Customs ROCKHILL

Value given as Haikwan, or official, tael
according to Treasury Circular of April 1, 1906.
Bu of accts
aug. 8, 06.
J.H.G.

hered by S.H.Q., W.W.R., O.G.S.

Feb 7

CONSULAR BUREAU AUG 6 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS AUG 6 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

FILE-S.Y.S.J. RECEIVED AUG 8 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUR. DEPT. OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY; AUG 6 1906

Peking, August 6, 1906.

Received 10: A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

On arrival Bergholz Canton may Heintzleman come here to take the place of Haskins while the latter absent on leave in the United States?

ROCKHILL

Telegram to Canton, Aug. 9/06

Ciphered by O.G.S.

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Adee,

Heintzleman, a student interpreter at Canton, has been detailed for duty at Harbin whenever he can be spared from Canton. The detail was made upon Mr. Lay's recommendation and in view of the condition of Heintzleman's health which requires a northern climate. While we need him very much in the consular service I suppose Mr. Rockhill's request should be granted.

M.C.

Mr. Carr:

Heintzleman appears to be a good rising officer, and a few months in the Legation may enlarge his usefulness. I approve under the circumstances. Instruct him.

Mr. Smith

Ans. Mr. Rockhill's request, affirmatively

dds

No. 367

August 7, 1906

Subject: Legation guard at Peking.

To be found with File No. 1004

No. 368

August 7, 1906.

Subject: Riots at Liuchow
Claim of missionaries
on S/C of.

To be found with File No. 167.

No. 369

August 9, 1906.

Subject: Customs service in China.

To be found with File No. 788.

No. 370

August 9, 1906.

Subject: Manchuria. Open door in, -

To be found with File No. 143.

No. 371

August 9, 1906.

Subject: Shanghai Foreign settlement riots

To be found with File No. 1080.

No. 372

August 9, 1906.

Subject:
Consular buildings
in China -

To be found with File No. 903.

No. 373

August 10, 1906.

Subject: Cable rates betw. China and U.S.

To be found with File No. 1076.

282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

RECEIVED AUG 16 1906 COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU
RECEIVED AUG 20 1906 DIV. OF COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS. AUG 13 1906 Department of State.
BUREAU RECD AUG 20 1906 DEPT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AUG 15 1906
RECEIVED AUG 1906 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

From Peking, August 13, 1906.

Received 9:35 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

August 13, 11 A.M. Consuls inquire whether under the new law passport fees for which they must affix receipt stamps should be still remitted to the Legation; also, whether unofficial passport fees shall be collected.

ROCKHILL

Action with enquiries
Drake 8/22

INDEX BUREAU AUG 24 1906 FILED

...hered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
S.H.Q.

No. 282.

2 Henry

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.
AUG 15 1906

RECEIVED AUG 13 1906 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS AUG 13 1906 Department of State.

From Peking, August 13, 1906.

Received 9:30 A.M.

10 Henry, 16 any. 1 Canton

Secretary of State,

Washington.

August 13, 11 A.M. Vice Consul General in charge Canton (makes application for?) some naval vessel other than Helena relieve Wilmington there. Cantonese, he says, have not forgotten drowning incident September 1904. He fears trouble if it, Helena, returns. Cheshire concurs.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU AUG 22 1906 FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, S.H.Q.

No. 374

August 13, 1906.

Subject: Worship at Canton.

To be found with File No. 252.

No. 282.

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No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S
AUG 14 1906

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
AUG 14 1906
Department of State.

From Peking, August 14, 1906.

Received 9: 16 A.M.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
AUG 14 1906
DEP'T OF STATE.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

August 14, 11 a.m. I just learn by telegram from Acting Consul Canton that Lay assured the Viceroy in an interview he would advise you and Presbyterian mission to refund Lienchow compensation on account of poverty of the people. The Viceroy in a note July twentieth accuses Lay breach faith. I do not regard matter as important if the final settlement is to be in Peking. I think refunding money very illogical(?) and not advisable.

ROCKHILL

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,
O.G.S.

The Assistant Secretary.

August 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Solicitor:-

Here is some evidence that we may not have waited too long. What effect do you think this information ought to have on our proposed action?

R. B.

125-148